338.1 N471 1877-78



Digitized by the Internet Archive in 2015



NEW ORLEANS

PRICE CURRENT

YEARLY REPORT

LIBRARY

OF THE

SUGAR AND RICE CROPS

LOUISIANA.

CROP YEAR 1877-78.

By LOUIS J. BRIGHT & CO.,

J. C. DINNIES.

LOUIS J. BRIGHT.

New Orleans Price Current,

OFFICE:

Nos. 129 & 131 Gravier Street, New Orleans, La.

APRIL, 1878.

C. A. MILTENBERGER.

A. K. BROWN.

G. A. MILTENBERGER & CO.,

Wholesale and Retail

COAL

Commission Merchants.

SPECIAL ATTENTION PAID

TO THE

SUPPLYING BPLANTATIONS

AGENTS FOR THE

BAYOU SARA COAL DEPOT,

From which point, Coal, in quantities to suit the wants of Sugar Planters, can be delivered at any time during the year.

Correspondence Solicited.

OFFICE,

NO. 68 CAMP STREET,

NEW ORLEANS.

COMMISSION MERCHANTS

Will secure their advances by supplying in due time their

COTTON PLANTERS

WITH THE

TEXAS

COTTON WORM

DESTROYER:

A SURE POISON for CATERPILLARS.

One Pound Sufficient for Four Barrels of Water.

Send for Pamphlets. Liberal Discount to the Trade.

H. J. RIVET.

GENERAL AGENT FOR LOUISIANA,

PHARMACBUTIST & DRUGGIST

DEALER IN

Drugs, Chemicals, Patent Medicines, Trusses and Perfumery.

Importer of Grench Proprietary Medicines.

PROPRIETOR OF THE CELEBRATED

PEYCHAUD BITTERS.

Diploma and Medal Awarded by the La. State Fairs, 1870, 1871 and 1876.

Country orders promptly filled. PRICES MODERATE.

58 Chartres Street, and 36 Bienville Street, NEW ORLEANS-

The BEST and CHEAPEST.

Cane Magons, Cane Carts. Dx Carts.

H. N. SORIA,

18 and 20 Union and 15 and 17 Perdido Sts.,

Between St. Charles and Carondelet.

Manufacturer, Dealer in, and Agent for

IRON AXLE AND THIMBLE SKEIN

Wasons, Carts, Drays,

TIMBER WHEELS,

CANE WAGONS, THREE-MULE CARTS,
FOUR-MULE CARTS, OX CARTS, BAGASSE CARTS,
RICE CARTS, FARM CARTS, ONE-HORSE CARTS,
WATER CARTS, SPRING WAGONS,
SPRING CARTS, JERSEY WAGONS,
HACKS, STAGES, BUGGIES, BAROUCHES, PHÆTONS.

Wheel Barrows of all kinds, for Garden, Coal, Wood, Brick and Sand.

Levee Dirt Barrows. HARNESS of all kinds.

WHEELWRIGHT MATERIAL—Spokes, Felloes, Hubs, Shafts, Poles, Tongues, Wagon Bows, Rims, Wheels, Houns.

EVERYTHING ON WHEELS.

Sole Agent for the Celebrated

Studebaker Wagons, Carts and Spring Work Of all kinds. Warranted to be THE BEST MADE.

All Work Warranted, Satisfaction Guaranteed.
Orders Promptly Filled. Prices Lower Than Ever.
CALL BEFORE BUYING.

NEW ORLEANS

PRICE CURRENT

YEARLY REPORT

OF THE

SUGAR AND RICE CROPS

OF-

LOUISIANA.

CROP YEAR 1877-78.

By LOUIS J. BRIGHT & CO.,

J. C. DINNIES.

LOUIS J. BRIGHT.

New Orleans Price Current,

OFFICE:

Nos. 129 & 131 Gravier Street, New Orleans, La.

APRIL, 1878:

Entered according to Act of Congress, in the year 1878, by

LOUIS J. BRIGHT & CO.,

In the Office of the Librarian of Congress, at Washington, D. C.

The Sugar and Rice Crops Book is copyrighted according to law. This is not intended to prevent public journals from copying any of its articles with proper credit.

Subscription Price, \$3 Per Copy. SPECIAL RATES for more than One Copy.

Those wishing six or more copies, may have their full business card printed on the whole of a front page of the book, which will be left blank for that purpose.

Send your subscriptions and advertisements to the

PRICE CURRENT OFFICE,

Nos. 129 & 131 Gravier Street, New Orleans, La.

Subscriptions for the book, and orders for advertisements to appear in it, are solicited.

Those sending in their advertisements early, will of course secure the most conspicuous positions and test display.

3381 NATI 1877/78

NEW POST OFFICE.

In the Parish of St. James, East Bank, and in the Parish of Ascension, East Bank, of the river, the proper address for the following planters is

TUREAUD POST OFFICE.

(This Post Office has just been established with a tri-weekly mail).

PARISH OF ST. JAMES-EAST BANK.

Name of Planter.	Name of Plantation.	Post Office.
Mrs. Jacobshagen E. Scannell. Breaux & Martin L Pettavin U. Boudreau. Eugene Webre.	Union	Tureaud. " " "
J. A. Bourgeois E. Louviere	ASCENSION—EAST BANK.	
L A. Bringier	Hermitage	Tureaud

NEW ORLEANS PRICE CURRENT.

m.

ST. BERNARD

W. S. CAMPBELL.

 \mathtt{AGENT}_-

29 CARONDELET STREET, NEW ORLEANS.

Planters' Orders Filled With Dispatch.

The COAL MINES are located at Earlington, Ky., 1300 miles South of Pittsburg, Pa., with Depots at Paducah and Memphis; good navigation at all seasons, assuring prompt delivery of Coal any month in the year, in any quantity desired, and at prices not subject to the fluctuations of our Coal Market.

PITTSBUBG COAL always on hand in quantities to suit pur-

chasers.

-:o:-THE ATTENTION OF

SUGAR & RICE PLANTERS

---AND OF---

COMMISSION MERCHANTS

IS CALLED TO THE

MERITS OF U

WHICH FOR FUEL FOR STEAM PURPOSES

IS UNSURPASSED.

P	AGE.
New Post Office	III
Our Advertisers	VI
Advertiser's Index	VII
Explanations	x
The Season	XI
To!	XXI
RICO	XXIII
Our Sugar Interest Louisiana Sugar Planters' Association. x Agents for the Sugar Book.	XXIII
Louisiana Sugar Flanters Association.	LIV
CROP REPORTS OF THE PARISHES.	
A	21
Ascension Fact Bank	23
Ascension, West Bank. Assumption, West Bank.	33
	35
A moved loca	50
Datas Dange (Mont)	27
D-4 Derroe (Foot)	29
Estimon (Wort)	63
	63
Fencialia (East)	58
Feliciana (East). Iberville, West Bank. Iberville, East Bank.	62
	14
Toffenson Wood Ronk	32
Jefferson, East Bank	33
Jefferson, East Bank. Lafayette Lafayette Work Bonk	7
	51
T -f	54
Livingston Orleans, West Bank	25
Owloops Wast Bank	49
	49
Orleans, East Bank. Plaquemines, West Bank. Plaquemines, East Bank Point Coupée.	64
Plaguemines East Bank	70
Point Counée	9
	24
Ct Damand	76
Gt Charles West Ponk	17
St. Charles, East Bank	20
St. Charles, Vest Bank. St. James, West Bank.	3
Ch Tamon Wort Bonk	5
St. John the Baptist. West Bank	37
St. John the Baptist, West Bank St. John the Baptist, East Bank.	41
St Londry	
Ct Montin	20
St Mary	44
Ct Tommony	~
Tonnahanna	I.L
77:111:	
Washington RECAPTICLATION, 1877-78.	2
RECAPITOLATION, 1877-78	77
Exports of Sugar and Molasses from Brashear City	79
Sugar Trade of the United States	85 92
Exports of Sugar and Molasses from Brashear City. Sugar Trade of the United States. Molasses Trade of the United States.	52

OUR ADVERTISERS.

In calling the attention of our subscribers and the public generally to the advertisements in this publication, we would mention that we have been careful as to the class of advertisements accepted. This is due not only to our subscribers, but is essential to the restricted scope of this publication, and we can thus point to our advertising pages, as representing none but leading houses, who are so well known for their solveney and equitable dealing, as to make further mention superfluous.

ADVERTISERS' JNDEX.

Campbell, W. S-St. Bernard Coal Co
Lyons, I. I. Wholesale Druggist
N O Price Current
Grunewald, Louis—Pianos and Organs
Starn's Fertilizers
Quinnipiac Fertilizer Co82
Redlay Brothers - Plantation Wagons and Carts84
Hennessey's Copper, Brass and Iron Works
Foerster J—Rice and Corn Mills
Frotscher, Richard—Seeds99
Alford, Martin & Co-Mammoth Southern Stables99
Harp, Robt. J-Books and Stationery
The Tallow, Oil and Fertilizing Co101
Duhamel, C-Optician101
Shakspeare Iron Works101
N. O. Daily Democrat102
Morning Star
The Daily City Item104
The Daily City Item
The Daily Delta
N. O. Times
N. O. Picayune
N. O. Picayune
N. O. Bee
Rivet, H. J—Cotton Worm DestroyerOpposite Inside Front Cover.
Miltenberger, C. A—Coal
Calder, John—Sugar Factor, etc
Johnsen, Chas. G.—N. O. Machinery Depot

I. L. LYONS.

Successor to BALL & LYONe).

holesale Arnggist & Amporter,

42 and 44 Camp St. & 113, 115 and 117 Gravier St, New Orleans.

DRUGS, PATENT MEDICINES, PAINTS AND OILS, VARNISHES, WIN-DOW GLASS, WHISKIES, BRANDIES. WINES. Agent for Green-brier, Robertson County, Whisky—GENUINE. Importer of French Patent Medicines. English, French and German

DRUGS AND CHEMICALS.

BATTLEY'S LIQUOR OPH and OTHER LIQUORS. ENGLISH and FRENCH PERFUMERY, TOOTH BRUSHES, & ..., BERGEN COD LIVER OIL—White and Brown. Agent for GEO. TIEMAN & CO'S

INSTRUMENTS, SURGICAL

WARNER & CO'S PILLS. R. SHARPE & DOHMES MEDICINAL EXTRACTS, UPPER BLUE LICK WATER.

_0----The largest and most complete stock of SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS, TRUSSES, Etc., in the South. SPECIAL DEPARTMENT FOR FITTING TRUSSES.

ALL GOODS SOLD AT THE LOWEST MARKET PRICES OF THE NORTH OR WEST.

In the RETAIL DEPARTMENT, Cor. Camp and Gravier Streets, will be found all new and rare Chemicals and Drugs, all Patent Medicines that are not generally kept, and everything appertaining to the DRUG BUSINESS.

ENGINEERS, TAKE NOTICE.

THE GREATEST DISCOVERY OF THE AGE,

Casey's Belt and Oil Compound,

TO PREVENT BELTS FROM SLIPPING.

NO FRICTION, NO TEARING.

25 Per Cent Gained in Power,

50 Per Cent Saved in Wear.

No Sugar House Can Afford To Be Without It.

Is now being used by: E. J. Gay & Co., J. Foerster, J. J. Weckerling, A. Martin, P. J. Flanaghan, La. Rice Mills, C. H. Allen, Margaret's Bakery, Henry & Dunn, Henry Otis, L'Hote & Co., Star Ginnery, A. A. Maginnis' Sons. Liberal discount to the trade. For sale by

BY THE USE OF IT

A 6in will gin several bales more daily.

A Corn Mill will grind one-third more daily.

A Rubber Belt at the end of a year will be 1-16 of an inch thicker than when new. A Leather Belt at the end of a year will be better than new. It is the best leather preservator and harness oil known. It is the best leather preservator and harness oil known, description and certificates,

EXPLANATIONS.

The following abbreviations are used in the Reports of the different Parishes:
T.
L'eLessee,
1/8
24
10 United 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1
Gr'e
M'd Grove. oth Others. sh's Shares. B Shares.
sh'sOthers.
D 00 Innanananananananan D-1-1- 1 T
D 1 mg
B SI MBrick, Slates and Metal.
B Sl M Brick, Singles and Iron. B Sh T Brick, Slates and Metal. B Sh T Brick, Shingles and Tiles.
Wood and Dutat
W & I
W & Sl
no S H. Destroyed. No Sugar House. Edwards Tr. Edwards Train.
H & Cook Evap
H & Open Ket. O P St Tr & Cl. Open Pan, Steam Train and Clarifier. O K St P & Cl. Open Kettles, Steam Pan and Clarifier.
O P St Tr & Cl. Open Pan Steam Train and Classica.
O K St P & Cl. Open Kettles Steam Pan and Clarifier.
OKVP&CSteam, Open Kettles, Steam Pan and Clarifier. OKV& CentSteam, Open Kettles, Vacuum Pan and Centrifugal. OK& Str. Pan.
OK V & Cent. Steam, Open Rettles, Vacuum Pan and Centrifugal.
OK & Str Pan)
St O Ket & Str P Steam Power, Open Kettles and Strike Pan.
St O K & Bat. Steam, Open Kettles and Battery
St O R & V P Steam Power, Open Kettles and Vacuum Pan.
St & Open Ket
O K & Str Pan
St K V & CentSteam Kettles, Vacuum and Centrifugal.
St K V & Cent Steam Kettles, Vacuum and Centrifugal. St K & O Pan Steam Kettles and Open Pan. St Tr V & Cent Steam Train, Vacuum & Centrifugal. St Tr & O Pan Steam Train and Open Pan. St Tr & V P Steam Train and Vacuum Pan, St X V Pan Steam Power and Vacuum Pan, St Tr & Str Pan Steam Prain and Strike Pan
St Tr & O Pen Steam Train, Vacuum & Centrifugal.
St Tr & V P Steam Train and Open Pan.
St & V Pan Steam Train and Vacuum Pan,
St Tr & Str Pan Steam Power and Vacuum Pan.
St Tr & Str Pan Steam Power and Vacuum Pan. St Tr & O Ket Steam Train and Strike Pan. St Tr V P & Cl Steam Train and Open Kettles. St Tr & Cent Steam Train Vacuum Pan and Clarifier.
St Tr V P & Cl. Steam Train and Open Kettles.
Steam Train Vacuum Pan and Clarifier. St Y P & Cent. Steam Power, Vacuum Pan and Centrifugal. St V P & Cent. Steam Power, Vacuum Pan and Centrifugal. Sharp's Evap. Sharp's Evaporator. Port & O Pan Rillieux and Globe Vacuum Pan. Port & O Pan Pan.
St V P & Cent. Steam Power Vacuum Pen and Centrifugal.
Sharp's Evap
Rill & G V P. Rillieux and Clabe Veguum Per
Port & O Pan
vacuum l'an and Centrifugal.
the state of the s

At the beginning of the planting season, under the encouragement afforded by their having gathered a comparatively large crop, for which they had realized satisfactory prices, planters commenced operations with high hopes of still more favorable results. The severe weather in January did not appear to have seriously injured the seed cane. The stubble had been kept back by the weather, but was apparently sound, and unless it should suffer from later frosts gave promise of healthful and vigorous growth. Some planters had commenced planting early in January, but were compelled to desist by heavy rains which fell during that month. Early in February, however, planting was quite general and on a more extensive scale than in the previous year, not only from planters extending their area, but from some having abandoned cotton cultivation for the greater encouragement afforded by cane.

Under date of Jan. 20, 1877, the Plaquemine Observer reported that the planters were highly encouraged by the splendid crop of 1876-7, and the high prices it realized and were about opening the new campaign with confidence and energy. It also said that many plantations previously planted in rice would resume the culture of cane, and that many small rice planters would follow the same course with regard to their front lands, with the view of hauling their cane to the nearest mills for grinding on shares. Under date of the 25th of the same month the Sugar Bowl reported that owing to continued cold weather less apprehension was entertained than usual that the rattoons would be injured by wet weather, and that up to that date the eyes had remained dormant, but sound, and that the stubbles had escaped the injury often caused by an open winter, when warm spells start vegetation which is subsequently blighted by cold. With regard to planting, it had already been commenced in some localities, but had been suspended by a rainy spell, which it was supposed would prevent field work before some time in the ensuing month of February. On the 10th of February, the

Marksville Republican reported that planters had already commenced breaking up their lands and on the 21st of the same month, our Thibodeaux correspondent mentioned that the planters were busy planting, that all agreed that the seed cane had kept remarkably well, and that the prospect was bright and encouraging. Still later, on February 24th, the Sugar Planter expressed similar views with regard to the progress of planting, but on the 3d of March, the Lafourche Union reported that the frequent rains in the early part of February had delayed preparations for the next crop, stating at the same time that there was then, at the close of February, and in the beginning of March, more ground in cultivation than at any time since 1861, and that the prospect was excellent. Under date of March 5th, our Thibodeaux corresondent reported that the planters had all finished planting and the quantity planted was generally in excess of what had been expected, that the seed cane and the stubble had kept unusually well, and that the weather was favorable. About the same date onr St. James correspondent reported the weather auspicious in February, that many planters had finished planting, and some had commenced to bar off and pick the rattoons, but that vegetation of the cane was slow, hardly any being up in either rattoons or plant, while in the previous season, at the same date, there was a good stand. They, nevertheless, appeared sound and the prospect was that they would sprout with the advent of warm weather. Encouraging accounts were at the same time received from other localities, especially from the Attakapas Register, the Thibodeaux Sentinel, the Lafourche Union, the Iberville South, the Minden Democrat and the Pointe Coupee Pelican. The Terrebonnne Republican said that the planters throughout the parish had laid the foundation for a big crop, and the Opelousas Journal that the spring had been favorable and the planters generally were well up with their work.

With such a concurrence of favorable reports all persons engaged or interested in planting were more than usually hopeful and confident. The first unfavorable account, calculated to cloud our anticipations was late in March, when writing under date of the 21st, our Thibodeaux correspondent, Mr. G. W. Squires, said:

"I have met in the past two days several planters residing in this parish and the adjoining ones of Terrebonne and Assumption and they nearly all report that the two year old stubble canes have rotted in the ground and they intend plowing them out, in fact several have already done so, and one planter in Terrebonne will plow out 150 arpents: Corn will be planted in the land which stubble canes occupied."

The Baton Rouge Sugar Planter of March 24th, reported as follows:

"How far, if at all, the rains and frosts have injured the seed now in the ground cannot be determined for some time yet. In a few weeks, the new growth will begin to show itself above ground and the planter will then be able to ascertain the exact condition of his crop."

The Thibodeaux Sentinel of the same date, said:

"Planters generally complain that their stubble or two year old rattoon cane is almost a failure.

Fall planted cane is also a failure.

Two planters on Bayou Black, say that the plant cane that was frozen last December, is not coming up to make a stand."

Under date of April 2d, Mr. Jas. Henry Putnam, our Abbeville, Vermillion Parish, correspondent advised us as follows:

"Nearly all planters are about finished hacking and chopping out stubble, and from every one we hear that the largest portion of the second year rattoon is rotten, and the first year's rattoon is somewhat damaged, and very backward in coming up. Some few planters have scraped portions of their plant cane, they report the cane as being sound but backward in sprouting, the plant cane not scraped is scarcely showing itself in the drill.

We have had very cool weather up to the present, but now it is more seasonable, and I am in hopes that wa m showers and weather will soon put all plows to work."

The Baton Rouge Advocate of about the same date reported plant cane coming to the surface rapid y, and that although there had been some fear that the stubble had been injured, general enquiry developed the fact that the first year stubble was all right and only the old in any way damaged.

Under date of April 5th, Mr. T. E. Grace, our Plaquemine, Parish of Iberville, correspondent reported a generally favorable season, a fair increase in acreage, and planters had done all that the unsettled condition of the times would permit to get in their crops, but added:

Although the season so far has been favorable for planting and work generally, it is backward, the weather having been quite cool all through the months of February and March. Cane, however, is beginning to put forth finely. The plant and stubble are good, but there is some compaints about rattoons.

A few days later, under date of April 8th, our correspondent M. H. O. Colomb, writing from the Parish of St. James, said:

We have had too much damp and cool weather and not enough sun. At this moment the cane is backward. The plant is coming up very well everywhere as the seed was good. The rattoons do not promise as well as they did a month ago; especially those from plant eane which was cut for the mill after the severe freeze in November. Many planters say that these will not make a stand and from my observation this is true. Generally canes cut after a freeze make the best rattoons; here is an exception difficult to explain. I hope that this is not general.

At about the same date the Sugar Bowl said:

Planters have taken advantage of the fair weither of the last month or twohave planted their cane, dug the stubble, and many have already put in their corn. The seed cane, as far as my knowledge goes, has kept well throughout the parish; and although it has not yet peeped out, it is believed to be quite healthy.

The St. Mary Register gave the more unfavorable report that planters generally complained that their stubble or two-year old rattoon cane was almost

a failure and fall planted cane also.

Writing to a similar effect, the West Baton Rouge Sugar Planter said:

We much regret to learn that there are serious fears as to the condition of the "stubble" cane of our parish. In some places it hes been found quite decayed, or rather the "mother cane" has rotted so far as to be unable to furnish nutriment to the young shoots.

The accounts from Ascension Parish were conflicting but generally favorable, the plant cane being reported promising, with indications of a perfect stand, the stubble slow in coming up during the wet and cold season, but supposed to be sound with the promise of an abundant growth in the advent of warmer weather.

Under date of April 12th, our Thibodeaux correspondent said:

Many planters who were in doubt as to whether their first year's stubble would come up so as to make a good stand, are now satisfied that it will prove all that they expected of it. The plant cane is growing finely, and some of the second year's stubble shows signs of coming out. The fall planting is generally considered a failure.

At the same time a letter from the Parish of St. Charles complained that the second year's stubble were half rotton, and the cane coming out very slowly.

These conflicting accounts continued throughout April, and towards the close of the month the prospect was only slightly more encouraging, our Parish of St. James correspondent, under date of April 29, writing as follows:

"Many rattoons have came out since my last report and now promise a good stand wherever the stubble is sound. The old stubble is rotten. The plant cane is good everywhere."

Under about the same date our East Baton Rouge correspondent, T. J. D. said:

"The cane crop is considerably behind last year's at corresponding date, and some of the planters are not yet through scraping and digging stubble. The complaint is general of too much wet weather, retarding field operations. The plant cane is coming out well, with every indication of a good stand, and first year stubble also doing well, but there is considerable doubt expressed about old stubble."

In giving a general view of the condition in April, our Thibodeaux correspondent said:

"The plant cane is growing firely, and is making a good show for this backward spring. The planters are satisfied with that portion of their crops. The rattoons in this and the adjoining parishes have in many instances proved a failure. The second and third year's stubble are coming up very slowly and they are not as much damaged as it was supposed some time ago."

June commenced with warm dry weather, and during the first week or ten days numerous complaints were received of drouth, but later in the month apprehensions on this point were dispelled by pretty general and copious rains, and the subsequent accounts were decidedly favorable, the principal exception being in the Parish of St. James where the cane was suffering from the lack of moisture. On the whole, however, the prospect at the close of the month was decidedly favorable. No material change was reported in July but the good effect of copious showers was to some extent neutralized by cool nights and it was generally admitted that the crop was backward.

The reports received during August were generally favorable and the prevailing opinion in the city, founded on planters' correspondence was that we might reasonably expect, at least, a fair crop, many thought an increase on the previous yield of about 10 per cent, while all he'd that very much depended on the weather for the rest of the season and the well known contingencies of the culture. Some less hopeful, argued that the crop being behind hand and the stubble generally poor, we might rather look for a falling off than an excess over the previous year. Our correspondent Mr. H. O. Colomb, writing from the Parish of St. James under date of September 6th placed considerable stress on the failure of the rattoons and said:

These, last season, were not only very thick on the land all over the sugar region, but were also very sweet from the start of the mills, weighing 9 and even 10 Baumé. At a low calculation they furnished one-fourth of the sugar made, and besides sufficient seed for planting. One-fourth is over 40,000 hhds. This year they will give very little sugar, if any, and furnish seed. This deficit must then be made up by the plant cane. Although this season there is more acreage of this, we must not overlook the fact that the yield from it last year was very large, two hhds per acre very common and three not rare. This yield was caused by the maturity of the plant, which weighed also 9 to 10 Baumé; we cannot expect these high degrees this year, and unless the stalks come to the mill longer, we can hardly rate the yield as great as last year from the same number of acres. In my humble opinion it will require most favorable circumstances from this time to the end of grinding, for the crop to equal that of 1876; St. James as I stated before, will not make as much.

There was then no material change in the situation until the 16th September when a large portion of the State was visited by a violent equinoctical storm which prevailed with the greatest force on the 17th and 18th, in some localities assuming the character of a hurricane, unroofing buildings and prostrating and uprooting trees. The cane, as might be expected, was nearly all laid flat and the most gloomy forebodings were expected of its ultimate injury.

The following extracts from letters of our correspondents will give a general idea of the situation at the time:

ABBEVILLE, VERMILLION PARISH, Sept 22, 1877.

* * * Last Sunday (16th instant) we had rainy threatening weather, with light wind from the Southeast. Monday, 17th instant, it cleared up, at 12 m., every person on my place (5 miles below Abbeville) heard a dull rumbling noise coming from the Southeast, a few minutes after a heavy white cloud passed through

the centre of my field, tearing up cane, breaking down trees and everything that was in its path. It struck a strong cabin fifteen feet square, and lifted it off its foundation, with no injury except demolishing the brick chimney.

My neighbor, Mr. Eldredge, was not so fortunate, most of his buildings lay in the course of the cyclone or whirlwind, and receiving the full force of the wind, were completely demolished, sugar house, mill shed, corn crib, carriage house and corn mill were all in ruin, some of the heavy timbers were carried into house and corn mill were all in ruin, some of the heavy timbers were carried into

my field a distance of several acres.

Crossing the Bayou, the cyclone struck a heavy cypress and tupelo gum swamp, through which it cut its way, leaving an opening about 100 yards wide as clean as if it had been cut with axes; the wind went in a Northwesterly direction, recrossed the Bayou to this (the east) side on the place above me where it struck and demolished a large strong house. You can form some idea of the force of the wind, when I tell you that an innumerable number of heavy beech, bickory and magno ia trees, many over three feet in diameter, were snapped off about eight feet from the ground.

A buggy belonging to Mr. Eldredge was under his mill shed, it was found some two acres from the spot, completely broken to pieces, the springs were twisted as if done by a smith, iron bolts as large as a man's finger were broken as clean as if cut with a cold chisel, every spoke in the wheels were broken. Our cane fields look as if a nowing machine has passed over them, I have been on many places since the storm and have not seen one single stalk of cane standing; on many places large quantities of cane have been torn up by the roots, also broken off close to the ground.

The storm continued to blow all Monday and Tuesday from the Southeast accompanied by a very heavy rain fall. The Vermilion Bayou rose several feet in a few hours, inundating many caue and corn-fields, completely destroying all the corn which had been blown down by the wind. On Tuesday evening the wind veered to the North and Northeast, and blew with great violence until

early Wednesday morning, when it abated.

Of course every planter has his own estimate of damage done the cane crops, but none place it at less than one-half, and corn nearly a total loss; from my own observation I should think the above rather below than above the loss as a J. HENRY PUTNAM.

general thing.

THIB DAUX, PARISH OF LAFOURCHE, Sept 26, 1877.

I have declayed writing to you for some days, waiting to ascertain as near as possible, the damage done to the crops by the severe storm on the 17th and 18th instant. The sugar cane was blown down flat to the ground, and twisted together in every conceivable manner, the leaves split in shreds, and some canes broken off at the roots; it is soldom if ever, that injury has happened to this extent

before.

I have conversed with a great many planters, and have endeavored to ascer-I have conversed with a great many planters, and have endeavored to ascertain the damage done to the sugar crop, but I find a difference of opinion amongst them on that subject. They agree that should the weather prove favorable for the balance of the season the yield will not be materially affected, some are of the opinion that the yield will be increased, citing previous years when the canes were blown down, having given an increased yield; all agree, however, that the expense of saving the crop, will be increased fully 25 per cent, caused by the difficulty of handling and the delay, and the increased time that it will take to complete the taking off the crop. The grinding will not commence as early this receives a season of the contract of the contract

year as usual owing to this cause.

This parish, and the parish of Assumption did not suffer to so great an extent, as the parish of Terrebonne, as in that parish, the injury to the sugar crop, and the number of buildings destroyed, were very great, accompanied with loss of life and injury to several person, while but very little property, in buildings, was destroyed in the parishes of Lafourche and Assumption. Geo. W. Squires.

PLAQUEMINE, PARISH OF IBERVILLE, Sept. 24, 1877.

The cane is blown down flat and as the plant cane is yet green and heavy, it cannot rise at the best, while the good stubble is in the same fix. This is made worse by the continued heavy, cloudy weather we have since the storm.

Clear, fine weather, with frosts off and on through November, might save the crop as to quantity, but the quality cannot be otherwise than inferior now, while, under any circumstances, the cost of taking off the crop is largely nicreased, and thus the loss is heavy under the most favorable view.

T. E. GRACE.

Parish of St. James, Sept. 22, 1877.

The storm of Monday and Tuesday has done very little damage to bui dings in this neighborhood, but has prostraded all the cane. Where the cane was tall and the wind blew across the direction of the rows, the yield will be materally affected as the sun cannot send its light and heat as effectively as when the cane is standing straight. Where the wind was in the direction of the rows and the plants not very tall, I consider this hending over rather a benefit than a harm, for it causes a greater exposure to the agents which make grow and ripen the cane.

H. O. COLOMB.

PARISH OF IBERVILLE, Oct. 3 18:7.

The planters differ in their estimate of the probable loss to cane crops, but the general opinion is that it will amount to 25 or 30 per cent, but a great deal depends on the weather during the balance of the season.

WM. R. Eoote.

Under date of September 22, the Paton Rouge Sugar Planter said:

As might be expected immense damage has leen done throughout the parish ard the same may be said of other parts of the State which were visited by the storm. With us the sugar cane is flattened down on every plan ation, some suffering more than others, but all have suffered enough.

Later accounts were rather less glocmy. Writing under date of October 6th, our East Baton Rouge correspondent, Capt. T. J. Duggan said:

The cane crop of this parish was not as severe'y damaged by the equinoctial storm as was at first supposed, and with good weather, from this on, estimates of damage will be still further reduced. But the expense of handling it will be largely increased, it having been warped, twisted and interwoven in such a way as to make cutting and handling very slow and tedious.

We also give the following from local papers:

Fortunately for our planters the weather has been propit ous since the storm prostrated so much of the cane throughout the sugar growing parishes of the State. Much of the cane has straightened up, or nearly so, and the damage cannot be as great as at first estimated. With this n ishap excepted, the season has been as good in this parish as we could expect. It is thought better to begin early this season, owing to the condition of the cane, and not wait for frosts, at is the usual custom.—Sugar Planter, Oct. 13th.

The weather has been unusually favorable for crops since the s'orm, and the cool nights are exercising a beneficial influence on the prostrate cane. Planters are general y well advanced in their preparations for rolling, and many of them will kindle fires at out the twenty-fifth of this month. Two or three planters in this parish have commenced cutting their old rattoons for the mill. Some sugar will be made before this article goes to press. The plant, which had attained a large growth on most plantations, was badly tlown down, and although the tops have turned up, yet the body of cane underneath must be very immature, being deprived of both sun and air. A few light frosts would be of great service and materially hasten the ripening of the cane.—Assumption Pioneer, Oct. 13th.

We have given these copious details of the storm and its effects, preferring to present this testimony of eye-witnesses or local observers, to any less extended summary of our own, because this great storm was the turning point in the crop, and the main cause of its subsequent deterioration and failure, the result showing a decrease from last year of nearly 24 per cent, instead of a full yield anticipated by some and an increase of 10 per cent. by others.

Writing under date of Oct. 13th the Iberia Sugar Bowl said:

The acreage in cane has been greatly increased and the weather has of late been very favorable for the maturing of care.

The following is from the Ascersion, Triune Democrat:

Mr. Joseph P. Sandlin, who owns the "Greeks Place," began rolling on Wednesday last.

Mr. Ben Gibson, of the Gem plantation, started his mill some time last week. McCall Bros. will commence the grinding season next week. Burnside's Orange Grove and several others will also start their mills in the early part of the week. Mr. A. J. Sharp, of the Texana plantation, has also started, and from what we hear his cane yields well.

On the 11th of October our St. James correspondent Mr. H. O. Colomb made a trial of what the cane would yield which resulted as follows:

Ground up 24 arpents rattoons weighing 6½ baumé which yielded the bulk of 20 hhds sugar in the coolers, granulating very slowly. I am waiting to see how much of it will turn into sugar, I don't expect more than half. The quantity of cane juice which passed through the kettles would have yielded 35 hhds if it had been as sweet as last season. The kettles made from 10 to 12 hhds in 24 hours last year, now 6½. This confirms partly Mr. Schlatre's assertion that the expense of grinding would be nearly double. The canes are very juicy and later, if they can ripen, will yield satisfactorily, the weather, however, at this moment is wet and warm and very unfavorable. I have been told the result on other plantations where grinding is going on is the same as with me. plantations where grinding is going on is the same as with me.

The following is from a letter of Mr. Geo. W. Squires dated Thibodeaux, Lafourche, Oct. 22nd:

Several planters in this section made a start of sugar making and many others were ready, but owing to the cane being so very green they have concluded to wait until about the st of November, and at about that time nearly all the sugar houses will be in full blast.

Under date of Oct. 26th our Vermillion Parish correspondent Mr. J. Henry

Putnam wrote as follows:

The whole of this month has been devoted by a majority of planters to putting up seed cane, for which the weather has been remarkably favorable, and a larger quantity of seed has been put up than for many years past, if it keeps well our parish will next year double the acreage of plant cane in cultivation this year.

The Pointe Coupée Republican of about the same date said:

A few planters on the coast below, started their mills to test the cane and found the juice weighing only four degrees and giving very little and inferior sugar. The cane requires several frost to fully ripen it, to crystalize the juice.

The following is from the Louisiana Sugar Bowl of Oct. 25:

So far as we have learned, the few planters who have commenced grinding cane have not obtained a satisfactory yield.

The Donaldsonville Chief of Oct. 27th reported as follows:

A number of planters had made arrangements to begin grinding this week, but the continued rains upset their calculations, and they have deferred operations until next week.

Instead of making a half hogshead of sugar to the acre from the poor stubb'e which was ground on the Gem plantation last week Mr. Gibson obtained only ten hogsheads from fifty acres, but the proportion of molasses was considerably larger than usual.

Under date of Oct. 27th the New Iberia Sugar Bowl said:

Monday last a few more planters commenced grinding, but owing to the immature condition of the cane the bulk of planters will wait one or two weeks more. Cane is gaining so rapidly now that it is a pity to sacrifice it.

Another report said:

Cane is "green as grass" and no sugar can be made out of it. Several of our most experienced planters and sugar makers have made the attempt and failed.

Under date of Nov. 1st our St. Charles correspondent reported as follows:

* * * Most planters in this parish have commenced grinding but are making little or no sugar.

In Avoyelles Parish under date of Nov. 3rd, Mr. A. L. Boyer advised us that the cane had not escaped the effect of the previous heavy rains, and added:

Although fine in appearance, it is thoroughly green and naturally deficient in sweetness.

The following is from our Thibodeaux correspondent, Mr. Geo. W. Squires, under date of Nov. 6th:

Several planters in this Parish and the adjoining ones, having large crops, made a short run last week, and the yield was in some localities satisfactory but the grinding season is advancing, and fears of an early heavy frost or freeze are seriously entertained, and should such an event occur, my opinion is that the crops of sugar will not exceed three-fourths of that of last year, as the planters are fully three weeks behind in their sugar making and those having large crops are particularly late.

A similar report was received from Mr. T. E. Grace, writing from Plaquemine under date of Nov. 8:

Our planters are mostly rolling, lut it is uphill work this kind of weather, and the turnout is far from being what was looked for.

The weather then improved and under date of Nov. 11, our St. James correspondent, Mr. H. O. Colomb wrote as follows:

At this moment you may say that the grinding season has just begun. This is later than ever before in Louisiana and should the ice occur at its usual period, viz: the full moon of November, there will be the bulk of the crop yet standing. It will be very hard to windrow the canes on account of their crookedness.

The following is from local papers a few days later:

It is gratifying to announce that although the yield of sugar per acre is not up fully to expectations of our planters, the increase is much greater than at the opening of the rolling season.—West Baton Rouge Sugar Planter.

Most of our planters commenced making sugar this week, and the yield, as far as heard from, has a brightening effect, and ercourages the planter to hope that the average yield will not be as small and ruinous as was at first feared.

Mr. M. Schlatre, the Picayune's Iberville correspondent, said under date of

of Nov. 11th:

The canes are being greatly benefited by the cold spell we are now having, ard where last week we could get only syrups, now we are able to get about one hogshead of good sugar to the acre of stubble canes, whilst at the same time the tonnage has decreased scme 4 or 5, it requiring now 15 tons to the hhd of sugar—and if this favorable weather holds good the yield will increase rapidly, although we cannot flatter ourselves that we will approach the crop of last year. Grinding to-morrow will become general throughout our parish and elsewhere.

Later in the month, Nov. 27, our Thibodeaux correspondent, Mr. Geo. W. Squires, wrote as follows:

We are now in the season of the year that fully one-half the crop of sugar is generally made, yet from all the information that I can get, not over one-fourth

of the crop has been made as yet.

I have in the past few days met many planters from this and adjoining parishes, and I have never known such a difference in the reports of the yield; they vary from half a hogshead to two hogheads to the arpent, and with, generally admitted, a very poor quality of sugar.

The reports of some of the local papers were more encouraging, as follows:

The yield of the cane continues to improve. Most of our planters are making

two hogshead to the acre.—Franklin Enterprise.

The crop prospects have materially brightened. An increase in the yield and quality of the sugar has occurred from day to day, until at this present writing it has reached the general average of last year.—Iberville South.

The next important event was the severe freeze on the 29th and 30th of the month, when the cane was killed to the ground and that which was already cut was frozen so that the planters had to stop grinding. Writing under date of Dec. 5, Mr. George W. Squires said:

The cane in the field split from the effects of the freeze and the juice was running from them. To add to the loss to the planters from that disaster, a warm rain set in on the 3d inst, and lasted for twenty-four hours, and as not half of the crop has as yet been made, and a very small quantity of cane had been windrowed, the loss from these causes, in my opinion and that of intelligent and practical planters, will reach 50,000 hlds. or more than one third of the estimated crop. I am confident that very few, if any of the planters will be making sugar fifteen days from this date, and the quality made will not be very good.

The following additional details of the effect of the freeze are from the local press, and our own correspondents:

The few sugar planters who had failed to windrow have had to stop grinding; their standing cane was frozen so hard that no juice could be obtained from it.-Rapides Democrat.

Parish of St. James, Dec. 8.—The planters were so backward, the cane generally green and so crooked, that many doubted if windrowing would prove a benefit. The consequences is, that at this moment one-half of the crop is still in the fields and much of it will be lost.

On Thursday morning a good heavy frost, with a fair thickness of ice, and Friday morning a heavier frost and greater thickness of ice. The cane in the fields looks as if a fire had passed over, scorching and withering as it went. Where any considerable portion of the crop is still standing, windrowing must be the order of the day.—West Baton Rouge Sugar Planter.

Of all things to be dreaded by the sugar planter is rain upon frosted cane, accompanied with mild weather. This was their mistortune at the opening of this and the close of last week. How much damage has been done by this change of temperature it is impossible to determine at present, but the loss is very heavy.—Sugar Planter, Dec. 8.

The freeze of last week was very injurious to the sugar cane, which is now frozen from tip to toe. Had the cold weather continued the loss would have been comparatively small, but such was not the case; the ice and frosts were succeeded by rather warm weather for this season of the year. The result is that the cane will inevitably become sour, and the damage will be much greater than was at first imagined,—Terrebonne Progress, Dec. 8.

We had ice three nights in succession, last week—Thursday, Fri³ay and Saturday—and everybody at first, as after the September storm, predicted disaster to sugar planters. We are glad to learn that many planters had such faith in the continuance of such cold weather that they did not even stop their mills to windrow the cane, and the sequel has proven their wisdom.—Sagar Bowl.

The freeze last week affected the cane in Terrebonne to the same extent as elsewhere in the State. A large part of it will be ruined if the weather should turn warm.—Terrebonne *Progress*.

The freezing weather of last week was the most severs that has been experienced here for years, and completely froze the standing cane to the roots, causing it in many instances to split open Planters put everybody that could be found to windrowing, but owing to the twisted condition in which the equinoctial storm left it, but little headway could be made. The sugar crop of .1877 will long be remembered by the sugar growers as one of the least profitable that was ever grown in Louisiana.—Thibodaux Sentinel.

The last scene of this disastrous result of a season which opened so auspiciously, was now drawing to a close. The warm spell so generally apprehended commenced during the second week of December, and blasted the lingering hopes that had previously existed of a less unfavorable result.

The West Baton Rouge Sugar Planter of Dec. 15, reported as follows:

The few warm days of last and the present week gave the death blow to the hopes and expectations of our planters. What came was left standing in the fields at the date of our last issue has soured and become almost wortuless for sugar making purposes, while much of that windrowed is but little better, for the reason that their bent and crooked condition prevented their lying properly in the furrows. Of the frozen cane now being ground on two plantations, they have failed to make sugar even with the best apparatus and the best appliances for the purpose.

Our Thibodeaux correspondent, under date of Dec. 17th, said:

"Many of the planters have not for the past four or five days been able to make Sugar, and are making syrup, and are now leaving one-half of their cane in the field. Nearly all the planters will have finished their sugar making on the 20th inst. The average quality of the crop will not be above fair, and many are of the opinion that it will not even reach that. The quantity of molasses will be much in excess of previous years, and the quality will be about fair. I have some doubts if it will reach that grade."

The season of 1876-77 was now regarded as being completed. The planters in most Parishes had finished sugar making. Some had left a considerable amount of cane in the field, too sour to make syrup, some had not made a pound of sugar, the juice being too sour to granulate and their whole available crop made into syrup. Others had done better, but on the whole as our returns demonstrate, there was a diminution of about 24 per cent compared with the previous year. This would have been serious enough to cause great disappointment, even after making a fair allowance for the increase of 58,542 bbls of molasses, or fully 18 per cent over 1875-76, but our unfortunate planters were subjected

to the additional losses caused by the cost of saving the crop having been materially increased by the storm, and instead of the market advancing as might have been expected from the short supply, prices ruled ruinously low.

In taking a general glance at this season we find that the weather in March and April was exceptionally dry without the usual spring showers to start and invigorate the plant, in May the temperature was much higher than usual, in July it continued exceptionally dry and warm, this dry spe'l continued until late in August when occasional rains had a beneficial influence, and this was followed by the great equinoctial storm of September, the full details of which we have given in the preceding sketch. Then came the grinding season with such a deficiency of saccharine in the cane that many planters who had commenced early to escape the disaster of a killing frost, were compelled to suspend operations, and this was soon followed by the severe freeze in November which killed the standing cane to the ground. In fact both the standing cane and the windrowed were lost, and the only hope that remained was that cool and frosty weather would prevent souring and still leave a fair yield. Even this last hope was disappointed, and warm unfavorable weather increased the general disaster. That under all the circumstances the yield should have reached nearly threefourths of that of 1875-76, can only be accounted for by the increase in acreage and the unfavorable circumstances noted above not having been without some exceptions.

The new season opens more propitiously. In some parishes were both cotton and cane have been planted, the former has been abandoned for the latter. The prospect of a continuance of the import duty on foreign product and the improbability of one bad season being immediately succeeded by another, has turned more general attention to the culture. Many small farmers have determined to plant cane, with the assurance of finding a remunerative market for it at the nearest sugar house. Planting commenced early in January, the seed cane appeared to have kept well, but later in the month and in the early part of February the reports on this head were rather discouraging, but the rattoons were sound and promising. In February planting was general and there appears to be a general determination, on the part of planters, not to be disheartened by the losses they had suffered, but to continue the culture with increased energy in the hope of a favorable season making up for the past.

RICE.

When cutting commenced in August last it was generally anticipated that the yield would show an increase over the previous year. This continued to be the impression throughout that month, but against the probability of a large yield per acre, it was well known that on the whole the acreage showed a decrease. Planters, however, were in high spirits. The quality of the crop was generally good, in fact nearly uniformly so, except in localities where it had been injured by back or salt water, from the effects of which it had only partially recovered.

Early in September nearly all the early planting had been harvested but the later was still standing. Under these circumstances the equinoctial storm of the 17th to the 19th of September caused wide and serious injury and in some localities it was apprehended that, considering the injury to the quality as well as the d minution in quantity, the loss would amount to 50 per cent. These apprehensions, however, have not been realized, and as will be seen from our complete returns the falling off from last year is less than 12½ per cent, or about half the losses of the sugar planter. When we consider that the low prices of the previous year had materially curtailed the acreage, this certainly does not show a very discouraging result and should inspire our planting friends with increased courage and confidence.

Taking then a general view of the situation we cannot but look upon our rice crop as destined to assume a much more imposing position among the products of our State. In this view we are sustained by the prospect of an addition to the extent of our rice area, by the probable reclamation of swamp lands, and by projected improvements both in cultivation and in milling.

We are moreover encouraged by the progress already accomplished by our rice planters. Our older merchants well recollect the period when our supplies for home consumption as well as those required by the West, were furnished by South Carolina and Georgia, when the trade with Charleston and Savannah required the service of regular lines of suitable brigs and schooners, and when "creole rice" was

RICE.

known only to some of our down town friends, who, in spite of its broken grains and grey appearance, preferred it for its sweetness, to the Carolina product. In 1850 our crop was put down in the United State Census at 4,425,349 pounds, in 1860 it had increased to 6,331,257 pounds, and in 1870 to 15,854,012 pounds.

With an increasing area suited to the culture, a soil of unsurpassed fertility, the proximity to the New Orleans market and readiness of communication with the West both by rail and river, rice can hardly fail to assume still more importance as a Louisiana staple.

In connection with the question of a probable increase in the crop, it must not be overlooked that, in the not distant future, the operations of the Louisiana Land Reclamation Company, established by the last Legislature, with ample powers to carry out the important objects it has in view, may be the means of very largely extending our area of productive rice lands, the fertility of which with their facilities for irrigation will, it is hoped make them yield heavier crops at less expense than even those now in cultivation. With such extensive tracts of fertile lands suited to the culture, and a genial and salubrious climate, it is not unreasonable to anticipate that the rice culture of Louisiana will yet assume such imposing magnitude as to make it one of the chief sources of our future prosperity.

The tariff bill is now before Congress. In relation to sugar it embodies substantially the amendments to the present tariff advocated by General Gibson.

It is thus manifest that our Representative has done his duty faithfully and efficiently. He has accomplished all that could be expected by our sugar planters in the deliberations of the Committee. He has thus made clear the way for a favorable presentation of the matter before the House. What the fate of the bill recommended by the Committee will be in this body it is difficult to conjecture.

On the one hand the colossal power of the Northern refiners will be arrayed against it. It will be attacked on the specious ground that sugar refining is an important branch of domestic manufactures; that it gives employment to thousands of operatives; that it receives the crude product imported by our merchants and largely increases its value; that this enhanced value as truly represents production as the product of the agriculturist; and that to impose a heavy duty on the importation of the crude material, is to unreasonably impose upon the consumers an unnecessary and inequitable burden.

On the other hand in advocacy of the Committee's report it will be clearly demonstrated that the increase of values by refining bears a very small proportion to the value of the product by the agriculturist; that there is no good reason why the crude material should not be furnished by the free labor of America rather than by the slave labor of Spain, or why the refined should be made exclusively from the foreign product; that American refiners, with their superior ingenuity and large capital are constantly introducing improvements which make it a matter of very little moment whether they charge the consumer a trifle more per lb for their product; that their interest should be regarded as harmonious with the producers and not antagonistic; that the true solution of the question, as presented before the people's representatives in the House, is the encouragement

of the refining interest wherever it can be accomplished without detriment to the agricultural producer; that the case is analogous to that of the fisheries, and that the sugar farmer is equally entitled to an indirect bounty with the cod fisherman; and, finally, that the general prosperity and national wealth will best be promoted by the adoption of the Committee's report.

In the abstract, a free trade policy would be best for all nations, for it would give free play to production, increasing thereby its volume, and reducing its price to the consumer. Thus it is manifest that if the Western farmer can reduce his family expenses, by having his wants supplied at one-third less than what they now cost him, and that his laborers, from the same cause, can afford to work for him at one-third less than their present wages, his wheat, corn and hogs will cost him proportionably less and he will be able to meet the demand for export at a corresponding reduction. The effect does not end here, for the foreign producer being enabled to work at less cost for food and wages, can lay down his products at the Western farm at correspondingly cheaper rates than those already reduced by a free tariff.

When we apply these considerations to our sugar interest we will find that in some particulars the interest of the Southern planter does not materially differ from that of the Western farmer. If the prices of bread, meat, foreign groceries and clothing are reduced one-third, it is evident that the laborer will do as well at a corresponding reduction in his wages as he does at present rates. Hence the cost of production to the planter will be diminished in proportion and he will be able to do at least as well as now, under a reduction in price, which might prevent the foreign product from coming in competition with him in supplying the home demand.

But this absolute free trade cannot be expected under present circumstances. Every nation has interests that require special protection, and its legislation is framed accordingly. To this our own country presents no exception, and all that that we can reasonably anticipate is that duties on certain articles which enter into general consumption will be reduced, without materially affecting domestic interests; that is, without giving them a quid pro quo for any consequent cheapening of the market price of their product.

While, therefore, we favor free trade as promotive of the prosperity of the whole people, in contradistinction from the so-called American system by which the people are in some measure forced to consume American products exclusively, no matter at what cost, we hold that emancipation from the trammels of protective tariffs should be accomplished with discretion and wisdom,—determining what is expedient under the circumstances, but always guided by enlightened economical science.

Writing on this subject at an earlier date than the first meeting of the Sugar Planters' Association, the important proceedings of which we give in full, under their proper heading, the PRICE CURRENT said:

Our remarks are intended to be mainly suggestive. We have no desire to alarm our sugar planters by foreboding an immediate repeal of the duty on the foreign product, or by strengthening the arms of rash, inimical reformers in furnishing them cogent arguments adverse to our interests. But we think that the progress of free trade principles makes it important that not only our sugar planters, but all others interested in the culture, directly or indirectly, should give the subject their calm and deliberate consideration. When the time comes for legislative action, our delegates and friends in Congress should be supplied with all such facts bearing upon the subject as may be used in behalf of our State.

Not the least among these, in consideration of Northern public sentiment, is the large number of freedmen and their families dependent upon the sugar culture for their subsistence. Capital may be transferred elsewhere. Labor is fixed to the soil. The planter can remove to Cuba or wherever else his money, machinery, and experience may find a more remunerative field. Not so the freedman. Cotton is already produced to the extent of the world's wants, and an excessive supply would cause a decline I clow the cost of production, ruinous to the laborer as well as to his employer. A large portion of the Louisiana sugar lands, moreover, are not suited to that staple, however well adapted to the cultivation of cane. Regarding the subject in this light, it is manifest that the freedmen of Louisiana are even more deeply interested in the protection of our special State product than the planters themselves. In fact, it would be consummate cruelty for the North to emancipate the slave and then prevent the freedman from procuring by his labor the means of subsistence for himself and family.

This question of the relation of the freedmen to the sugar culture—the profound economical question of labor and capital—should never be overlooked in discussions upon the subject. Nor can it be so considered without a riving at the conclusion that it presents an irrefragable argument in favor of that class of our agricultural population who have been called the wards of the nation, and who furnish the labor from which the crop is produced, either on their own small farms or in the service of the larger planters. In either case, they are directly concerned in this question. Their very subsistence depends upon its equitable solution. Under their old masters they were well fed, well clothed, well housed, well cared for in sickness, provided with spiritual consolation in their last hours, and freed from all concern for their surviving families. In depriving this humble class of all the protection and care they received from their former masters, the Government assumed obligations which the South has never denied.

In relation to this the difference between the friends of the negro at the South and at the North is that the former look to the well being of the freedman; to his being furnished with steady emp'oyment; to his being paid reasonable wages; to his receiving the benefits of the education appropriate to his new status; and to his being protected and cared for as a laborer, as well as the white laborers are protected and cared for in some other countries, if not in all.

The friends of the negro at the North, on the other hand, seem to think that the *summum bonum* of the freedman's happiness consists in casting his vote for a certain political party, and to this end all legislation, State and Federal, should be exclusively devoted.

Fortunately for the freedman, the people of the North are beginning to take a clearer and juster view of the matter, and see that it is more important for him to promote his material interest instead of his mere political privileges; that a side of bacon and a sack of corn, are of more substantial value to him, than the ballot for an elector or his vote for a legislator.

This is the question before the representatives in Congress of the honest men of the North, how they can best promote the welfare of the nation's ward; how they can enable him to earn wages which will support and educate his family; how they can put him in the way of laying by an annual surplus which in a year or two will place it in his power to acquire his own homestead; how when his homestead is obtained his labor can be protected that it will realize a fair return; how in a word he shall be freed from the tyranny of privileded classes who would crush him to destitution, while they themselves would accumulate enormons wealth from the product of slave labor in the Antilles.

The freedmen of Louisiana demand that these matters shall be fairly considered in Congress, and it is fortunate for them that the Committee of Sugar Planters'—their true friends—their co-laborers in cultivating the soil—the men to whom they are indebted for substantial favors since emancipation—who have given them bread instead of a stone—it is fortunate for them that the committee of these tried friends have advocated their cause before the people's representatives.

Finally, it should never be overlooked that since emancipation our sugar interest has been entirely revolutionized—that is, the system has been radically changed. Formerly, to protect the culture of sugar, was simply to protect the planter. Now, to protect the culture means first and above all to protect the freedmen. Remove the protection and wages would necessarily be largely reduced, probably hardly less than 50 per cent. The planter could emigrate to the West Indies and carry on his pursuit there under far better auspices than on Louisiana sugar lands; or he could remove to some Southwestern community and recommence life with the remnants of his capital. The laborer would have no resource. Everywhere else he would find all the channels of industry already filled to repletion. No where else could he find a climate congenial to his birth and habits. Cotton and corn can be produced on sugar lands, but neither as successfully as in other localities. A rash repeal of the sugar duty might prevent the planter from pursuing his vocation, but it would be utter run to the laborers.

[From the New Orleans Ficayune.]

THE COST OF CULTIVATING SUGAR CANE AND SUGAR MAKING.

PLAQUEMINE POST OFFICE, Parish of Iberville, La., Sept. 25, 1877.

Friend Dennett.—Receiving letters from persons cultivating canes, asking questions too numerous to answer by letters, I have at great trouble taken the pains to make a statement of expenses and profits in cultivating canes. These figures are as correct as possible. Wages at \$1 25 for men, canes at \$20 the acre for seed, and supposing 10 tons to the hogshead and 20 tons to the acre for good plant canes. Some years it requires more than 10 tons for a hogshead and some years less. Last year it took 8½; this year it will require at least 12 tons, probably 15 tons—I have seen it take 18 tons. These figures are of the greatest use to both small planters and manufacturers. If the manufacturer has a steam train and vacuum and centrifugals the profits will be greater. This statement should have been made long ago but I have been so busy preparing for sugar-making that I could command only the nights to make the necessary calculations, which I did, after consulting experienced managers. If possible, all these articles should appear on one sheet for a reference. If you see proper to publish them please send me a couple copies, for the calculations have cost me a great deal of time and trouble.

Yours truly,

M. SCHLATRE.

COST OF LABOR.

Required to plant and cultivate 50 acres of cane, ready laid by, suppland ready in pea vines:	posing the
Canes necessary to plant 50 acres, at \$20 the acre	\$1,000 00
Pulling in pea vines in middles, at \$1 10 the acre	55 00
To plow and cover pea vines	50 00
To bed back and fluke out after opening furrows	90 00
To labor hauling canes for 50 acres, 8 men, 5 days	60 00
To getting canes out of windrow, 4 men, 5 days	25 00
Cane droppers' wages, for 50 acres, at 75 cents the acre	37 50
Cane carriers' wages, for 50 acres, at 50 cents the acre	25 00
To cut and straighten in furrows	10 00
Covering cane with single plow	12 50
Going over with hoes after the p'ow to cover all left uncovered by the	
plow	12 50
Opening drains after planting	12 50
Value of cane and labor for planting 50 acres	\$1,390 00

000 00000
Expenses for labor for cuitivating 50 acres:
Einst playing \$50 00
First hoeing 62 50
Running cultivatros twice
Last three plowings and fluking
Clearing out drains after last plowing
Last two hoeings will done
Expenses for labor for cultivating 50 acres: \$50 00 First plowing 62 50 First hoeing 50 00 Running cultivatros twice 50 00 Last three plowings and fluking 200 00 Clearing out drains after last plowing 37 00 Last two hoeings w+ll done 125 00 For clearing leading ditches, per acre 60 cents 30 00 Keeping ditches in order 12 50
Total cost of labor for cultivating 50 acres of cane \$ 567 50
Cost of cane, planting and cultivating the same, 50 acres
Cost of cane, planting and cultivating the same, 50 acres
acres
Total cost of seed cane, labor and hire of mules for 50 acres of cane \$2,413 50 Value per acre of cane, cost to the planter, standing ready for the mill 48 27
Value per acre of cane, cost to the planter, standing ready for the mill 48 27
COOR OF TAXING ONE ONE HUNDRED HOCSHEADS OF SUCAR SUPPOSING THE
COST OF TAKING OFF ONE HUNDRED HOGSHEADS OF SUGAR, SUPPOSING THE
50 acres of plant canes will make that much.
4.00
50 hands will do the work in 12 days, wages \$1 25 per day each\$750 00 50 hands, watches at night, 50 cents each for 12 nights
50 hands will do the work in 12 days, wages \$1 25 per day each. \$750 00 50 hands, watches at night, 50 cents each for 12 nights. 300 00 5 barrels lime. 10 00 25 gallons coal oil, 25 cents per gallon 6 25 8 gallons lard oil 8 8 00 300 pounds sulphur, 5 cents 15 00 Sugar maker's bill, \$1 50 per hhd 150 00 Engineer's bill tor half a month 50
25 gallons coal oil, 25 cents per gallon. 6 25
8 gallons lard oil
300 pounds sulphur, 5 cents
Sugar maker's bill, \$1 50 per hhd
Fuel, 350 cords of wood at \$2.
100 empty hogsheads, \$3 25
150 empty barrels, \$1 50
Singar maker's bill, \$1.00 per hind
2 bagasse carts, \$1 50 each, with hire of four mules and feed for same for 12 days. 36 00
1 or 12 days
Total amount expenses to take the canes from the field and convert
Total amount expenses to take the canes from the field and convert their juices into sugar
Incidental expenses
\$2,981 25
Say in round numbers
added to the cost of the canes ready for the mill, \$48 27=\$78 37 cost of cultiva-
ting one acre of cane and manufacturing one hogshead of sugar.
YIELD OF FIFTY ACRES OF CANES IN SUGAR AND MOLASSES.
,
100 hhds of sugar at 8 cents, 1100 lbs to the hhds, 8 cents
100 hhds of sugar at 8 cents, 1100 lbs to the hhds, 8 cents
Cistern bottoms
\$11,800 00
Expenses of cultivation and manufacturing
Profits on the sugar and molasses net
agrees with the cultivator to give him one-half, then the cultivator will get one-
agrees with the cultivator to give him one-half, then the cultivator will get one-half of \$11,800—\$5900—\$2456 cost of planting and cultivation—\$3444 for his 50
acres of canes taken off on halves.
If sold by the ton the cultivator will get either \$1789 if he is to deliver it at
the sugar-house, or \$2544 if the manufacturer takes it out of his field.
Gross value in market
One helf of which is for the manufacturer 5 900 00
One-hart of which is for the manufacturer.
The value of the sugar and molasses is, net. \$6,386 50 Gross value in market. \$11,800 00 One-half of which Is for the manufacturer 5,900 00 His expenses in manufacturing 3,000 00
His expenses in manufacturing

YIELD OF FIFTY	ACRES OF CANE	(PLANTS.)
----------------	---------------	-----------

TIELD OF FIFTI ACRES OF CARE (FLANTS:)		
If the producer sells his cane by the ton, the price for which is generally \$5 the ton, and an acre of good canes will give 20 tons, then his fifty acres will yield 1000 tons at \$5. Deduct cost of planting * nd cultivation \$2,456 00 Cost of delivery if the producer delivers 755 00	\$5,000 (00
Deduct cost of planting and cultivation\$2,456 00		
Cost of delivers of the producer delicers 755 00		
Cost of derivery if the producer derivers		
\$3,211 00		
	\$3,211	οο
Total expenses to cultivator	\$3,211	00
·		
	\$1,789 755	00
If the manufacturer bears the expenses to sugar-house add	755	00
The the manufacture below the capeting for his capes delivered in the		
Then the producer will have this showing for his canes delivered in the field.	\$2.540	00
tield	\$ 6,010	V

Enterprise plantation, Iberville parish, La.

[From the New O.leans Democrat.]

M. SCHLATRE.

CENTRAL SUGAR FACTORIES.

Though of late years the sugar interest in Louisiana has been gradually growing up to the position it held before the war, and under a continuation of present circumstances and conditions for several years to come the State may be expected to exceed its former production; still the extension of the sugar industry is not so rapid as it would have been had new modes of manufacturing been earlier introduced.

Sugar culture, from planting to harvesting, in the old manner of cultivation required an enormous outlay of capital, the principal part of which was invested in the costly buildings and machinery of the manufactories. In 1860 there were nearly 1300 sugar-houses in this State. Some of these contained more than \$100,000 worth of machinery, and the average cost of the equipments of each was certainly over \$10,000. Thus the planters carried on their hands over \$13,000,000 of idle capital nine months of every year.

They however managed to do this and carry on a prosperous business. But after about two-thirds of this machinery had been destroyed during the war, and the remainder generally damaged, the planter could hardly have been expected to refit and refurnish each of their unstocked estates with expensive sugar mills and machinery. Great numbers of them wisely turned their fields to the cultivation of other crops, while many failed after endeavoring to again rebuild their sugar-houses. Other small planters who owned sugar-houses were unable to replace or repair their old and worn out machinery.

Under such circumstances the sugar crop could not have been expected to reach more than it has done up to the present year, even if we leave out of the question the political troubles, the financial crisis of 1873 and other evils which impeded its progress.

Some system that would decrease the cost of machinery to the proportion of land in cultivation was advocated most justly by those most interested in this industry. A central sugar factory capable of manipulating 4000 acres of cane would necessarily cost far less proportionately than one constructed to work up only 400 acres of cane a year, and would necessarily take a burden off the shoulders of farmers and small planters, who are unable to bear the expense of the crudest machinery made to manufacture the lowest grades of sugar. The central factory, with complete machinery, could manufacture the highest grades of sugar and pay the producers as much for their cane as they would obtain for their raw sugar, after deducting the actual cost of manufacturing it.

This is the theory of central sugar factories, and we are glad to say that it has been practically proven to be correct in several portions of our State where central factories have been established. The cane delivered at these is purchased at \$5 a ton, generally under the condition that the cane juice must not weigh less than eight degrees Beaume. The average yields of cane on several places has been from 100 to 125 pounds of sugar and four to five gallons of molasses additional to the ton. The manufacturer sells his product for more than double the price he paid for the crude material, and has a fair profit left after paying expenses.

Now, a careful and industrious farmer or planter can produce an average of twenty tons to the acre, or sell his crop on each acre for the amount two bales of cotton would bring after bearing the expense of ginning.

OUR SUGAR INTEREST.

We say central factories have been establised in Louisiana, though only a few. Around these few cane culture is rapidly extending, new fields are being stocked

Around these few cane culture is rapidly extending, new fields are being stocked and small farmers are rapidly getting their farms into cane.

These factories should be scattered all over the sugar district of Louisiana; in the rich sugar region of Red River, over the Western sugar parishes and at convenient intervals along the banks of the Mississippi. They would prove the most profitable investments wherein capital could be placed; they would eventually cause the cultivation of all available sugar lands in Louisiana, amounting to over one million acres, and would hasten the advent of the time when this will become the richest agricultural region on earth.

ANALYSIS OF CANE JUICE,

From Cane Manured with Different Fertilizers, on B. A. Wormalds Laurel Valles Plantation, Parish of Lafourche, by Henry Studniczka, Sugar Chemist.

tey I tuntulon, I write of Day	our cito, og	D 0	Don Cont	Don Cont	Am't. Crys.
			Per Cent.	T OL COH!	Am v. Oryo.
Fertilizer Used.	Degrees	Solid	Crys.	Org.	Sugar in 100
2020111202 240111	Baume.	Matter.	Sugar.	Matter.	Solid mat'r.
Peruvian Guano	9.0	16.20	13.30	2.90	82.09
G Ville's Formula		16.00	13.40	2.60	83.75
Soluble Bone Phosphate*		17.20	14.80	2.40	86.04
Plantation Fertilizert		14.40	11.60	2.80	80.55
Behan's Phosphate (SCRock		15.70	13.00	2.70	82.80
Castor Bean Pommace		14.50	10.80	3.40	76.05
Combination Fertilizer		13.20	10.70	2.80	79.27
Pea-Vine one year		15.09	13.00	2.90	81.76
Cotton seed Meal		13.80	9 90	3.90	71.73
* The Soluble Rone Phoen	hate was				f.

The Soluble Bone Phosphate was applied in May, while baring on.
† Plantation Fertilizer was barnyard manure, bagasse ashes, etc.
† Behan's Phosphate was applied in February while planting in trench.
¶ Combination Fertilizer was scrapings of other fertilizers and stable manure.
From the above it will be seen that Soluble Bone Phosphate produced the best result, and the much used cotton seed meal the worst. Mr. Samuel Hammond, who took a lively interest in the above experiments, is of the opinion that, offer all peacings are the best fertilizer, and would have been as demonstrated. after all, pea-vines are the best fertilizer, and would have been so demonstrated in this case had their land been pea-vined two years instead of one.—Cotton Boll.

[From the New Orleans Times.]

FERTILIZERS FOR SUGAR LANDS.

CALUMET PLANTATION, BAYOU TECHE, January 18, 1878.

Editor New Orleans Times:

Dear Sir—Inclosed I hand you a statement of the results of my experiments with fertilizers upon fourteen acres of sugar cane during the season of 1877. The land upon which these experiments were made is the front or highest land on my place, and consequently has been the longest in cultivation. It was planted in cane in 1874 and 1875, in corn and peas in 1876, and in cane in 1877. I do not consider these results as showing: a fair test of the value of fertilizers upon our cane lands, for the following reason: This cane had grown very luxuriantly, and apparently had not been retarded in growth by the drouth that had affected canes not fertilizers september 17th and 18th the cane was very large and very heavy, and the severe storm of wind and rain at that time entirely prostrated it. It was as flat upon the ground as if a heavy roller had passed over it, and being so large it did not recover its upright position again, consequently it did not ripen, as is conclusively shown by the amount of juice required to make a certain quantity of sugar, and also by the results of polarization. Much of the cane when cut was lying five feet upon the ground and rooted at each joint. Many of the bottom canes were entirely green, not tasting the least sweet when eaten. For comparison, the results shown are, I think, of value as regards the materials and quantities of the fertilizers used, though even this would have been much more satisfactory had the cane been allowed to fully ripen. All manipulations of each acre of this cane, during the process of preparing and applying the fertilizers and of its subsequent manufacture, were very carefully supervised by myself personally, and are substantially correct. From these results, planters who examine them must draw their own conclusions. I am no advocate of any particular formula for compounding a fertilizer that will be suitable for any land. The different kinds of lands whether owing to a difference in the original formation or deposit, or from exhaustion by long cultivation, requir

Very respectfully, yours,

DANIEL THOMPSON.

OUR SUGAR INTEREST.

Results of Experiments with Fertilizers upon Plant Cane, at Calumet Plantation, Bayou Teche, Louisiana, 1878.

PLATS ONE ACRE EACH,

-						PLATS	ONE.	ACRE E	ACH,					
amount of Sugar avail'ble in Lbs.	3429	3293	3526	3856	4136	3596	8727	3456	3899	3004	4022	3761	3717	3107
Result of Polariza- tion.	8.5	9.3	9.8	9.3	10.2	9.5	œ	1.6	8.6	10.	ij	9.9	ij	10.
Density per cent Saccha- rometer.	12.	12.5	12.	11.5	12.	12.	12.	13.	13.	18.5	14.	13.	13.5	13.
Density, Beaume's Saccharo- meter.	7.5	7.75	7.5	7.25	7.5	8.	7.5	œ	œ	တ်	8.25	ø.	8.5	s,
Weight of the Juice, in Lbs.	40,700	84,710	88,358	41,459	40,555	890,08	46,598	35,507	39,798	39,017	36,566	87,991	38,797	41,077
No. Gal. lons of Cane Juice	4632	4158	4857	4725	4609	4437	2800	4021	4510	4417	4129	4304	8819	4659
Weight of Cane	68.83	58.13	58.950	62.860	61.790	61.490	66.770	55.860	60.156	55.300	58.080	57.500	54.870	56.480
Per ct. of Juice ex- tracted.	64.87	59.70	65.06	.99	65.63	63.56	19.69	63.60	66.17	70.55	64.11	10.99	61.59	12.72
To'tl cost of Fertil- izers.	\$18 67		06 9	31 16	12 00	13 85	36 80	13 Sr	13 70	17.06	18 28	00 6	20 23	20 18
Quantity of Soluble constituents of the Fertilizers, in Pounds.	Ammonia 40.8	Acid	Ammonia18.88	ric Acid	Acid	A cid	Phosphoric Acid60. Potash	c Acid	Magnesia 6.30 Phosphoic Acid 37.50 Potash 46.25 Ammonia 41.2 (5.50	Ammonia 27.75 Phosphoric Acid 64.00 Potash	$\left. \begin{array}{l} \text{Ammonia} & 41.66 \\ \text{Phosphoric Acid} 48.83 \\ \text{Potash} & 50.33 \end{array} \right\}$	$\left. \begin{array}{ll} \text{Ammonia} & 40.66 \\ \text{Phosphoric Acid} & 32.10 \\ \text{Potash} & 61.00 \end{array} \right\}$	Phosphoric Acid48.83 Potash 55.73 Ammonia	ic Acid
Quant used, in Lbs	901	2002	200	587 179 358	600	200	988	200	200	250 400 400	200 200 200 200	3000	868	150
Material Used as Fertilizers.	Nitrate of Potash	Nothing	Cotton Seed Meal	Acid Phosphate of Lime Nitrate of Petash	TankageCotton Seed Hull Ashes	Acid Phosphate of Lime	Acid Phosphate of Lime Nitrate of Potash Sulphate of Ammonia	Geo. B. Forrester's Cane Fer- tilizer.	Geo. B. Forrester's Cane Ammonia	Dried Hogs Blodd Acid Phosphate of Lime Cotton Seed Hull Ashes	Cotton Seed Meal. Acid Phosphate of Lime Cotton Seed Hull Ashes	Uried Hogs Blood Tankage Cotton Seed Hull Ashes	Acid Phosphate of Lime Nitrate of Potash. Cotton Seed Meal.	Ground BoneSulphate of Ammonia
No, of Plat.	1	- 23	00	4	20	6		88	36	100	Ħ	12	13	14

OUR SUGAR INTEREST.

[From Our Home Journal.]

SEED CANE

EXPERIMENTS IN WINDROWING AND MATTRASSING-CONCLUSIONS.

Ed tors Our Home Journal:

Seed time and harvest and the varying seasons, are all fraught with anxiety to the tillers of the soil. The writer heard asserted, just after the storm of last September, by one whose opinion is entitled to great respect, that the evil effects of the storm would be felt quite as much in 1878, as in 1877, by reason of the greatly increased difficulty of preserving seed cane; and when the time arrived for commencing this important work, the canes were found to be so crooked, that it became impossible to cover them in windrows, unless they had been pre-

crooked, that it became impossible to cover them in windrows, unless they had been previously cut in one or two places.

Some planters doubted if canes which were cut, would keep, and influenced by this reason, and perhaps by others, most planters in Terrebenne, put up their seed, or at least a large proportion of it, in mattrasses. The writer remembers when a child, to have seen cane put up in this way in East Baton Bouge, and other river parishes; and also remembers, that the practice was very generally abondoned in tavor ot windrowing. He supposed it had been demonstrated that windrowing was the safer way, and did not resort to mattrassing the pa-t season, till the season was well advenced, and continued rainy weather rendered it almost impossible to cover canes in windrow with a play.

canes in windrow with a plow.

The result was, that the first mattresses opened were found to contain canes which were per-

The result was, that the first matresses opened were tound to contain canes which were perfectly sound and good. Passing to another cut, he found that one-half the canes were spoilt. Upon inquiry it was found there was much bad seed on different plantations, and that the bad seed was attributed to the fact, that the canes were put up in mattresses. He therefore proceded to make observations with the result as here stated. He had three cuts in which there were mattresses. The canes in two of them, were all mattresses, in the third cut, two-thirds were windrows.

The cut which contained b th, was partly black land third cut, two-thirds were windrows. The cut which contained b th, was partly black land and partly sandy land, When he commenced to put up seed in this cut, the land was dry enough for a two-horse plow to turn the earth well; he commenced on that side of the cut where the land was a stiff black clay; he did so because the land was in good condition to cover well with a plow, which would not be the case after a rain. The covering was well done with right and left Avery plows. Interrupted by rain, he put up his next seed in a different part of the plantation. When dryer, he returned to the same cut; but this time on the side which was sandy, it being still wet. Again interrupted by rain, he afterward put up the balance of this cut of cane in mattrasses. All the seed cane in this cut is good. This leads to the inquiry: What caused the carees in cut No. 2 (a rapil)?

trasses. At the seed cane in this cut is good. This leads to the inquiry: What caused the canes in cut No. 2, to spoil?

Not because they were in ma's; because canes in No. 3 were put up in the dryest part of the season; those in No. 2 being put up when it was rainy. Not because the land was sandy; for canes in No. 3 kept both in sandy and black land, whether in mats or windrows. Not because they were injuriously affected by lunar influences; because some of the canes in No. 3, were put up before the full moon, and others after the moon.

It seems to the writer that the question is reduced to very narrow limits. The canes in No. 2 were in a diseased condition when put up for seed. How diseased and why, the writer does not assume the province of determining. It has been suggested to him, that there are marks, or signs, which should always influence the planter in putting up his seed, and these are: if the canes have small holes made by worms and are hollow near the ground, they will not keep. The remark to be made on this, is that no particular examination was made of these canes before cutting; but as they now are, some are perforated and hollow, while others, which have not a good eye on them, are neither perforated nor hollow, but are to all appearance, perfectly sound.

which have not a good eye on them, are neither periorated for hollow, but are to an appearance, perfectly sound.

The spoilt canes are second year rattoons and were fertilized with cotton seed meal and ashes, and it has been suggested, that the cotton seed meal and ashes, had something to do with the mischief, but this suggestion fals to the ground, from the consideration, that some of the canes are good—in some mats nearly all are good. The good mats were found on better land, appeared to be more vigorous and succulent than the spoilt cane. This would seem to lead to the inference that none but healthy, vigorous cones should ever be put up for seed; and generally speaking, second year rattoons are not vigorous; the canes in cut No. 3 are first year rattoons, and are large vigorous canes.

and are large vigorous canes.

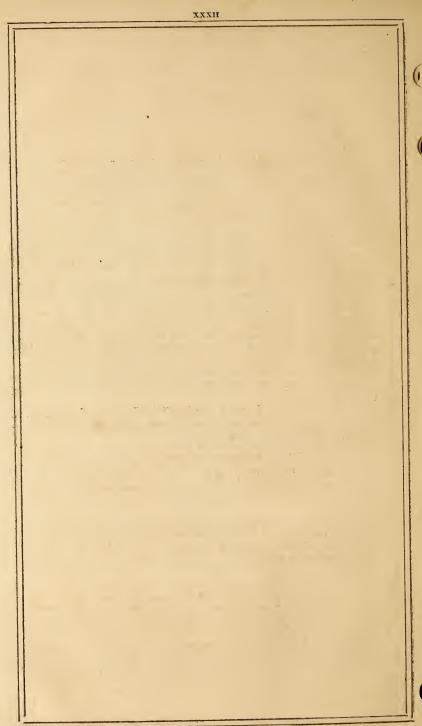
The theory that canes be

that canes become exhausted of their vitality by evaporation, when put up in

mattrasses, is fallacious, in that the first eight mats were dry and good, while there appeared to be an excess of moisture in the case of those canes which were spent hours in examining his canes, and in contradiction of another theory, found that every cane which had the top cut off (and he found many thus cut) had good eyes from bottom to top. This was invariably the case, even when there was not another good cane near it. Conclusion—generally windrowing is safer, while in a wet season, there is no reason why canes in mats should not keep.

Query. Is there any infallible rule of judging what canes are fit for seed and which with proper care in putting up will keep? The writer is satisfied that he lost a portion of his seed through his inability to detect any sign of disease in his canes, or if your readers please, through inattention to this point. It is impossible to say how many others have done the like.

"OCCASIONAL."



Louisiana Sugar Planters'

Association.

At a called meeting of sugar planters and other gentlemen interested in the cane culture, held in New Orleans on the 27th of November, 1877, an Association was duly organized under the above title and the following officers elected for the

current year:

DUNCAN F. KENNER, President. CHAS. H. WALKER, First Vice-President. JNO. S. WALLIS, Second Vice-President. HENRY P. KERNOCHAN, Third Vice-President. JAMES F. GIFFEN, Secretary and Treasurer.

Executive Committee.

JNO. DYMOND, Chairman.

EMORY CLAPP.

THOS. D. MILLER.

A. THOMSON.

Finance Committee.

SAM'L H. KENNEDY, Chairman,

HY. LESASSIER.

R. MILLIKEN. EDWARD J. GAY.

The general objects and purpose of the Association were set forth as follows:

"To develop the culture of the sugar-cane, the manufacture of sugar therefrom in all its branches, to furnish such statistics and facts as will justify favorable legislation on the part of the United States Congress in behalf of this great industry, and to harm nize and to concentrate for the above purpose the efforts of all those engaged in the cultivation, manufacture and handling of the sugar products of this State, and of those who are engaged in the manufacture of machinery therefor."

The annual dues were fixed at ten dollars, with an initiation fee of ten dollars, both payable in advance, and the regular monthly meetings will be held on the first Thursday evening in each month.

The first step of the Directory was, under date of November 29, 1877, to issue a circular, personally addressed to all such persons as were interested in the objects in view, from which we make the following extract:

We respectfully invite your aid and co-operation in perfecting this organization, until it shall include in its membership the name of every sugar planter, manufacturer, and other person interested in the development of this great inmanuacturer, and other person interested in the development of this great industry. Every trade, occupation, profession or industry in the literary, moral or material pursuits of life has its guild, union or association, whose purpose it is to foster the interests of the class they represent, and these organizations have been found powerful and efficient agents in securing legislation, or other aid in behalf of their constituencies. The sugar interest of our State covers hundreds of miles of territory—employs thousands of laborers—requires for its development millions of capital, and forms the basis of more prosperity to the denizens of this city then any other agricultural or manufactured product received at our part; and than any other agricultural or manufactured product received at our port; and

by effective organization, its improvement can be greatly fostered and maintained. In 1862, Louisiana produced 44 per cent and in 1876 only 12 per cent of the sugar consumed in the United States. This comparison shows the ordeal through which the Louisiana Sugar industry has passed. It has barely escaped annihilation and now, with all the enormous losses resulting from the war, the disorganization of labor, and the destruction of property we find the war, the disorganization of labor, and the destruction of property we find the contraction of the sugar than the destruction of property we find the contraction of the sugar than the destruction of the sugar than the destruction of the sugar than the sugar tion and now, with all the enormous losses resulting from the war, the disorganization of labor, and the destruction of property, we find ourselves oppressed by competition, with slave-grown sugars, and, as the United States Treasury Department alleges, by bounties paid by the Government to Sugar Refiners, and by naudulent importation of colored sugars. Sandwich Island Sugars now come in free—the duty on sugars has already been largely reduced, and there is now a strong movement on toot to reduce the duty on low grades to one cent # 15, which, if successful, will reduce the value of every hhd of Louisiana Sugar \$15. In opposition to this evil legislation to us, the voice of Louisiana has not been heard

Again, we find that while we have been standing still in cane cultivation, and Sugar production during the military occupation of the State, a period of fifteen years, the world has moved on, and everywhere else Sugars are produced in years, the world has moved on, and everywhere else Sugars are produced in gleater abundance and at less cost than with us at present. A standard European authority recently quotes beet juice weighing 10½ degrees Beaumé, and as pure as our cane juice; and Europe is now producing, from beets, about two-thirds as much sugar as is produced from cane in the rest of the world.

By organization, we shall be better able to prevent all adverse legislation. We shall be able to disseminate accurate information concerning the crops, the least methods of cultivation, the least methods of cultivation, the least methods of cultivation.

best methods of cultivation, the latest imprevements in machinery and their

thectiveness, and quickly recover our lost ground.

Shall we, as a class, remain idle and indifferent, totally unorganized, trusting only to individual effort to protect our interests, or shall we, by united and concentrated association, give greater fore- and efficiency to our action? If you agree that in union there is strength, either by letter or in person, express your executed and concentrated and concentrated association. assent and join our association.

FIRST MEETING, JANUARY 3, 1878.

At this meeting, held at the office of the Crescent City Oil Company, sixty prominent sugar planters and factors were present.

The first business of the evening was the reading of a report of the executive committee by Mr. Dymond. He read a communication sent to the Grocer's Association of Cincinnati, and a series of resolutions asking that the present tariff be maintained.

President Kenner stated that the Executive Committee had addressed a somewhat similar letter to the Board of Trade of St. Louis, but no action has been taken on it. He desired to say, further, while he had the opportunity, that the good effect the Planters' Association had already had was the action already secured by the action of the Grocers' Association of Cincinnati. He regretted that Congressman Gibson had not arrived, but he was expected daily.

Senator Goode desired to know whether the action of the meeting would be

considered as indorsing the Cincinnati grocers.

Mr. Kenner replied that the question of tariff had been thoroughly discussed at the last meeting, and that it was the opinion of those present that the present tariff should remain. It was as nearly a fair tariff as could be had, with perhaps

a few changes. He referred to the importation of sugar from abroad that had been artificially colored so as to reduce their grade according to the Dutch standard. The Secretary of the Treasury, by his report, has shown a disposition to allow the present tariff to remain. He suggested that there be a change making three grades. The Planters' Association propose the adoption of two

He regretted that Gen. Gibson had not arrived, as he was on the Committee on Ways and Means and had access to information that could not be had outside. The reason the association had waited so long was to find out what was the intention of that committee.

Senator Goode then said that he did not desire to make any extended remarks, but he regretted that the subject of tariff had been brought into the association. He knew that there had been much complaint regarding the present tariff, which is considered a discriminating tariff. The association contains members who produce brown sugars and refine them. The tariff as at present in force was not satisfactory to the majority of sugar planters of the

Bradish Johnson, Esq., said that he could not understand how there could be any antagonism in the association. He referred to the coloring of imported sugars to give them a lower grade. He thought the grocers of Cincinnati were about right, as also was the Secretary of the Treasury.

Mr. Dymond said that Senator Goode had, doubtless, forgotten that the object of the association was the very question of tariff. A movement, it was reported, was on foot to reduce the tariff to one cent and the object of the association was to prevent this.

President Kenner said there was no antagonism between the maker of crude and refined sugars. The present tariff is as high as Louisiana ever got since 1828.

Mr. John S. Wallis then read the following paper on windrowing:

The executive committee having kindly expressed the desire that I should read before the association, at this meeting, a paper upon the subject of windrowing sugar cane, I do not feel at liberty to decline the invitation, although time has been wanting to make it at all complete. The subject is made so conspicuous by the disasters of the past season that if some more uniform and eulightened method of saving the crop is not reached, the entire sugar industry

will continue exposed to fluctuations that almost yearly threaten its annihilation.

Upon most of the important points that interest us there is such a variety of opinion that the truth would seem almost beyond reach. The experiences of the

past have unfortunately not been susceptible of demonstration, and have carried little weight with them.

We, at last, find ourselves compelled to resort to the instruments which science has furnished, and which are in familiar use in the other sugar-growing countries of the world.

These instrumen's show, with precision, facts which could only be ascertained, by actual manufacture, with all its attendant irregularities.

The all-important question is, How can the cane crop be saved?

I shall discuss the subject in the following order:

1. By windrowing when the bud is killed, or, at a temperature of 30 to 32 deg. Fahrenheit.

2. By windrowing at lower temperature.

3. By windrowing at a fixed time, or when the cane reaches an average

At the last meeting of the association Mr. Kenner mentioned that I had stated to him that cane windrowed in the fall of 1876 had retained all its saccharine properties at the end of forty days. An editorial in the New Orleans Times called for the facts, which were given thus, under date of December 19:

Since the publication, every opportunity has been sought to accumulate observations on the same temperature. On Christmas morning I learned that the cane was comparatively uninjured on the plantation of Mr. P. J. Kennedy, ten miles above the city. A very competent authority pronounced it impossible.

Coming from Carrollton that night a laborer was met carrying home a very fine cane. He stated that he had just brought it from Mr. Kennedy's place. On careful examination it was found to be sweet from end to end. Satisfied that his

careful examination it was found to be sweet from end to end. Satisfied that his locality had not been visited by the low temperature experienced by most of us, an examination was made of Duhamel's New Orleans record. It showed, November 29, 6 a.m., 38 deg.; November 30, 32 deg.; December 1, 28 deg; December 2, 28 deg., and December 3, 40 deg.

Next morning a messenger was sent to the plantation for a few average canes. He found them rolling standing canes on the twenty-seventh day after the freeze. One sample cane showed fourteen out of fifteen joints to be sweet. Mr. Kennedy stated that the thermometer had only fallen there to 30 deg. Specimens of his windrowed cane, forwarded by this association, were tested on January 1 past. They were large and thrifty; still they tested 12 per cent. There was no apparent deterioration or lack of sweetness in any of the joints, and in all probability they had never been better. Again: learning on New There was no apparent deterioration or lack of sweetness in any of the joints, and in all probability they had never been better. Again: learning on New Year's day that a small planter, Mr. Lambert, in the parish of St. James, had a patch of fourteen acres to roll at an adjoining sugar-bouse, when their own crop should have been completed, I visited his field and found him cutting for the mill. He pointed to his cane first windrowed (on November 30) by himself, so there could be no mistake. The eyes were nearly all dead, but he stated that the bud only was killed at the tire of windrowing, and that the eyes had probably been killed in windrow. The the mometer marked 30 to 32 deg. on the night preceding the laying down. The test showed 15½ per cent of sugar and afforded an illustration, at the same time, of a fact which has become well known this year, i.e., that canes which had been most highly cultivated, and fertilized have an illustration, at the same time, of a fact which has become well known this year, i.e., that canes which had been most highly cultivated and fertilized have not yielded the best. Now, the question arises, how rich was the juice when the cares were windrowed? I can only judge by comparison. On November 10 some cares, of fall planting, were tested from a plantation a few acres from Mr. Lambert's. The crop had been considered backward before the equinoctial. They showed 16 2-10 per cent, being the best I have met with. So it is hardly probable that, as Mr. Lambert's cane was 2 11-100 per cent better than Arequin's standard they had lost anything worth mentioning.

probable that, as Mr. Lambert's cane was 211-100 per cent better than Arequin's stridard, they had lest anything worth mentioning.

We all know this year what difficult clarification is. It is quite as apparent in experiments as in actual practice. If the coloring matter does not separate treely and afford a clear and bright liquid for observation, we may know that deterioration has begun. In the san ples of Messrs. Kennedy and Lambert no fluid could be brighter nor more sparkling. Thus far nothing has reached me which contradicts the tests just detailed. On the other hand, several planters have communicated similar experiences. One stated that he windrowed the bulk of his crop on the 7th of November, 1876, after a freeze of 30 deg., and discovered no loss to the last.

If these facts then will bear the test of more extended observation, is it not It these facts then will bear the test of more extended observation, is if not of importance to know even one temperature below the freezing point at which the trops can surely be saved? It may be said that the fact would not avail much in a year like the past, when 30 deg. was succeeded next day by 23 deg. Yet it must be remembered that twenty days before, viz: on November 10, a temperature of 30 deg., killing the bud, was experienced from about Donaldsonville north. Could not then, by windrawing, after this early freeze, the crops of the parishes Lorth of Donaldsonville, which have suffered more than any other very of the State, have been sered? part of the State, have been saved?

We come now to the second proposition, viz: windrowing at low tempera-

In 1876 the lowest point marked was about 18 deg.; in 1877 it was about tures.

22 deg.

Of the effect of temperatures between 18 to 22 deg. and the freezing point there has been no opportunity for observation since the polariscope has been introduced into the State. These observations are left for the future. All who have windrowed after the low temperatures of 1876 and 1877 have witnessed the steady decline in yield and quality. The expense of windrowing this year was between two and a half and three dollars per acre for heavy cane. It afforded the opportunity for those who had large crops to save a part of them; the rolling, which would have ceased in about ten days, having been prolonged to thirty days by those who holled in vacuum. days by those who boiled in vacuum.

On the third point-windrowing at a fixed time, or when the cane has reached an average ripeness-I have had no experience, and only adopt the subdian average ripeness-1 have had no experienced, any visions carried out in this paper for the purpose of inviting information, under distinct heads, from the more experienced members of the association. There used to be planters who, having large crops, put down yearly a portion of them in November before they were killed, and most of them are said to have done so with advantage, while only one whom I have met states that while the cane was apparently sweet and in good order, lactic fermentation was an insuperable barrier to granulation, and he could make nothing out of the cane. The first canes ground this season polarized 81/2 per cent; when the freeze came, canes not in

new ground polarized about 13 per cent and were nearly ripe. At 81/2 it was hardly possible to do anything in open kettles, and vacuum pans produced a very moderate result. The last canes boiled in open kettles polarized a little under 8 per cent, while vacuum pans continued making sugar to about 6 per cent. We are much in need of information as to whether or not canes windrowed ent. We are much in need of information as to whether or not canes windrowed before they are killed will keep well and make sugar, and if so, how ripe they must be and about what date they must te cut? What per cent of sugar must they show by the test? Our safety, it may be, lies in this direction. In conclusion, it may be well to call attention to the fact that the exceptions to any general rule are numerous and very often misleading. This is especially the case in the sugar lusiness. It has been stated that Mr. Kennedy's standing cane was good on the twenty-seventh day after the freeze, only one joint out of fifteen being sour. Learning on the 30th of December that the standing cane on the Peyturia play tation, adjaining Donaldsonville, was sound and making sugar in open pan, on the thirtieth day after thermometer of 22 deg., sample canes were sent for. They were picked up on the 31st, as they were being dropped by the cart at the carrier. None of the joints were sour; all were more or less sweet. A sample of juice taken from the box polarized 8 per cent. All other open trains in the neighborhood had ceased granulating a week or ten days before. The juice clarified as brightly as at any time during the season—there was no fermentation present, although the canes had lost at least 40 per cent of their saccharine properties. This statement appears to be almost incredible, but it illustrates the necessity of the organization of this association, in order that inquiry may take the widest range. It is to be hoped that the exceptive committee will issue a circular to planters, while the experiences of the late disastrous season are fresh in their minds, asking replies to such questions as they may deem most instructive in the future. in their minds, asking replies to such questions as they may deem most instructive in the futue.

Gen. Brent then read the following paper on the necessity of calling in science to aid in the cultivation of sugar:

THE NECESSITY OF SCIENCE TO A JUST DEVELOPMENT ON THE SUGAR CULTURE,

Favorable seasons were tending toward establishing the belief that the cane was the natural crop of our soil and climate, but the terrible lesson of this year forces us to recognize its exotic character.

The culture of cane in Louisiana is the creature of government protection; and even this protection will prove insufficient to sustain it unless it be aided by

all the resources of modern science.

The problem submitted to our sugar planters is how to profitably cultivate by free labor, earning good wages, lands yielding, on an average of years. under 1600 pounds of sugar per acre, when exposed to competition with West India crops, produced by slave labor on lands yielding on an average more than 3200 pounds of sugar per acre. To do this we need the aid of exact science. It is remarkable that an interest of the magnitude of our sugar culture has never sought alliance and aid from scientific men, specially devoting themselves to its development through a series of years.

It may be safely said that no agricultural pursuit is so dependent as ours on

the exact experiments and deductions of science, and is, at the same time, so

ignorant of them.

Though vast capital and great experience and energy have been and are devoted to the culture of cane and manufacture of sugar, yet the mooted and debatable questions in relation to cultivation and manufacture are more numerous and important than those which may be regarded as settled by experience and common consert.

experienced planters differ radically and substantially in methods of cultivation. Some put down seed in the last days of October, believing the ripe cane keeps best, and others save seed in the earliest days of October, claiming that a certain immaturity is favorable. Some put half a foot of dirt on seed cane, and

others from one to two inches.

When planting begins, some put the seed cane in deep furrows; some in shallow ones. When the plant sprouts, some off-bear and scrape close, leaving the thinly covered cane to be forced by the hot sun, while others throw dirt earlier. Some planters caltivate with plows, drawn by four or even six mules; others with one or two-mule plows. In laying by, some aim to run the plows close and cut the roots of the cane, and others seek an exactly contrary object; some aim to lay by early, and others late. These divergences of opinion manifest that somelay by early, and others late. These divergences of opinion manifest that some-body is wrong, for all cannot be right.

When we begin to consider the manufacture of sugar we find ourselves grop-

ing without any fixed, exact knowledge. We have many methods of manufacturing sugar; some use the open kettles alone; some the open steam train and strike pan; some the open train and vacuum pan, and some the vacuum train of

Rillieux.

It is self-evident that some one of these systems is best adapted to our use, and therefore the others must result in comparative loss, but no one can posi-

tively say which system is the best.

We all have our theories and beliefs, but when we come to analize the facts upon which they are formed we find them unsatisfactory and inconclusive.

Some prefer one system, because a given number of tons of cane at one sugarhouse yields better results in money than the same number of tons of cane, manipulated by a different system. in another sugar-house.

This deduction is not to be depended on, as it ignores the degree of maturity of cane: it ignores the nature of the soil in which the cane grow-, and it ignores

the capacities of mills and skill in the treatment of juice and of syrups.

No correct and reliable test of the seperiority of one system of manufacture over another can ever be obtained until experiments are made upon the same kind of cane, ground on the same mill, and its juices manipulated with the same skill, and its syrups then concentrated into sugar, under conditions that will extablish. by actual results, which system of manufacture is the best.

This experiment must be conducted as an experiment alone, under the supervision and control of science, and under conditions which, in the chemical abora-

torics, give accurate and incontrovertible results.

When we leave the consideration of the various systems of manufacture and when we leave the consideration of the various systems of manufacture and come to examine the details of the processes of manufacture; how many contradictions, how many uncertainties do we encounter? The methods of clarification are different and are governed by no settled and generally accepted practice. Some apply lime to cold juice and some to hot juice; some use one or two cubic inches of lime to a gallon of juice, this year, while an adjoining sugar-house, treating the same kind of juice, will use a half or even quarter less.

In the use of the fumes of sulphur no fixed rules have been established. There

In the use of the fumes of sulphur no fixed rules have been established. There must be a point where, more or less, sulphur will prove injurious. What is that point? Should more or less sulphur be used on immatured juice, or upon juice

rich in sugar, or upon juice soured by freeze and thaws ?

Is it beneficial to apply more sulphur than will bleach the juice? or is it a theory, unsupported by facts, that the fumes of sulphur not only bleach the juice, but act as an antiseptic, and arrest acid, by checking incipient fermentation? What quantity of sulphur can be safely used per gallon of juice, without inverting the crystalizable sugar ?

Is there or is there not a fixed law, under the operation of which the true proportion of lime and sulphur can be accurately determined? The most of these questions are determined blindly, without fixed rule, by men unskilled in the theory, and who have only a certain individual experience, which teaches them a rude method by which sugar is made-whether to the best or least advantage neither they nor their employees can determine.

We have universally adopted lime as the sole defecating agency; but have we any data that will justify us in saying that lime may not be combined with or even superseded by other agencies, whereby a better clarification, giving larger

results in sugar, may be more certainly obtained ?

The object to be sought is not merely an apparently better defecation, but a process that will give better results in quantity and color of sugar and molasses.

Can a planter make these experiments? I think not, unless he be prepared

to sacrifice a large part of his crop in experiments which may not produce any

satisfactory result.

When we consider our present system of boiling our syrups into sugar we find no definite rules, no fixed data. It is upon this final process that depends our success. Many planters find that the difference between profit and loss is to be found in their ability to give a good or bad color and grain to their sugars. That there are certain fixed and definite principles governing the business of a sugar boiler cannot be doubted; but who of our planters can say what are these rules and principles?

The business of refining sugar from low grades of sugar has received the full

The business of refining sugar from low grades of sugar has received the full benefit of scientific experiment and study. Each large refinery has one chemist or more devoted to the exclusive study and development of its business; and extensive and learn d treatises have been published, exhaus ively explaining the

science and art of refluing sugar.

But the manufacture of refixed sugars from low grades of sugar is a very different and distinct process from manufacturing sugar from cane juice, containing gum, coloring matter, salts and all the feculencies from which we vainly struggle to liberate our juice by irregular and imperfect methods of clarification.

This year, in two weeks after the freezes, difficult es in graining sugar began

to appear, which continued to increase to such an extent that enormous losses have resulted.

We say that the cone soured, that acid was formed, that the saccharine matter was destroyed by fermentation; and the result was the less of millions of dollars; but who can say that such loss might not in greater part have been qual-

ified or avoided if the experiments of the laboratory and the researches of science had been exhaustively devoted to the study of the particular chemical changes that were occurring in the canes, and to the inquiry, what particular remedy or antidote or counter agent might be used to modify or neutralize the baneful effects of such changes? It may be that nothing could have been done; but as nothing was or has been attempted, no one can affirm that science would have been unable to aid us.

The resources of science are great, and no art or manufacture is so old that it it may not be benefited by its aid. It might be supposed that the art of the dairy was so old that nothing could be taught in reference to it; yet President White, of the Cornell University, speaking on the best authority, shows that Prof. Coldwell's rescendes in the chemistry of the dairy have been worth millions of Caldwell's researches in the chemistry of the dairy have been worth millions of

dollars to the dairy interest by in reasing its products.

The Agricultural College of Massachusetts instituted researches into the pheromenon of the circulation of sap in plants, and embodied the results in a single report. Prof. Agassiz stated that the production of that single report "amply paid every dollar that the Sta'e had bestowed upon the institution."

What science can effect when devoting itself, under favorable conditions, to the development of an industry is well illustrated in the manufacture of beet

tugar.

It was science that discovered that a particular species of beet contained saccharine matter, and it was science, richly endowed and systematically employed charine matter, and it was science, richly endowed and systematically employed by government, that taught the method and processes by which sugar could be profitably extracted from the beet, and which, in the lifetime of a man has created a vast industry which has successfully competed with the sugar cane culture, and which has driven cane sugar out of the markets of Europe.

It is not intended to say that science has never aided the sugar planter. On the contrary, brilliant services have been rendered by many learned men; but it is, nevertheless, true that in this country we never have had any continuous, sustained and systematic effort to obtain from science all the aid and benefit possible for the development of our home culture.

sible for the development of our home culture

Whatever has been done has been effected by individuals; but it is impossible to realize the full benefits of science unless government furnishes the means

for study and experiments to be systematically pursued through a series of years.

It was thus that beet culture was developed in Europe, where governments caused every study and experiment to be exhaustively made by science, which has thus been enabled to create a great industry, worth to Europe thousands of millions of dollars.

To determine questions affecting our particular interest we require not one, but many experiments, so that the results of a series of years may indicate the truth. Who can affirm that our seed cane or lands have deteriorated?

As relates to seed cane, or new varieties of cane, no experiment not extend-

ing over many years is worthy of credence.

The growth and yield of our canes ought to be contrasted with varieties from abroad; the percentage of saccharine matter in each; the ability to rattoon; the endurance to keep as seed; the adaptability to stiff or sandy lands; the resistance to wet or dry seasons; all these are questions important to us, but requiring years and numerous experiments to answer.

quiring years and numerous experiments to answer.

As regards the alleged deterioration of our lands, who can positively affirm the truth? We know, contrary to received opinions, that some of the best crops in the State are grown in lands that have been continuously planted in cane year after year, without any rest, or succession or change of crop. These are facts worthy to be considered and investigated by scientific experiments, conducted for many years before any truthful or reliably conclusion can be reached.

What then can we do to obtain the aid of science and its researches in the development of the sugar culture? The answer is easy and apparent. We have now in this State an agricultural school, endowed by act of congress with a fund producing now over \$13,000 a year. This school is a part of the State University at Baton Rouge.

at Baton Rouge. Heretofore this fund has been principally expended in establishing in this city ordinary common schools, but it is now being employed to carry out the

city ordinary common schools, but it is now being employed to carry out the objects of the Congressional grant, which requires that the science of agriculture and the mechanic arts should be theoretically and practically taught.

The city of Baton Rouge donates sufficient land for an experimental tarm.

The college is under the presidency of Prof. D. F. Boyd, one of the ablest, most experienced and conscientious instructors of the South; and the chair of agricultural chemistry is filled by Prof. R. S. McCulloh, a gentleman who has devoted more time and study to researches in the manufacture of sugar than any other savant in the United States.

There was employed by the Federal

Thirty years ago, when quite a young man, he was employed by the Federal government to visit this State and Cuba, to examine into a report on the manufacture of sugar, and the results of his labors were embodied in a report printed

by order of Congress, and which at this day contains more exact and practical information than can be found in any more recent publication.

This Agricultural College thus created through the wise and enlightened policy of Congress is now established, and only needs a little intelligent and practical assistance to become a source of wealth and improvement to the sugar interest. It is bare of apparatus to conduct and make experiments in relation to numerous points most vital to the interests of the State.

When we consider the vast importance of the sugar culture to Leuisiana and the severe blow that it has just received, it cannot be supposed that the Legislature will fail to extend some help to us by properly endowing the Agricultural College with the means to enable it to reader to the State all the services and heavy first that were have received from the ability and evidence of Prof. McOlleh benefits that may be expected from the ability and science of Prof. McCulloh

and his associates.

He then moved that a committee of seven be appointed to consult with Professors Boyd and McCulloh for the purpose of learning what apparatus was necessary to prosecute experiments by the Agricultural College at Baton Rouge, and, further, that the Signal Service of the United States be requested to give information of the advance of polar waves in sugar growing districts.

The resolutions were carried.

Mr. J. M. Putnam then stated that he had had a correspondence with Prof. Tice, and that gentleman had said that if he could be supplied with data concerning the dates of freezes in the past, he would frame a rule giving information of the approach of cold.

President Kenner said that there were a number of records kept.

Mr. T. D. Miller suggested that as the Cotton Exchange had selected a delegate to send on to Washington to secure a steamship line, he thought it would be well if the executive committee would consult with him on the question of tariff. The suggestion was agreed to.

Mr. Putnam said that there was one thing he thought should be considered by the meeting, and that was the time of engaging hands and the time of making business contracts. Instead of doing as they do now, they should start contracts in March instead of January.

Mr. Nicol then moved that the association memorialize Congress to pass a levee bill based upon the report of the commission of engineers of 1875. Carried.

The meeting then went into executive session.

SECOND MEETING, FEBRUARY 7, 1878.

Precisely at 7:30 p. m. the meeting was called to order, and Hon. H. P. Kernochan, a vice president of the association, took the chair in the absence of the president, Mr. Kenner, who is in Washington as one of the delegates from the Planters' Association before the Ways and Means Committee.

The first business before the association to-night was the report of the executive committee, read by the chairman, Mr. John Dymond. The report mentions the principal features of the new tariff bill in committee, and considers it eminently acceptable to the planters of Louisiana. The executive committee is of the opinion that, whether or not the bill passes in its present form, no legislation injurious to our planters will be enacted in the matter of the sugar tariff. Mr. Dymond then read a paper on sugar culture in Texas, and advised that co-operation with our association be asked from adjoining States. The newspapers of this city were complimented by the committee on their friendly attitude to the pending tariff bill. Mr. Dymond also showed the members of the association samples of grape sugar, syrup and other forms of glucose made from corn by extensive manufactories in the North, and demonstrated how they were used in

adulterating, and consequently cheapening cane sugars and syrups. Here ensued an interesting discussion on grape sugar and its relation to lowering the price of cane sugar.

The report of the Committee on Collections warmly eulogized our banks, business firms and private citizens, on the manner in which the efforts of the committee had been responded to in the city and country.

Mr. T. S. Cage read a communication on fertilizers, which we print below, for which he was given a vote of thanks by the association.

The fertilization of soils is of vast importance to agriculture, and involves much more than the mere application of artificial manures to the cultivated

regions of the world.

In its broad, comprehensive sense it includes the mechanical appliances of man, and the effects produced by the agencies of nature, such as oxygen, light, heat, cold, water, etc. The earth is a vast chemical laboratory, on the surface of which changes are ever being wrought, following fixed natural laws.

The disintegration of the rocks which form our soils is the work of untold ages, and their fertility depends upon the solubility of the mineral elements found therein.

When we remember the sources from whence came the soil of the delta of the Mississippi we are naturally forced to the conclusion that it must be rich in the elements of plant food, as the streams which come ladened with the disintegrated parts of the various rock formations from the far off Rocky Mountains and distant Alleghanies bave for ages aided in building up the lands which we are now cultivating. Lime, potash, phosphates, magnesia and other minerals of minor importance are found in varied proportions in all our soils, and to have them in a soluble form is the object simed at but the agriculturelist.

minor importance are found in varied proportions in all our soils, and to have them in a soluble form is the object aimed at by the agriculturalist.

To maintain the fertility of a soil the first essential is good drainage whether natural or artificial. The results are manifold, as by the removal of stagnant water, particularly by under ground drainage, the rain water, charged with carbonic acid, ammonia and nitric acid, comes in contact with the minutely divided particles of the soil, and by the aid of the oxygen of the air renders soluble the requisite food for plants. It is, therefore, not surprising to find that planters who have lands thoroughly drained produce larger crops than those who neglect such an important work.

As the requirements of all plants are not alike, therefore the necessity of a judicious system of rotation in the crops grown. Unfortunately for the sugar region of Louisiana, planters are compelled to grow two exhausting fallow crops in succession and but for the pea vine, it would be difficult to maintain the lands in an ordinary condition of productiveness.

Nature, in its bountiful supply of man's requirements, has stored up in many portions of the world concentrated food for plants in its various forms. For many years the islands of the Pacific furnished guano, containing both phosphates and ammonia. At present large quantities of nitrate of potash are obtained from Peru, nitrate of soda from India, the phosphates from Carolina and elsewhere, and raw hones from every available portion of the world

tained from Peru, nitrate of soda from India, the phosphates from Carolina and elsewhere, and raw bones from every available portion of the world.

The mines of G-rmany yield potash salts, and quantities of sulphate of ammonia are manufactured from the refuse of gasworks. The bays of New England are whitened by the sails of vessels engaged in capturing myriads of fish, which nish tankage. The South supplies cotton seed meal, which, without doubt, is our cheapest source of ammonia. As the above named substances are somewhat expensive fraudulent dealers, in compounding their fartilizers, and vellow clay. expensive, fraudulent dealers, in compounding their fertilizers, add yellow clay,

sand, lime, common salt, gypsum, etc.

That the use of genuine fertilizers has proved remunerative in Europe is demonstrated by the immense quantities which have been imported in the last forty years, and by the increased productiveness of the lands where they have been intelligently applied.

When of high grade the planters of Demerara used guano; now sulphate of when of high grade the planters of Demerara used guano; now sulphate of ammonia has superseded it. In Java the cane lands are manured with ashes and peanut coke. By the use of Ville's and other compounds the lands of Guadaloupe and Martinique have materially increased in value of late years. The due to the improved methods of cultivation and fertilizing which have been brought about by scientific investigation.

The all-important question to the sugar producers of Louisians now is, how

can they best, and in the shortest time, retrieve the loss of the past year?

Many attribute it to the use of fertilizers, without giving due thought to the effects of the climate from May until the severe freeze on the morning of the first

A combination of untoward ills attended the prosperous crop and caused it to fail, not only in saccharine but in money value. At present we have only to deal with that which rendered the canes poor in sugar.

It is a well known and established fact in agriculture, that but few cultivated

It is a well kni wh and established later in agriculture, that but lew during crops mature well (regardless of the fertilization) when the ripening season is attended with warm, nurky and rainy weather.

To develop saccharine in either the beet or cane, the autumnal months must be bright and the nights cool. Light aids in the production of saccharine when accompanied by a certain amount of warmth and a dry atmosphere. Such we did not have, and, therefore, the want of sugar in the canes. That an undue dose of ammonia produced green canes none will deny; such will be the case any year.

Sale still wish in human and hitrography (ampounds should not be fertilized

Soils still rich in humus and nitrogenous compounds should not be fertilized

with ammoniacal manures.

The storms of the 10th and 11th of September in many localities were most injunious to the growing crop. In many instances the roots were severed on each side of the rows, and when the weather became warm a second growth took place and the canes assumed a dark green appearance, even on unmanured

lands.

The following polariscopic tests will show that even very heavy canes, badly blown by the storm of the 10th of September, would have made a large quantity of sugar but for the effects of the freeze. Canes on land which yielded from thirty for thirty-free loads per acre tested 6.30 on the 13th of October, 12.00 on the 6th of November, and 9.62 on the 8th of December. The canes continued to deteriorate until ground, which was not until about Christmas.

The manurial treatment of the canes did not differ materially, yet the following will show how different were the polarist opic tests for the two years :

December. 14 30, 14 92 November. October. 13.50, 14.90 11.20, 11.35 10.40, 9.68

To demonstrate the effects of various seasons I will state that in 1876 I planted 40 acres in cane, and applied 500 pounds of cotton seed meal per acre when planting. In May I again fertilized with a clemical mixture which was composed of potash, phosphoric acid and ammonia. The yield was 100 hogsheads of great and over 100 homested. of measures of sugar and over 200 barrels of molasses.
In 1877 I treated 30 s cres in a similar manner and did not get 45 hogsheads

of sugar, although in the latter case the yield was nearly 35 loads per acre, and in the former not quite 25. The said can s in 1876 polarized 9.50 on the twenty-

ninth of September, and those of 1877 never did attain that strength.

Climatic influences affect in a maked manner the yield of causs. fertilized my plant cane crop, and made one hogshead of sugar to eight and a lalf loads. The following year no manure was used on either plant or stubble,

and it took about 16 loads per hogshead.

The effect of the season on the canes in 1876 was somewhat curious. On one plat of an acre no manure was used, and the juice colarized 10.70 on the twenty-ninth of September. The adjoining plat, where cotton seed meal (containing over 8.75 per cent of ammonia, 3.77 per cent of phospheric acid and 2.08 of putash) was applied, tested only 7.70, and where sixty pounds of soluble phosphorie acid, forty-five pounds of soluble potesh and thirty-five pounds of ammonia were used, the juice tested 9.20. Evidently the phosphates and potash aided in the early matuity of the cane on the latter plat, as the cotton seed meal only contained eight and three quarters pounds more ammonia than the fertilizer above men-

When the canes were ground, about the fifteenth of November, the unmarured plat tested 12 96 and these fertilized with cotton seed meal polarized 13.00

and the latter plat 12.34.

Although the ammonia of the cotton seed meal was in a potential form, yet owing, perhaps to the favorable season, it had been exhausted, or what I think

most likely, it had not assumed an available form for plant food.

The very opposite seems to have been the case last season. Not only did the canes utilize the ammonia applied, but I think took up a part of the reserve in the soil for this year, as the rop continued to grow until the first of December. The result will be that on old lauds which have not been generously treated there will be a deficiency in that element of plant food which more than all else gives provide that the capacity. growth to the canes.

In 1875 I fertilized plant and stubble canes alike with Ville's No. 5, and fourd a want of ammonia for the latter. I wrete Prot. Ville on the subject, and in reply he stated: "What you say of the necessity of increasing the quantity of azote for ratoons is very judicious; I would advise you, however, not to go beyond 100 kilogrammes of sulphate of ammonia, added to 800 kilogrammes of complete No. 5." Had I used more ammonia my crop of ratoons would have been less woody, as will be seen from the following figures:

Of stubble, 3685 loads gave only 255 hhds of sugar (taking 14.44 loads per hhd); whereas, 3217 loads of plant cane gave 375 hhds, taking only 8.50 loads per hhd.

The rations yielded only 360,975 gallons of juice, and the plant cane 527,450, the former taking 1415 gallons per hogshead, and the latter 1406. The plant cane contained 50 per cent more juice per load than did the stubble. The decayed pea vines, leaves and roots supplied the plant cane with an adequate amount of ammonia, whereas the stubble lands had been exhausted by the previous plant cane crop.

Ratoons where a large plant cane crop has been grown the previous year should be fertilized; but not with undecorticated cotton seed cake, as Prof. Ville says: "During my sojourn in Egypt a few years ago, I had the idea to try as a manure cotton seed cake; but the result was not what I expected. The tissue of the seed is very ligneous and porus—the oil penetrates this coating, while the action of the press renders decomposition in the soil almost impossible, so much so that the fertilizing effect has shown itself to no advantage." The result of fertilizing izing ratoons in 1876 was not bad, yet the amount of azote used was not sufficient

The general effect produced by manuring in 1876 caused me to again adopt a somewhat similar course last year, but with little success, as no mode of fertil-

ization could prove very remunerative when attended with so many drawbacks. An eminent chemist and agriculturist, after years of experience, has stated that four-fifths of the chances of success depend upon the elements, and one-

fifth on the skill, etc., of the farmer.

During last grinding season I not only tested juice at home from day to day, but polarized some from other places, and found a very marked similarity in the results, with one exception—which, I think, will tend to show the effects of climatic influences. The juice from two adjoining places was tested, a day intervening—the one polarized 10.60 and the other 12.40.

The canes were fertilized with cotton seed meal, and the only accountable reason which can be given for the discrepancy is that on the one place, when the crops were suffering very much for rain in the early part of June, the one plantation received a copious rain and the other not for ten days later. The root development in the one instance was doubtless earlier than in the other. The yield per acre on the two places goes to confirm the polariscopic tests, and the opinion formed as to the cause. Some of the greenest canes in the vicinity were not manured. Although chemistry has been of immense value to agriculture in late years, yet it has not been so perfected as to enable the chemist to learn with certainty the productive control of the p tainty the productiveness of a soil by analysis.

A soil seemingly rich may produce inferior crops, owing to the elements of plant-food not being in an available form. The average canelands of Louisiana, to the depth of a foot, will weigh about 4,000,000 pounds. Should an application of 600 pounds of sulphate of aumonia be added, could the chemist, after it was thoroughly incorporated with the soil, state the amount? It is very doubtful, and

yet such a quantity would ordinarily produce very green canes—poor in sugar.

Many years ago Baron Leibig, the father of agricultural chemistry, gave to
the world his mineral theory—to substantiate which he rented a farm applied to the soil the min ral elements alone, and failed to produce remunera-

Mr. Lawes, of Rothamstead, England, took a different standpoint, and contended that the minerals in most soils were in abundance, and to produce large crops nitrogenous compounds must be used. Time demonstrated that the stimulating effects of ammonia alone rapidly impoverished the land of available min-

Then came Prof. Geo. Ville, of France, who argued that to obtain the best results food (both mineral and gaseous), such as the crops grown required, must be supplied.

The marked improvement in the saccharine strength of the beets grown by the use of his compounds in France, and the increased yield of sugar in the French West India islands from the same cause, prove the correctness of his views. It must be remembered that Prof. Ville does not wish us to believe that his No. 5 is a panacea for all cane soils.

Many planters do not believe in fertilizers, yet are not aware that when they advocate the use of pea vines they take the position formerly held by Mr. Lawes. The pea vine, being a leguminous plant, absorbs its ritrogen or ammonia from the air, stores it up in its leaves, vines and roots, and when decayed gives up its gaseous compounds to the ensuing crop. As there are no mineral substances added to the soil, there must necessarily be a gradual exhaustion thereof.

It is unfortunate we have no reliable analysis of the pea vine. When the entire crop is plowed in as a green manuring we do not know what amount of

nitrogen we are giving to the soil for the next crop, a point on which we have been too long ignorant. To cultivate intelligently we must know what our plants require, and how to feed them.

An eminent English chemist, Prof. Voelcker, has found that the roots alone of an acre of clover centained as much ammonia as 800 pounds of good guano-

of an acre of clever centained as much ammonia as ow pounds or good guano-a quantity which is rarely applied to the soil at one time.

That our soils are still comparatively rich in lime, potash and phosphoric acid must be admitted, judging irom an analysis made for me by Prof. Goess-mann, of Amherst, Mass., who states that, in 1000 parts, relatively poor soil con-tained of lime 4.370, potash 2.434, and of phosphoric acid 1.230. He says of the sample sent him: "The soil has evidently still a good deal of natural strength, and compares well with reputed localities. I should try, however, both potash and

where stable manure is used in any quantity the same authority says it should be applied to corn lard, to be followed in came, otherwise the ammonia, which is in a potential form, will tend to retard the early maturity of the canes. As cheapness and availability are of great importance, the planter should learn where he can procure his potash, phosphoric acid and ammonia for the least outlay. Prof Goessmann thinks that in this State a high grade super-phosphate, cotton seed hull ashes, and cotton seed meal should be used; but care must be

taken not to mix the ashes with the other two ingredients.

Manuring produces a marked effect on the per centage of juice in the canes. It is erroneous to suppose that a powerful mill can extract the same per cent of juice from different canes. It will vary from less than 60 to over 72 per cent. Canes rich in juice may at the same time polarize comparatively high. The ob-Canes rich in juice may at the same time polarize comparatively high. The object of manuring is to thereby obtain a maximum quantity of sugar at a minimum cost. The most important question in connection with fertilizing is, how much ammonia must be applied to the crop to produce the most sugar? It will depend on the ever varying condition of the soil; therefore, no certain amount can be designated Experierce alone can guide the planter as to what fertilizers he must use, if any, and in what quantity and proportions, and in time he will learn when, how and where to apply them. The chemist can tell us what our crops feed on and how they grow; but we must learn how to feed them, and in what proportions their food must be mixed.

The value of the product grown and the cost of the plant food needed must.

The value of the product grown and the cost of the plant food needed must, in a great measure, decide the advisability of buying manures.

To discard them entirely because last year was disastrous to the sugar interest of the State will prove detrimental to the future prosperity of the country.

T. S. CAGE.

The Secretary read several interesting letters on windrowing as practiced during a space of twelve years. The general opinion of the association seems to be that in the present year a considerable amount of sugar was saved by windrowing the cane left standing on November 3).

Mr. Kernochan made a few remarks concerning the application of fertilizers last year. It was generally considered to be such a disastrous year that no proper criterion of the beneficiel effects of fertilizers could be formed. From the opinion thus expressed it may be that large amounts of fertilizers will be used again this year.

Mr. Cage introduced a resolution to the effect that a committee should be appointed to inquire as to the relative merits of the vacuum pan and the open kettle system of manufacturing sugar and as to the mutual advantages arising to the separate parties from the sale of sugar made in open kettle process to the proprietors of the vacuum pan apparatuses, to be manufactured into the higher grades of sugar.

Gen. Brent made a report that no definite action had been taken on the proposition for taking means to have a laboratory founded under the direction of Profs. Boyd and McCulloh at Baton Rouge; such laboratory to be furnished with apparatus and appliances for the analysis of sugar land specimens, of commercial fertilizers, of cane in all its stages, and for any other purposes where chemistry might be advantageously employed in sugar culture and manufacture.

After transacting other unimportant business the meeting adjourned.

THIRD MEETING, MARCH 30, 1878.

Duncan F. Kenner, Esq., in the chair.

After the reading of the minutes the President appointed the following gentlemen on the committee called for last meeting: Cage, Walker, Sonchon, Fleitas, Minor, Coleman and Dymond.

Mr. Jno. Dymond, of the executive committee, had nothing particularly to report. The matter of the tariff on sugar was being attended to in Washington. He read an article from the New York Journal of Commerce, which argued that the Louisiana planters were clamoring for protection at the expense of the consumers of the nation, and commented upon it.

Mr. Harry McCall then read a paper on

WINDROWING CANE.

The subject of windrowing our cane either before what is called a freeze, in order to protect it against the effects of a temperature below 32° Fahrenbeit, that in nine rollings out of ten is sure to occur earlier than the first of December, or after a freeze, in order to preserve its saccharine qualities, is of very deep importance to the sugar planters of our State. It is believed by many that cane should invariably be windrowed after the formation of ice, if the bud or growing should invariably be windrowed after the formation of ice, if the bud or growing interior sheath of leaves at the top is killed, and this whether the eyes are killed or not. Many believe also that the severer the cold the greater the urgency of mmediate windrowing, arguing that what is advisable when the growth is merely checked is doubly so if the cane is frozen, and even split by the cold. It is generally supposed, also, that if the weather remain cool, and no warm rain occur, cane may be windrowed for a week after the freeze; and put down under these favorable conditions, it may be relied on, if fairly matured, to yield sugar for many weeks after. It is not the purpose of the writer to combat these views, which on the whole, he thinks sound and justified by experience. His present aim is, as briefly as possible, to refer to and compare the experiences of former seasons on these points, and to direct the attention of planters to considerations in the conditions of the problem (how to save our cane when made), which may, in the conditions of the problem (how to save our cane when made), which may, to a certain extent, modify present opinions, and show the difficulty of laying down any absolute rule as to windrowing, and which, at the same time, will prove the necessity of the careful consideration and balancing of evils and ad-

vantages in any course to be pursued when cane is green and in full growth.

The very disastrous outcome of the sugar crop of 1877, resulting indirectly from the effects of violent storms of wind and rain in September of that year, and The subsequent rains, and more directly from the severe freezes in November and December, when the thermometer ranged from 22° to 30° over the whole sugar district, had led the writer to examine into the particular circumstances of this misfortune, as well as to compare it with earlier ones brought on by similar causes. He has been able to do this more readily, owing to the kindness of the present possessor of the journal of Valcour Aime, deceased, who was generally considered, during his lifetime, as one of the most intelligent and successful planters and sugar makers in Louisiana.

planters and sugar makers in Louisiana.

In order that we may draw profitable deductions from the events of former seasons, and judge of their analogies with that of 1877, it will be necessary to set forth briefly such extracts and details from Mr. Aime's journal as seems pertinent to our purpose. The journal is spread over a period of thirty-three years, beginning with the year 1823. It may be here observed that no instance of windrowing cane to protect it from frost, or to preserve it afterward is found in the journal anterior to the year 1830, though it may be supposed to have occurred. In that year, however, it is set forth that, owing to the peculiarities of the season, thecane was green at the beginning of and during the entire rolling; that on the 7th and 8th of November there was thin ice; on the fifteenth of December ice formed to the thickness of a half-dollar, and finally on the twenty-second of December ice made five-eights of an inch thick, and the thermometer fell to 21° Fahrenheit, Rolling ended on the thirtieth of December, it being stated "the cane would no longer make sugar." Mr. Aime remarks that cane windrowed after the ice made bad sugar, while the standing cane made good, and alleges as the reason it would no longer make sugar that it was "so green." The date of the windrowing in this season is not given, but it may be remarked that notwithstanding the light freezes up to December 22, the cane made good sugar up to that date, but that after that heavy freeze, in eight days it ceased to make sugar, the windrowed cane being the worst.

Let us next turn to the year 1834 in the journal. The first ice in this year was on the 26th and 27th November, when the thermometer fell to 26°; on the first December occurred a warm rain; on the seventh December they ceased

grinding because the canes yielded no sugar. In this year there is no mention made of windrowing, and its record is referred to as showing the disastrous effect of a warm rain after a freeze.

The account of the year 1833 is instructive, showing, as it does, that repeated

freezes, even severe ones, are not enough to destroy the sugar in the cane, if it be sufficiently mature, although it be not windrowed. It appears that in this season ice formed as early as November 5 to 13; on the 17th and 18th of November occurred a warm rain; then on the 25th, 26th and 29th November ice formed, with the thermometer at 27°; again ice made on the third December, killing the cane to the ground; on the sixth the cane was trozen stiff under the she, and on the 17th, 18th and 21st December the thermometer went to 21°! Notwithstanding all this, the cane yielded good sugar by cutting it two joints below the white top. Ice occurred again on the 22d and 25th December, and finally the crop was closed on the twenty-eighth, leaving "fifty arpents of green cane in the field, and 100 arpents cut in half."

The operations of the rolling of 1840 were a'so remarkable. The cane juice weighed only 7° to 8° Beaume, but the yield was splendid, the cane being large, and, it is to be presumed, fairly ripe. Up to the twenty-third of November there was no freeze. On that day the thermometer fell to 29°. Mr. Aime having windrowed on the 22d and 23d of November fifty-five arpents of cane—practically, it will be noticed, a case of windrowing before the freeze. On the twenty-sixth of November the thermometer fell to 24°, and there was ice formed half an inch thick. On the twenty-sixth of November twenty arrents more were windrowed. thick. On the twenty-sixth of November twenty arpents more were windrowed, and it is stated that at this date twelve arpents of creole cane gave sixteen hogsheads, and forty-six arpents of ribbon cane gave 110 hogsheads of sugar, proving how perfect was its condition. Ice followed again on the 27th and 28th of November, and on the twenty-ninth thirteen arpents more were windrowed, for "an experiment," as Mr. Aime says; but, he adds, "the operation was a bad one; it was too late." On the fifteenth of December it was found that fifty-one arpents had given 122 hogsheads sugar, the cane being cut two joints below the adherent leaves.

Mr. Aime says: "With cane windrowed three days after the freeze some planters made no sugar;" but, he adds, that with him cane windrowed on the twenty-ninth of November made fine sugar, but by cutting much lower than the last cane left standing He winds up by stating "that cane killed to the ground ought never to be windrowed." During all this season he calls attention to the fact that there had not fallen enough rain to spoil the roads or to interfere with grinding—an important point showing the weather had been dry and cool. Finally, he finishes the season with 918 hogsbeads. As he says nothing to the contrary, we must infer that the cane windrowed on the 22d and 23d November, before the freeze of the 29th, to-wit, fifty-five arrents, turned out well, and this before the freeze of the 29th, to-wit, fifty-five arpents, turned out well, and this point is worthy of note in our examination.

The season of 1841 also merits attention. A very heavy gale had blown down most of the large cane. The juice at the opening of the rolling weighed from 7° to 8° Beaumé. A very light freeze occurred on the twenty-third October, ice making as thick as a twenty-five cent piece. Mr. Aime did not then windrow, though many of his neighbors did. He remarked: "Their cane did not keep and yielded very little sugar, because it was so green." After the twenty-third of October, a little ice formed on November 5. Still he did not windrow. The weather remained mild, with rain at intervals, till on the twenty-sixth, twenty-Seventh and twenty-eighth ice was formed and the thermometer went to 25°. On the twenty-eighth and twenty-ninth November he windrowed 118 arpents, the thermometer on the twenty-ninth and thirtieth falling to 25°. Notwithstandthe thermometer of the twenty-ninti and thirtieth falling to 20°. Notwithstanding a'l this the rolling continued favorably, but Mr. A. was compelled, in order to make sugar, to cut the cane nearly in half, and even then the end was sour. At this point, he remarks, as above referred to: "Cane windrowed by his neighbors on the twenty-third of October spoiled very fast on account of its greenness" He ends by saying: "Decidedly, cane fozen to the ground must not be windrowed. Frozen cane, standing, this year, as well as last, gave more sugar than cane windrowed when entirely frozen."

What he means by one entirely frozen may be presumed to be when the

What he means by o ne entirely frozen may be presumed to be when the eyes are all killed and instances of bursting are to be found. The severity of this season, however, told on the result, as he made but 637 hogsheads, as against 918

season, nowever, that on the result, as a season, nowever, that on the result, as a season, no leep occurred before the nine-teenth November, when the thermometer fell to 27°, killing the eyes and freezing one joint down from the top in all cane planted four feet apart, while (curiously enough) cane at eight feet apart was entirely frozen. Mr. Aime windrowed on the 19th, 20th, 21st and 22d, finding the cane affected, just in proportion as it was controlled to the 19th, 20th, 21st and 22d, finding the cane affected, just in proportion as it was not scener or later. Here the remark occurs that windrowed cane that season cut sooner or later. Here the remark occurs that windrowed cane that scason proved better than that left standing, because at the time of windrowing it was less affected than in 1840 and 1841, during which years it was "split" by the

freeze, and lost its juice before grinding (?) On the fifteenth December, after ice making on two several occasions, Mr. A. found that cane windrowed on November 19 was still sweet in most of its lower joints. On the twenty-third of Decemb r, however, it was found that the juice, though weighing 9° Beaume, would not clarify and made "red sugar." In the end, though, he closed on Christmas with 736 hozsheads. Hence we may infer that ice, and repeated ice alone, is not enough to destroy cane for sugar making.

enough to destroy cane for sugar making.

Incidentally, and not bearing on our particular inquiry, Mr. Aime remarks "that cane blossomed" in Decemi er, 1843, both on the river in the Attakapas, and rema'ned green until February, 1844. In December, 1845, Mr. Aime says: "Very ripe cane will yield good sugar even twenty days after a killing frost. Green

cane, when once frozen, will spoil at once.'

In the year 1846 there are some facts of interest to note concerning the effects of ice on cane. It seems that July of that year had been very rainy, and the laying by extended to late in August, so that the cane's growth was prolonged unusually; besides, much rain fell in August and in the early part of September;

hence, as late as that month, the cane was growing very vigorously.

On the twenty-fourth of October rolling began, and thin ice occurred on the twenty-fitth of November. Mr. A. began to windrow on the twenty-sixth. At this point he remarks: "Though the cold is not very great for November, this first freeze killed the canes to the ground. This very seldom occurs while the canes have still their leaves green, but the canes being in full vegetation, were more liable to be affected by this freeze. But it is very seldom that canes are killed canes have still their leaves green, but the canes being in full vegetation, were more liable to be affected by this freeze. But it is very seldom that canes are killed to the ground by the first freeze." Warm rains, it seems, followed, but yet, on the twentieth of December, 83 arpents yielded 131,000 pounds sugar. At the close, Mr. A. says; "Though canes were killed to the ground, when windrowed they kept well, and made sugar to the last"—a remark which seems not to agree with his previous experience or deductions.

Let us now turn to the year 1847. Here we find that on the 20th and 21st of November 46 arpents were windrowed before any freeze. This cane, it appears, was ground on 9th January, forty-nine days after the windrowing, and gave red sugar in kertles and good sugar in the steam apparatus; and this, notwithstanding the fact that during the interval of forty-nine days very severe weather had occurred, the thermometer having fallen to 26°, and that Mr. A. was obliged to abar don 30 arpents of stubble standing, he finished this rolling with 1,154,000 pounds.

pounds.

In the year 1854 there was a very fine crop, the juice of the plant cane weighing 9° B. and the stubble from 9½° to 10° B. as late as January, 1855. There was some light white frosts in October. On December 9, there having as rnere was some light white frosts in October. On December 9, there having as yet been no ice, thirty arpents were windrowed; on the tenth came a freeze, killing the tops of the cane; on the nineteenth of December, the thermometer having gone to 30°, twenty-four arpents more were windrowed; on the twenty-ninth De ember thin ice formed. On the pinth January the thermometer again fell to 30°. On the eighteenth January, Mr. A. remarks, one-half the standing cane was good for seed. The cane windrowed on the ninth December was not as good as the standing cane. It will be recalled that this was windrowed before any ice. On February 1 it was found much of the standing cane was good, and that both windrowed and standing yielded good sugar. But Mr. A. adds that after the twentieth November cane was cut only one-third of its siz. He closed this crop with 1,140,153 pounds, and then retired from the life of an active planter.

Having now considered sundry seasons and rollings in the past, let us turn very briefly to consider that of the year 1876-7, as showing the effects of ice on green cane, as well as the effect of windrowing the same. The spring of 1877 had been cold and backward, though the winter b-fore had been sufficiently favorable, and there was generally but a moderate stand of rattoons throughout

the State.

The canes, however, grew very little up to the month of August; there was a great lack of rain during the summer, and it was only towards the end of August that it fell in sufficient quantities to start a vigorous growth. But from that out, and until the seventeenth and eighteenth of September, rain fell in abundance; on those days, however, a storm of wind and rain of unusual violence and duration blew down flat all large cane, and flooded the land generally from two to four days, depending on locality. After that seasonable weather followed until about the tenth of October, when constant warm and heavy rains set in, continuing for about a month, causing a rapid and luxuriant growth. On the eleventh of November a very heavy white frost occurred, killing the bud in some localities, and causing some windrowing. Generally, however, the cane was uninjured and remained growing and very green, besides being universally more or less matted and blown down.

Rolling began mostly about the 20th of October and it was found the canes gave very little sugar and a great deal of molasses and gum. As a rule, the cane

juice weighed from 6° to 7° Beuume. On the twenty-ninth of November a light freeze took pla e, followed on the thirtieth and on the first and second of December by very severe cold, that killed the canes to the ground and split a great many of them, the thermometer falling in some places to 24°.

This, then, was the condition of the crop generally throughout the State.

Less than one-half had been rolled--of course, principally rattoons. What was

standing was nostly very large, very green cane, much blown down and matted, in many cases into a perfect jungle. Juice generally testing 7° Beaume.

Though some diversity of opinion was held as regards the expediency of windrowing such green and crooked cane, so killed and split, (many remarking that it was already windrowed), yet, in fact, it is believed the majority of planters windrowed nearly one-half their standing cane. On beginning to grind again, however, after the windrowing, it was universally found that the standing cane was spoiling very fast, and on examination it was seen that that windrowed was in no better condition. In fact, it soured so rapidly that it may be asserted that the time given to windrowing had been lost, and that the planters at large would have done better not to have windrowed at all, but to have ground with the utmost speed the moment the freeze began. This was emphatically the case in the neighborhood of the Bayou Lafourche. In ten days after the freeze many open kettle houses ceased to make sugar and could only make molasses; those with steam trains and vacuum pans succeeded in making string sugar about ten days longer, but only by cutting the canes in half, and even then finding many sour to the butt; finally towards the last week in December most planters abandoned further efforts to make either sugar or molasses, leaving large quantities of standing and windrowed cane in the field—one planter in West Baton Rouge being said to have abandoned over 500 acres of standing cane. It may here be remarked that the great immaturity of the cane was shown by the very general inferior quality of open kettle sugar sent to market, and that the loss to the State from this disastrous freeze may be estimated at from \$5,000,000 to \$8,000,000. It is believed astrous freeze may be estimated at from \$5,000,000 to \$5,000,000. It is believed that the oldest planter cannot recall when such a season (with so fair a promise from large stands, if green) ended so disastrously. With this melancholy result fresh in our minds, with the interesting record of Mr. Aime's journal also before us, one conclusion seems forcibly to present itself—that of all things to be dreaded by planters, an early freeze on green cane is the worst. If this be just, the inquiry arises, what can be done, if anything, to forestall the danger; or, if it shall occur, what to diminish the damage? The great importance of this inquiry has perhaps led the writer to collect numerous details, which may be prelayed. has perhaps led the writer to collect numerous details, which may be, perhaps, tiring and not new to a majority of planters. Still, it must be admitted that these details, when collated, may enable each planter, by a comparison of recent and earlier experiences, to form conclusions which, if not absolutely true, may be relatively valuable; but at this point it is suggested that any judgment can only safely be formed by those planters who watch and record the principal meteorological and agricultural events of the year, but especially of the rolling season. As far as the temperature of the year is concerned, the writer ventures to observe that no precision of observation can be expected or obtained without what is called a self-registering theymometer, easily and cheaply procured in this city. While he regrets his inability to lay down any fixed rules for windrowing before or after a freeze, in all cases, yet he thinks it will not be denied, with the traching of 1877, and after the extracts from Mr. Aime's journal, that windrowing cane, green and growing, after it has been killed to the ground is injudicious, and that the faster it is ground the better. On the other hand, if not in rapid growth and moderately ripc, a ground the better. On the other name, it not in rapid good to wed, whenever the bud portion, say one-half of the standing cane might be windrowed, whenever the bud portion, say one-half of the standing cane might be windrowed, whenever the bud portion, say one-half of the standing cane might be windrowed, whenever the bud portion is always is if the thermometer remains any time at 30°. Even if the eyes should be killed as well (thus killing to the ground), and if it be frozen, it would, if ripe, be also judicious to windrow a portion, if much be standing.

But another question presents itself: Should cane be windrowed before any

freeze? Given, a large crop, that cannot be ground before January 1 or later, would it not, freeze or no freeze, be wise to windrow a portion of it from the tenth to the twentieth of November ? about which time we generally may expect light ice. If the crop were green and growing would it keep in windrow, frozen or unfrozen? In view of the importance of this question, planters should collect details and facts to guide us in the future. The solution depends on so many considerations, chemical, agricultural and meteorological, that only by comparing a large number of experiences can some general rule be safely laid down. Exactness of observation and, at the same time, a certain boldness of experiment, are demanded. Soil, exposure and methods of cultivation vary. These factors must not be left out of the account; nor, after all, will any rule apply under all circumstances. At this pointit will be as well to give an extract from a recent letter of Mr.

O. Colomb, a planter of great experience in St. James, on this subject. Mr. C.

says, among many interesting details:
"It is worthy of notice that on several occasions I windrowed before a freeze, but generally after frosts or light ice, that did not injure the cane (materially).

In 1859 canes were taken from windrows and put away as seed, and this cane, forty days after, yielded well and made good sugar. The great point, however, is the fact that not a cane was lost in the period of twelve years, and that sugar was always made with the windrows. There was certainly some loss, according to the maturity of the cane. I can remember that when I had a large crop I would keep some of the ripest plant expressly to be put in windrow, should the

An extract from a letter lately written by a planter, Mr. James R. Devall,

says:

"As regards the saving of a crop of cane, there is generally no difficulty, provided it is ripe and an early start is made. We should never let the first of December find us with a great deal of standing cane; always windrow the ripest."

Mr. W. W. Pugh, of Assumption, also writes as follows: "When the cane is frozen to the ground, and you can find no green leaves, the best plan is to cut, haul and manufacture as rapidly as possible, particularly if the cold is sufficiently intense to split the cane. The advantage of shade to cane frozen does not compensate for the loss occasioned by the delay in making it into sugar. I have made forty-one crops on this place, and never left any standing cane in the field, except in 1862, when the entire crop was left standing. Early in the season I make it a point to windrow as soon as the bud is generally killed; there is usually a period of ten days between a freeze in the early days of November and the succeeding freeze, which gives ample time for laying down the cane. Some the succeeding freeze, which gives ample time for laying down the cane. Some years since I tried the experiment of laying down green cane before the bud was touched; the juice was full of gum and it made poor sugar. I have never repeated the experiment, though it is possible that had the cane been ripe I should have succeeded better." have succeeded better.'

Finally, a few words from Mr. Ben Gibson, an old planter of Ascension. Mr. G. having windrowed after the freeze of December, this year, says: "I took the precaution to put three rows, and even four rows together in the windrow, but it all spoilt alike, and I feel satisfied that nothing would have saved the crop of last year."

Before closing these remarks it may be expected that the writer should, as far as it is in his power, draw his inferences from the mass of details presented, and offer certain recommendations for action in the future. He ventures to do so

with great diffidence and doubt of his own judgment.

More, particularly, in regard to windrowing a portion of the crop before the killing of the bud is the question difficult of solution. It has been said that windrowing before a freeze is in the nature of an insurance of the crop. But it may be, as was the case last year, that blown down, green and growing cane will not keep in windrow. That seems now to be the general opinion. But it must not be forgotten that such a condition of the cane, such extraordinary immaturity on the first of December, and such twisted and blown down stalks, can occur but rarely. It is easier here to say, negatively, that cane in such a state ought never to be wind-roued. On the other hand, it may fairly be asserted, after a r-view of the facts of so many seasons, that even green cane, if straight and well laid down, will keep fairly, windrowed before a freeze. That ripe and straight cane will keep and yield good sugar, is, it is thought, undoubted. It will be seen, then, that the conclusion arrived at is that, with a large crop, which must take until Christmas or January to roll, it would in the majority of years be judicious to windrow a portion of it, freeze or no freeze, from the tenth to the twentieth of November, and, in all cases, the ripest cane. On each occasion that this was done, however, the size, thickness, comparative maturity, and general condition of the cane should be noted. The density of the juice Beaume, whether the cane be plant or stubble—in front or in back lands—in stiff or light soil, manured or unmanured, and at what date laid by in summer. Then afterwards, at rolling, a comparison should be made, in point of its yield, with other cane similar in quality, etc., that had either not been windrowed or been windrowed after a freeze. The writer ventures to suggest that other things being equal, that cane will always first of December, and such twisted and blown down stalks, can occur but rarely. writer ventures to suggest that other things being equal, that cane will always keep best in windrow that is earliest laid by, and is the ripest.

Finally, it is most desirable that such details should be communicated in writing to the secretary of our association, that abundant data may be at hand for comparison and analysis. The discussion arising on such communications, at our meetings, would be very instructive, and probably throw light on many points at present obscure and doubtful. And now, in closing this paper, it may be proper to say that its object has been not so much to present individual views as to enable the members of our association to draw their own conclusions from the experience of former years and particularly from that of the very integrate of the second of the conclusions from the experience of former years and particularly from that of the very integrate of the conclusions from the experience of former years, and particularly from that of the year just gone by. If by so doing a closer and more exhaustive study of the subject shall result, the severe lesson of 1877 will not have been entirely without profit to us.

A vote of thanks was tendered Mr. McCall for his able paper.

A letter from Mr. Sarpy, of St. James, was read by Secretary Giffen, relative to his course of handling his sugar crop of 1877. A number of other letters relative to the same subject were also read.

The secretary then read a digest from many answers received from sugar

planters, setting forth the results of the cold on the last crop.

Mr. David Urquhart said he desired to make a few remarks on the paper of Mr. McCall. It was such an interesting letter that he thought it should be printed in pamphlet form. Carried.

Mr. Dymond desired to ask those assembled why cane should be windrowed

after the bud was killed, or why planters should wait until that time.

Mr. McCall replied that he did not think it was always necessary to wait until that time.

He thought if cane was moderately ripe and straight it ought to be

windrowed as soon as the buds were killed.

President Kenner said that every planter had his own peculiar ideas. For himself he always waited until the bud was killed, because a planter always wanted not to cut it when it is in process of improvement, and he always waited until this improvement ceased.

Mr Bougere, of St. Charles, then addressed the body on the same subject, giving his experience and that of his neighbors during the last crop, and was fol-

lowed by Dr. Oriard, of West Baton Rouge, in French.

A general interchange of opinions on the subject was then had.

The members of the association then inspected a number of mechanical patterns.

A letter was read from Dr. Brickell relative to the republication of Mc-

Cullough on Sugar Cultivation. On motion of Mr. Kernochan On motion of Mr. Kernochan a committee was appointed on the subject. It was composed of Dr. Brickell, Mr. McCall and Mr. Rost, and the chairman was added to the Committee.

A letter from Mr. Montgommery was read, relative to a new sugar fertilizer

manufactured in New Haven.

Mr. Kenner, by request, spoke regarding the visit of the committee of planters washington. He reported that in order to obtain anything from Congress it to Washington. He reported that in order to obtain anything from Congress it is necessary to have the indorsement of the committee to which a subject was referred. He recited the attentions received from the hands of the Committee on Ways and Means in Congress. Data was explained to the Ways and Means Committee.

The planters' committee took the ground that they were neither Republicans nor Democrats, but representatives of a whole people. There were two opposing interests at work; one was the grocers' interest, and the other the refiners' interest. They commenced to talk with the planters' committee as if they desired a combination. The committee took a conciliatory course, and he thought the tariff b ll as published will be exceedingly favorable to the sugar interest. He said that he thought the committee would return to Washington when the nexter would some up to before the Henry when the matter would come up before the House.

The meeting then adjourned.

We are iddebted to Mr. James F. Giffen, Secretary of the Louisi ma Sugar Planters Association, for the following extracts from communications received by him.

EXPERIENCES THIS SEASON IN WINDROWING CANE

BEFORE THE FREEZE.

Messrs. Steele & Clark of St. Mary write "We win lrowed three acres before the freeze and found it as good and made as much Sugar per acre as any

cane we ground."
Mr. T. P. Frith of Avovelles windrowed twenty (29) acres on 15th November, the bud having been killed about the 10th or 11th of that month. He wind-rowed again on the 28th and 29th and left a portion (30 acres) standing. The yield from the standing cane was less than from that windrowed, the yield from

yield from the standing cane was less than from that windrowed, the yield from that windrowed. 28th and 29th, teing remarkably good; the yield of that windrowed on the 15th Nov., after the bud was killed, was better than any.

Mr. Jos. Deynoodt of St. Charles windrowed on the 30th November 7 acres; also windrowed on the 18th December. He says: "The last seven acres I ground (viz. on the 3rd of January) and which was windrowed on the 30th November, though cut down 4 to 5 joints under the white joint gave me 1400 fits to the acre. That windrowed in the same out, on the 1st December did not yield 600 fits. That windrowed, in the same cut, on the 1st December did not yield 600 fbs.

Mr. Fergus Gardère of the Chatsworth Plantation, East Baton Rouge, made

a careful experiment this year in windrowing, which we give as follows:

1st. "On the 29th of November, the lowest temperature that day being 31°, windrowed 6 acres plant, apparently unripe. One windrow to every two rows of cane and as well as could be done with long, large and crooked canes.

2nd. On the 30th of November, the lowest temperature that day being 25°, windrowed 7 acres of plant, same appearance of unripeness. Windrows put up in the same manner as those of the day before and with the same care. Both Windrows put up patches almost adjoining one another and same distance from the river.

3rd. Then left a patch of 10 acres standing. All the three patches had long and large cane, very 'hick stand and showed very much alike as to their being

unripe.

The 3rd patch was hauled to the Mill and passed through on the 18th of December. Could not granulate in the vacuum. Cooked to string proof, granulated exceedingly well in purgery and made a very good article of Yellow Clarified.

The 2nd patch was taken next, on the 19th December and with no better

result.

The 1st patch was then taken on the 20th December and we made as good 1st sugars as we ever made, granulating well in the vacuum and making ands out of the n classes, resulting after 1st get.

The number of loads on each patch was very much alike. No. 1 giving 27 loads per acre, whilst No. 2 gave 26 3-7, and No. 3, 26 7-10.

RESULT OF SUGAR AND MOLASSES.

6 Acr's Patch No. 1 7355 lbs 1st get, 1700 lbs 2d; 9055 lbs Sugar, 540 gal's Molasses. 7 " No. 2 7360 lbs " 1573 " " 10 " No. 3 66 8270 lbs

A close neighbor, Mr. Henry Larguier had a few acres of cane well mattired in November. Windrowed on 29th, 30th November, and December 1st. His canes were hauled to our sugar house on 29th December. They tasted sour, exceedingly so, and yet, on the 31st of December, the syrup therefrom granulated in the vacuum.

THE

New Grleans Price Engrent,

(ISSUED SINCE 1822,)

IS THE ONLY EXCLUSIVELY

Commercial Newspaper

PUBLISHED IN NEW ORLEANS.

It gives full reports of all the business transactions of each day, and contains

Tables of Imports, Exports and Stocks,

which are not published in any other sheet in the city, and is the acknowledged authority in all matters connected with trade.

AS AN

Advertising Medium,

The A. Q. Price Current is Unsurpassed,

Its circulation, (though a semi-weekly,) covering a wider extent of territory than most daily newspapers.

A Letter Sheet Price Current,

Giving FULL REPORTS OF THE MARKETS, is issued on the same days as the PRICE CURRENT, while the

Daily Market Report,

Issued every day at 2 P. M., and embracing the transactions of each day, up to the time of issue, answers all the purposes of Private Commercial Circulars.

All the different issues are printed with Merchants' Cards, if desired, without extra charge.

Office, 129 & 131 Gravier Street.

7-1-170-

PRICE CURRENT

STEAM BOOK & JOB

PRINTING OFFICE,

129 & 131 Gravier Street,

IS CONSTANTLY SUPPLIED WITH THE

Tatest Styles of Type

AND THE BEST OF ..

JOB PRESSES.

Turning out Work of the Finest Quality at the very Lowest Rates.

EVERY DESCRIPTION OF

JOB PRINTING

ATTENDED TO.

RULING AND BINDING

BLANK BOOKS

OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS

MADE TO ORDER.

SPECIAL ATTENTION PAID TO EVERY KIND OF

COMMERCIAL PRINTING.

AGENTS

OF THE-

Price Current Sugar Book.

PARISHES.	AGENTS.
ASCENSION, East Bank ST. JAMES, both banks ST. JOHN BAPTIST, East Bank.	H. O. COLOMB, Convent P. O., Parish of St. James.
ST. JOHN BAPTIST, West Bank.	J. B. CAIRE, Edgard P. O.
ST. CHARLES, both banks	Horace Vallas, Hahnville.
JEFFERSON, both banks	•
ORLEANS, both banks PLAQUEMINES, both banks	JOSEPH MENGE, Pointe Michell, Happy Jack P. O., Parish of Plaquemines.
ST. BERNARD	F. B. FLEITAS, Corinne Plantation, New Orleans P. O.
ASSUMPTION, both banks TERREBONNE. LAFOURCHE, both banks	of I of amake Interior
ST. MARY. IBERIA. ST. MARTIN, both banks. VERMILLION LAFAYETTE.	
ST. LANDRY	W. H. Horr, Opelousas.
RAPIDES	H. K. GORDON, Lloyd's Bridge Wellswood P. O.
AVOYELLES	
POINTE COUPEE	
WEST FELICIANA	J. SCOTT SMITH, Jackson, East Feliciana.
ST. TAMMANY	J. E. SMITH, Covington, St. Tammany.
LIVINGSTON EAST BATON BOUGE	T. J. Duggan, Hope Estate Planta- tion, East Baton Rouge.
WEST BATON ROUGE	
IBERVILLE, West Bank	THOMAS E. GRACE, Plaquemines.
IBERVILLE, East Bank }	
ASCENSION, West Bank	ERNEST COMMEAUX, Bayou Goula, Parish of Iberville.

CROP REPORTS

OF THE

PARISHES.

LOUIS GRUNEWALD,

14, 16, 18, 20 and 22 Baronne Street, Near Canal.



Importer, Wholesale and Retail Dealer in First-Class

ELANOS, ORGANS.

Brass Instruments, Strings,

Music Merchandise, in General.

Exclusive Agency of the World Renowned

STEINWAY, KNABE, PLEYEL, FISCHER, HAINES PIANOS,

and the celebrated ORGANS of GEO. A. PRINCE & Co., CHRISTOPHER, (Paris.) TRAYSER, (Stuttgart)—Sold on MONTHLY INSTALMENTS, from \$15 to \$50, or at astonishingly LOW PRICES FOR CASH. Good Second Hand Pianos sold at from 85 to \$10 monthly until paid for.

New Music Received

Special Attention to Repairing.

Old Pianos taken in Exchange and on Storage. Country orders will meet with prompt attention and at such terms as if given in person. Address,

LOUIS GRUNEWALD,

Grunewald Hall, New Orleans.

. •
84
171
IRY.
A
-
4
LAI
_•
S.
700
~
F-
P O
\sim
-
7.0
ARISH

Bbls Clean Rice 77-78.	1 1600 1 1600 1 2 2 40 2 2 10 2 2 10	3750
Yield per Acre, Bbls.	ω ₋ ∞ ₋ ∞ ₋ ∞	
Acres in Rice.	28 9 9 8 8 8 8 9 9 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8	
Bbls Molas' Made, 77-78.	* 888 898 898 898 898 898 898 898 898 898	1866
Weight in Pounds.	7,200 74,800 40,800 40,800 36,000 112,800 112,800 112,800 112,800 112,800 113,800 113,800 114,600 114,600 114,600 114,600 114,600 11,600	1,669,200
Hhds Sugar Made, 77-78	25.22 8084444868 82.22 8881 881 881 881 881 881 881 881 881	1362
Yield per Acre, lbs.	1500 1500 1500 1500 1500 1500 1500 1500	-
Seed to Plant, Acres.	8688 8888888888888888888888888888888888	
Acres in Cane.	2888 2888 <td< td=""><td></td></td<>	
Apparatns in U s c.	St & Open Ket " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " "	
Des- cript'n of S. H.	Wood Jaksh	
Dis- from N. 0.	2000 2000	
POST OFFICE.	Washington Leonville Prudhomme City New Orleans Washington Opelousas " " " " Washington Churchville Charchville Opelousas Grand Coteau Prudhomme City Slat Town Prudhome City Slat Town Flat Town "	
NAME OF PLANTATION.	VanhillePlace Mount H. Pe. O Oak St. Peter's E Arbenerge E Backland Ste Lucie C'p Hauniton Linwood Linwood E Bayou Sackett Poplar Grove S O Oak Delaney	
NAME OF PLANTER.	D Lallaune. Vanhillef Elbert Gantt. Mrs JB Dejean. O Oak. G G Gobert and Ochers. West C B Payne. St Peter's JU & H M Payne Burbreons. J U & H M Payne Burbreons. Dr J A Taylor. Blackland Fisher & Maspero Ste Lucie. Dr V Boagni. Bayou Sac Bee. Burbreons. Dr Wang Burbreons. Dr John J Clow. Delaney. J B Ortego. J Rabacher & oth. J Roberge. L Rougeau. Francis Reed.	TOTAL.

Nore-The Seed Cane put up in this Parish is mostly stubble. Many small planters raise from 10 to 15 libls of rice, mostly for home consumption, and their crops are not can-braced in the above statement.

* Syrup.

-			1.10	, .	100	
	Bbls Clean Rice 77-78.	828888888	626		22. 4. 0 8	
	Yield per Acre, Bbls.					
	Acres in Rice.	ೞ∺ಛಛಔಛಛೞ೩ೞಁಌ೩			- cs	
	Bbls Molas' Made, 77-78.	2 :4-1 :2 : 5 : 10 : 10 : 2 : 2 : 2 : 2 : 2 : 2 : 2 : 2 : 2 :	113		17 130 130 130 130 130 130 130 130 130 130	
	25 E					
	Weight in Pounds.				4,200	
	Hhds Sugar Made, 77-78.					
	Yield:					
N.	Seed to Plant, Acres.			W.		
NG.E.	Acres in Cane.	10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 1		MAN	4-crueocc cru4r	ı use.
WASHINGTON	Apparatus in U s e.			ST. TAMMANY		hes for their own
PARISH OF	Dis- Des- tance cript'n from of N. 0. S. H.			010		e parisl
Z	is- nee co					e abox
ARE	- stx			PARISH		s in th
P.	POST OFFICE.	Franklinton Shady, Grove Franklinton Shady, Grove		PA	Covington	Nore—Rice, on a small scale, is also raived by many farmers in the above parishes for their own use.
	NAME OF PLANTATION.		TOTAL.		Sulph. Springs Chubby Hill	a small scale, is
	NAME OF PLANTER.	David Bullock. John Fisher. Jayson Batman. Thos McLean. Robert Patton. Willis Seal. Jacob Magee. Wa Magee. WA Ford. Jaall.	TOTAL		A L Carpenter Jerry Gazrit. John Theabaid. A Thomson. J M Allison. Milton Burn. A Dickson. A Riph. Jackson Loyde. C Stratman. J Sweikhouser. Wm Desmond. M. Sharp.	Nore-Rice, on

۱	
ı	м
ı	ě.
ı	
ı	
ı	BANK
	V
	88
	7.
	78
	台
	1
	$\mathcal{L}_{\mathcal{L}}$
	7.5
	2
	ME ENVE
	M
	- •
	Y.
	-
	F
	70
	2
	PAR
	-

111111	431 431 586 391 607	976	347	909
		! ! !		
	88.0 99.0 89.0 89.0 89.0 89.0 89.0 89.0		9e	- 20 0
	180 180 195 195 185	160 230 330 150	999	375
65 75 110 600 450	300 840 450	218	100 350 125 125 155 52	350 525 620 197
4,400 49,500 71,500 159,500 150,700	110,000	66,000	154,000 154,000 99,000 6,600 4,400 108,900	139,700 317,500 209,000 69,300
4 45 65 145 137	1200	3	259 140 90 4 6 99 121	127 136 136 63
15 45 50 100 75	100	75	40001 n 00	160
25 65 85 175 110	160 180 260	130	130 130 120 120 120 130 130 130 130 130 130 130 130 130 13	170 375 450 95
Wood St Portable Steam & Ket B&Si St K & O Pan Wood Steam & Ket	B&Sh " St K & O Pan St K & Sh R	Wood "Can K Ket Skeam & Ket		B&Sh Steam & Ket B&Sh S Tr V & Cent '' Steam & Ket
Wood "3&Sh Wood	B&Sh	Wood Wood B&Sh	Wood Sh wood Swan	& Share Strains
11533			. A	
Donaldsonville	Welcome	"" "" Welcome.	*	3 2 2 2 2
May Salsbury LeBlane	St Joseph Landerdale Elina Buena Vista St Victoire			St James St James Est Bon Secour
J C Lear Paul Vegas J J LeBlane May Mrs M Israel & Co Salsbury Jacob Lemann LeBlane J J Gauthreaux &	Broondy Laptoc Lauderdale P DeVerges Elina V E M Anderson. B K Schwing E Lessard Joe Gamier Joe Gamier St Victoire.		J B Bergeron J Dro T Wood Septime Webre J B Ferchaud & co St Mrs Paul Lebout. St Anguste Lebout. S Tassin & Co F N Poché D N S Poché	I maspec & CO. St Cecute. J Mire & Co. St Cecute. De Lompré Fitz- Gerald. Est E J Forstall. St James Est E Piblimon Guidry. P Webre& Co. Ban Secour

868 868 70 10 32 32 195 542 130	13269	
24. 2. 2. 3. 3. 3. 3. 3. 3. 3. 3. 3. 3. 3. 3. 3.		
335 430 430 430 40 40 40 40	15424	1200 525 525 400 61 110 20 66 66 66 737 600 535
16,500 15,400 93,500 148,500 138,600 22,000 6,600 11,000	5,492,800	352,000 165,100 143,000 1,500 8,800 3,300 143,000 242,000 242,000
25 28 28 29 20 20 10 01 01 01 01 01 01 01 01 01 01 01 01	4830	320 151 130 151 151 151 151 151 150 150 250
	BANK	
60 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0		200 1000 1000 1000 100 6 6 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8
30 32 32 185 185 160 160 160 160 160 160	EAST	240 250 250 250 250 250 250 250 250 250 25
Wood Steam & Ket B&Sh St K & O Pan Wood Steam & Ket B&Sh "	JAMES,	B&Sh St K & O Pan " Steam & Ket W ood Portable Pan gd at Alta Villa " Steam & Ket " Steam & Copan " Steam & Ket
d Stean	: 11	Stea Stea Stea Stea Stea Stea Stea Stea
	ST	
\$ 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5	OF	588888888888888888888888888888888888888
Vacherie back off River	PARISH	
St Patriok		Convent
Crescont		non way. nway. pecanoe a Villa a Villa pidau l'refia
A Falgout & Co- Mare Schexnaidre John V Armand James O Hubbel. M Frederic. M Frederic. Simon, Bros & oth Singer Luquet Emile Legendre. Fallore Lugendre. Sons. Vagenspack & Sons. J Wagenspack & Sons. Widow L Tréguo F Haydel. Loup Bros.	TOTAL	Est Jacobshagen Con Brand & Martin Tol B Cannell Tol Peytavin Cohen Cohe

	Bbls Clean Rice, 77-78.	421
	Yield per Acre, Bbls.	
	Acres in Rice.	
	Bbls Molas' Made, 77-78.	1173 146 147 147 147 147 147 147 147 147 147 147
ed.	Weight in Pounds.	99,000 159,500 17,500 18,500 19,500 10,500 10,500 10,500 10,000 1
BANK-Continued	Hhds Sugar Made, 77-78.	884-888
-Con	Yield per Acre, lbs.	
INIK	Seed to Plant, Acres.	25.55.55.55.55.55.55.55.55.55.55.55.55.5
101	Acres in Cane.	1100 1100 1100 1100 1100 1100 1100 110
ES, EAST	Apparatus in U s e .	Steam & Ket " their neighbor their neighbor their neighbor Steam & Ket " St Tk & O Pan Steam & Ket
JAMES,	Des- eript'n of S. H.	Wood Wood Wood Wood Wood Wood Wood Wood
	Dis- tance trom N. O.	88822222 2 2268238822 2 2888888888399
PARISH OF	POST OFFICE.	Convent
	NAME OF PLANTATION.	Nita. St Michael Celestine. Lily. Bonne Espera Uncle Sam. St. James. Model Farm. Homestend Bellenon. Bellenon. Bellenon. Belle Vue. S Belle Vue.
	NAME OF PLANTER.	Fernand Colomb. WE Webre & Co. Wid A Bourgeois. St Michael P G Smith. T Roussel. S Dubon. Bourgeois & Du. F Nicole. T Nicole. T Nicole. T Nicole. Wid L Mahus. Jacob Bros. F P Poche. T P Poche. T Nicole. Wid L Mahus. Jacob Bros. F P Poche. T Nicole. Wid L Mahus. Jacob Bros. F P Poche. T Nicole. Wid L Mahus. Jacob Bros. F P Poche. T Nicole. John S Wehham. Homestead. Louis LeBourgeois Bellomont. John S Wehlam. F A Bourgeois Bellomont. John S Wallis. F Bannane. John Walls. John Walls. F Bannane. John Walls. John

		,,,			
1432	2040	15309		0008	800
11111					
360					
300	14975 15424	30399		* * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * *	352
. 147,600 354,000 171,200	6,008,402 5,492,800	11,501,202		25,200 16,000 13,150 13,150 13,150 13,150 12,500 23,500 1,250 50,000	240.725
123 295 137	5256 4830	98001		23 23 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6	1853
				1482 1400 1500 1500 1500 1500 1250 1250 1250 12	
150	Bank Bank		Z B	25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 2	
300	East		7 87 7	%31 w € ∞ u w % o ∞ u & 2 o ∞ u w & 4	
B&Sh " B&Sh St K & O Pan " St Tr & O Pan			OF LAFAYETTE.	Wood H& Open Ket Wood H& Open Ket """ """ """ """ """ """ """	
B&Sh B&Sh			1	Mood was on was on	
2222			PARISH	100 164 163 163 163 163 163 170 170 170 170 167 167 167 167 167 167 167 167 167 167	
3 3 3	East Bank	TOTAI.	PA	Broussardville Vermillionville Youngville Yermillionville Permillionville Permillionville Armandville Koungville Armandville	
Golden Grove on " Sport Place Georgiana		TOTAL		Fair Rosed	
Shepherd & Hook Golden Grove A Isadore & co on " " Dr L Ferrier Sport Place H & J Wilderson. Georgiana	TOTAL			Marshall Billaud Valsia Broussard C F Beauchamp C F Beauchamp C F Beauchamp C F Beauchamp David Guidry Lessin Hebert Days Highinottom Dupre Leblanc Cozemé Leblanc Ozemé Leblanc Perry Moses S Mouton Simon Steval F B Morton Simon Steval Simon Steval B & T Singletom and others Scattering Rice Crops	Torál

Norz-The Rice (grown in this Parish altogether in ponds) suffered much from drouth in the spring and yielded badly. Nearly all the farmers raise a little for home consumption, every little, if any, being shipped out of the Parish. The Sugar Crop, although the acreage was increased more than 25 per een, shows a slight decrease as compared with last year.

* Syrup.

k Cane all saved for seed.

Novel R. Open R. Ope	-
Wood H& Open Ket 25 20 1306 21 27,300 32 3 35 Wood H& Open Ket 25 20 1306 21 27,300 32 3 35 "Interpretation Mill." 15 15 15 15 16 10,000 11 20 3 35 "Interpretation Mill." 15 15 15 1600 10 10,000 10 6 3 "Interpretation Mill." 25 15 1600 16 12,000 16 3 6 Wood H& Open Ket 16 20 25 15 25 16 6 3 """"""""""""""""""""""""""""""""""""	NAME OF POST OFFICE. tance from PLANTATION. N.O.
Wood H & Open Ket 25 20 1300 51 27,300 32 "" Victor Mill 56 30 1300 50 65,000 61 "" Victor Mill 15 15 16 100 8 10,000 15 "" Victor Mill 12 6 100 13 12,000 16 3 "" St & Open Ket 11 15 1900 3 3,600 6 3 "" St & Open Ket 11 25 12 100 13 3,600 6 3 "" St & Open Ket 14 20 2550 15 22,500 20 3 Roll at K Broussard's 18 15 1400 12 16,800 20 15 6 "" At at at K Broussard's 18 15 100 9 10,800 15 6 "" At at at at K Broussard's 18 15 100 10 10 10 10 10 "" At at at at	ville
" Victor Will. 156 30 1300 50 105,000 15 15 15 170 16 3 " It& Open Ket 15 15 15 16 100 8 10,000 15 12,000 15 3 6 3 " St& Open Ket 11 20 15 1250 16 20,000 18 3 3 6 3 " St& Open Ket 14 20 2250 15 220,000 18 9 3 3 6 8 9 3 3 3 6 8 9 3 3 3 4 6 8 9 9 3 3 4 6 8 9 9 3 8 9 <td>021</td>	021
Il & Open Ket 12 6 1000 8 10,000 15 6 3	
## St & Open Ket 135 1400 10 12,000 10 6 3 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	
## Sk & Open Ket 135 1400 13 18,200 20 20 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3	*
H. & Open Net 20 15 1250 15 20,000 18 9 3	Fiddlers Gr'en Youngville 169
$ \begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	Abbeville 16
Wood & Open Net 14 20 220 15 22 200 15 22 200 16 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 2	
No coll R. Open Ket 1 2 2 2 1300 1 1,300 8	174
Record R	170
gd. at K Bronssard's 18 15 1400 12 16,800 20 Wood II & Open Ket 10 7 1200 9 10,800 15 "" "" 45 30 1350 40 54,000 60 "" "" 45 30 1350 40 54,000 32 "" "" 38 30 1350 25 250 35 25 "" "" "" "" "" "" "" "" "" "" "" "" "" "" "" "" "" "" "" "" "" "" "" "" "" "" "" "" "" "" "" "" "" "" "" "" "" "" "" "" "" "" "" "" "" "" "" "" "" ""	0.21 "" " 17.0
Wood It& OpenKet 10 7 1200 9 10,800 15 """ 45 30 1350 6 8400 69 """ 45 30 1350 6 54 000 69 """ 45 30 1350 31 40 500 32 """ 31 25 975 25 25 50 45 """ 12 8 1500 10 28 6 """ 12 8 1300 10 13,500 12 6 """ 12 8 1300 10 13 4 6 Wood H & Open Ket 11 4 1462 9 11,700 11 3 3 Wood H & Open Ket 16 25 994 28 37,800 33 4 Wood S & Open Ket 60 40,000 65 10 4	
a â 14 12 1050 6 54 900 9 a a 45 30 1350 40 500 60 a a 38 30 1350 31 40.500 39 a a a b a a a a a a a a a a a a a a a a a a a a a a a a a a a a a a a a a a a a a a a a a a a a a a a a a a a a a a a a a a a a a a a a a a <	175
1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1,	
## 12	Bayou 168
"." "." "." ".	
u. t. t.<	Appeaule, Grosse Isle
7 k 30 1 5 4 5 6 10 4	382
Nodel K. Open Ket Standard Standar	17.2
Nood R. Open Ket 11 4 1462 9 11,700 11 3 34 1200 12 1200 13 1200 14 1200 15 1200 12 1200 12 1200 12 12	-
Nood R. Copen Ket 11 2 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3	" 173
Novel & Open Ket 1	.,
Wood K. Open Ket 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	6/1
1	8/1
50 25 994 28 37,800 33 1	1/1
60 40 1000 33 40,000 40,000 1	0/1
60 40 1000 33 40,000	71
000	1/1

_	_	_	_	_	_	_	Ξ		_	_				_	_	_	_	_	_	_		_	
15	er e	10	27		00				4	4	16		:		4					:	009		910
7.21	24	_	1	:	4		:	:	4	4	4				4					:	:	1	-
6	ę.	٥	·	:	c			-	_	_	4				_				-	:	175		
-	:	-		52				9	ನ	13		40	cs	13		52	800	2	041	901	:		983
=	<u>:</u>	•	_	_		=	-	=	=	=	=	_	_	_		_	_	_		=	-	-	=
				24,300				4,800	9.000	16,800		52.000	1 800	4.800	,	23.800	45,000	110,400	110,40	88,400			885,300
_	<u>:</u> :	<u>:</u>	:	<u>8</u>					9	15		40	-10	, 4		17	. «	90	000	- 29	:	1	6751
-	<u>:</u>		:	1200				1500	300	00 1		300	1200	083		400	100	002	010	200	:	1	_
-		<u>:</u>	:	_			:		_	3			_	15		_		_	_		:		
_	9 9	\$ e	:	45	<u>ب</u>	7. 36	2		ર્ટ,	_		20	_			_	200	· c	Q :	4			
	6	į		8	15	9	•	4	<u>20</u>	15		50	ಽಽ	9		30	40	7,	2,5	53			
	Wood H & Onen Ket	DOM THE		Vood H & Open Ket				gd at Wife& Bartels	Wood H & Open Ket			Wood H & Open Ket	gd at K Broussard's	Vood H & Open Ket		Wood H & Onen Ket		C+ & Onon Kot	navina	H & Open Ket			
	\$	5.0		್ ೧ ೧	3			IFE & H	\$ Op	7,9		&Ope	Broug	& Ope		& On		Ar On	3,	SC Chi			:
-	H For	1	::	H poo		HS	1	atw	Hpoo		-	H pod	at K	Hoo	-	Hood	,	to ,	2	Ξ.			
1			:	× ×	•	S no	1	_	_		9			0 WC	0		-	,					
16	166	'	1	197	17	168	1.	_	_	190	176		170	7	17		165		_	170			
																Ē	Bayon Tigre				:		
								:								,	Bayor		:	:			
hhavilla																^	~	`					
Ahhav	***	"	; ;	,	3	"	77	:	"	"	"	3	"	3	"	"	*	"	:	:	at		
-		:	:	:				:	:	3			:	-	-				:	-	nated		
		•		sehill.					Antoine Réaux Prairie	Shore							escent	20000	na		Scattering Rice Crops estimated		
-	:	:	::	Ko	:		:	:	Pre	Sea	:		:	:			Che	H	OTT	:	e Cro		TOTAL
mat	1.40	1,7	TIDOR.	:: m	Bodin	بار		:	Saux.	vdre.		bury.		uv		ot	٥	4010	r norm	ton	g Ric		TOL
Leonge Derret	S Des	Company Direct	LIT LI	Putna	Patout & Bodin.	C H Ramiel	2000	K080.	ine R	F Schexnavdre Sea	telly.	S S Stansbury	Cyrus Stakes	n Ste	ahan.	d Val	A Vanslyke Cre	A. Ro	200	Wins	tterin		
1 5	44	2	C	_	toi	H	5	5	to	Sel	U.	20	ı.n	no	Ē	fre	7	00	100	108	Sca		
T	200	20	90	7	Pa	5		7	AI	F	ج	20	S	Ze	2	F	A	13	=	Ξ			

k Cane all kept for seed.

Nore—The crop of sugar in this parish this year is nearly 22 per cent short of last year, although the acreage in cane was slightly increased. To the storm of September, which prostated the cane, thus preventing its maturing, must be attributed the damage to the cane crop. In certain localities the storm was less destructive, and there the largest yields were obtained. The cere pis small owing to drouth about the time of planting and heavy rains during the latter part of the grawing seaspn. Not more than half of it is sold beyond the parish limits.

PARISH OF POINT COUPEE.

			į			
-	I					
		006	520	\$8	00 150	
		388,000	198,000	31,200	90,00	
-		326	165	96 96	75	pt for se
		1300	1500	25 1400 26	009	& Cane all kept for seed.
		300	40	353	150 150 150 150 150 150 150 150 150 150	& Can
		365	150	300	200	
		E Ket.			k Ket	
		Steam &	99	: 3	Steam	
	I	B&Sh	190 B&SI	newan	no SH B&Sh	
		161	190	185	182 181	E
		Pringle Torwood Red River Landing 191 B&Sh Steam & Ket. 365 200 1300 326 388,000		"	"	
		Torwood	Lake Side	Georgette	Old Hickory. Hope	
		J J Pringle	Lake Side New Texas	F J Pecquet	Ovide Lejeune Sauter& Shepperd	

:::::

	Bbls Clean Rice, 77-78.	
	Yield per Acre, Bbls	
	Acres in Rice.	
	Bbls Molas' Made, 77-78.	0.00
	Weight in Pounds.	84,000 91,000 38,500 6,000 40,800 64,800 120,500 120,500 130,000 130,000 1,300 1,300 1,300 1,300 1,500
	Hinds Sugar Made, 77-78.	0 0 0 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9
ned.	Yield per Acre, Ibs.	800 11100 22200 12200 12000 12000 11100 1100 10
ntin	Seed to Plant, Acres.	7 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2
E-Co	Acres in Cane.	0.00
COUPEE-Continued	Apparatus in U s e .	Wood Steam & Ket. S&Sh S&Sh Stan & Ket. Stan & Ket. Stan & Ket. Stan & Ket. Sak Sh Stan & Ket. Sk Sh Stan & Ket. """ """ """ """ """ """ """
POINT	Des- cript'n of S. H.	Wood B&Sh B&Sh B&Sh B&Sh B&Sh B&Sh B&Sh B&Sh
1	Dis- tance from N. 0.	25.00.00.00.00.00.00.00.00.00.00.00.00.00
PARISH OF	POST OFFICE.	Livonia Point Coupee. "" "" Waterloo Hertmitage Waterloo Point Coupee. Waterloo Point Hermitage Waterloo Raterloo Waterloo Waterloo Waterloo Waterloo Waterloo Waterloo Waterloo Waterloo Waterloo
	NAME OF PLANTATION.	Belmont El Dorado Fair Oak Stonewall Sugar Land St Maurice Poydras Hall Woodbura Alaska St Claude WidJBaptisto WidJBaptisto Back Wood Back Wood Caledonia Grand Bay Helena
	NAME OF P L A N T E R.	T J Sparks Est R Pritchard. Est R Pritchard. Est R Pritchard. Est R Pritchard. Est Dorado J Labatut. Stonewall Flavors. Stonewall Flavors. Stonewall St Gard. Nigar Land. Nigar Lande. Est of A Allen Sweet Home. Bern'd Favre & Co Wid-Baptiste Ovide Dabadie Numa Chutz. Numa Chutz. Numa Chutz. Alce Landry. Back Wood. Numa Chutz. Numa Chutz. Alce Landry. Bros. L T Ventress Caledonia Bros. L T Ventress Caledonia Bros. C

				_	_	_	_		_			_	
-			<u>:</u> :	<u>:</u>	<u>:</u>								
		-	<u>:</u>	<u>:</u> :	<u>: </u>								
000	500	250	370	302	-	200	_	_		225			7707
12,000	60,000	128,000	127,500	185 000	200,000	165.000	84,000		165,000	26,400	_		2,900,600
010	202	106	3 e	2.5		150	20		150	33		-	24142
006	006	•	1300	,			200		009				
	8	200	130	180		150	75	09 2	175	Ξ			
15	94	020	39	350		275	200	45	380	150	15		
3 3	3	3 3	: 3	"		*	3	"	"	Steam Train.	gd at EVigues')	
Wood B&Sh	3	3 3	: :	"		B&Sl	B&Sh	3	"	3			
169	171	173	167	165		164	164	163	162	160	160		
Waterloo	77	,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,	Waterloo	Hermitage)	"	"	***	"	,,	Waterloo		
Dr L'Admirault Pecan Grove.	Est M Puig Oliva	Mrs V Parlange Ternant	Mrs P N Fillastre Point Prospect	A Denis & Co River Lake	N Y Warehouse	and Security Co Ingleside	I W Vincent & Co Oakland	R F Buford Pree	Pitcher & Barrow Alma	Martin Glynn	P O Labry		TOTAL

* Made no crop.

Norz-Some of the planters in this parish lost considerable cane by the freeze, a portion of the spoiled cane being made into molasses. k Cane all kept for seed.

PARISH OF TERREBONNE.

John McCollough Orange Grove Thibodaux 56 B&SIN St K& O Pan 300 B& Explored 105 BS 5000 F 700 F	1													42	14.0	က	4	26	
Thibodaux 56 Wood St& Open Ket 10 5 1050 8 9,000 700 700 700 8 55 " St& Open Ket 200 150 100 135 145,000 700 150 1100 135 145,000 125 1100 135 145,000 125 1100 135 145,000 125 1100 135 145,000 125 1100 135 145,000 125 1100 135 145,000 125 1100 135 145,000 125 1100 135 145,000 125 1100 135 145,000 125 1100 135 145,000 125 1100 135 145,000 125 1100 135 145,000 125 1100 135 145,000 125 1100 135 145,000 100 110 110 110 110 110 110 110 110	1	-				-			-				:	44	4	<u>*</u>	20	3,1	
Thibodaux 56 Wood St & Open Ket 10 5 1050 8 9,000 700 56 8 85,000 700 700 700 700 700 700 700 700 700	1	-	_	-	-	-		-	-	-		_	:	ङ	0	00	6	-9	3
Thibodaux 56 Wood St & Open Ket 10 5 1050 8 9,000 8 55 85,000 100 150 150 1100 15 1050 85,000 100 150 150 1100 15 1050 100 100 150 15	1														7				
Thibodaux 56 Wood St & Open Ket 10 5 1050 8 9,000 8 55 85,000 100 150 150 1100 15 1050 85,000 100 150 150 1100 15 1050 100 100 150 15	1	=	30	8	00	50	33		_	_	45	_	8	:	:	:	:	=	
Thibodaux 56 Wood St & Open Ket 10 5 1050 8 9,000 255 85,000 255 1050 150 150 150 150 150 150 150 150				2	~	က	ī				જ		4	:	:		:	•	I
Thibodaux. 56 Wood St & Open Ket 10 5 1050 8 255 2		-	000	90	000	00	<u></u>	90	9	8	8		00	:					
Thibodaux. 56 Wood St & Open Ket 10 5 1050 8 255 2			9,6	285,0	485,0	145,0	55,0	20,0%	35.0	50,0	148,0	•	170,0				:	:	
Thibodaux 56 Wood St & Open Ket 10 5 1050 56 8&Sh St K & Open Ket 50 100 100 150 150 150 150 150 150 150															:	_:		:	
Thibodaux 56 Wood St & Open Ket 10 5 1050 56 8&Sh St K & Open Ket 50 100 100 150 150 150 150 150 150 150			00	255	400	135	20	18	္က	45	135		155	:		:	:		
Thibodaux 56 Wood St & Open Ket 10 5 5 6 8 & Sh St K & O Pan 300 100 5 5 6 6 8 8 6 6 100 5 6 100 5 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6	-	-	-00	:	-:	9	9	<u> </u>	2	0(-:		9	:	-	<u>:</u>	:		
Thibodaux 56 Wood St & Open Ket 10 5 5 6 8 & Sh St K & O Pan 300 100 5 5 6 6 8 8 6 6 100 5 6 100 5 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6	1		10,			Ξ	11	=	<u> </u>	100			ï						
Thibodaux. 56 "" 55 "" 55 "" 55 "" 55 "" 56 "" 56 "" 60 "" 61 "" 64 "" 64	1	-	5	100	150	20	20	25	္က	35	100		22	:	-	:	:		
Thibodaux. 56 " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " "		-	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_		_	:	:	:	:	_:	
Thibodaux. 56 " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " "	1)	300	200	200	ತ	ಸ	ಸ	ಜ	8		150						
Thibodaux. 56 " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " "	1	-	et	E	ot	_		_										_:	
Thibodaux. 56 " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " "			an K	0 Pg	n K										:	:	:	:	
Thibodaux. 56 " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " "	1		Ope	8	og O	ii.	"	"	"	"	3		"	"					
Thibodaux. 56 " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " "	١		St&	St 18	Ste											:			
Thibodaux. 56 " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " "	1	-	poo	r.Sh	,,	;	,	3	3	;	:		:	poo			:	_	
Thibodaux "" "" "" "" "" "" "" "" "" "" "" "" "		-		_	_				_	_	_		_	_	_:				
Thibodaux			56	56	55	56	58	ج ج	53	9	9		89	63	65	64	5	64	
Thibodaux	1	-	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:		:	:	:	:	:	-	
Thibodaux	ı																		
Thibodaux	ı		:	:		:			:										
Thibod "" "" Houma	1		×	:	:	:	:	:	:	:									
			dan	3	3	3	3	•	•	3	na		:				•	:	
John McCollough Orange Grove TR S Woods & Bros Ducros. S Cragan. Biblote & Crosier. Lutitia. Mrs B Thibodaux. W St Bridget. Mrs C Thibodaux. W St Bridget. Jolles Lepine. Half Way. A Lirette & Sons. Bayou Cane. J Sanande. J Leblanc. J Leblanc.			Thibo	•		•	•	•			Loun		3,	"	3	"	3	"	
John McCollough Orange Gro R S Woods & Bros Ducros. Cragan. Magnolia Bibolet & Crosier Lutita. Mrs B Thibodaux. E St Bridg Mrs C Thibodaux. W St Bridg M Phedra. Lylac Aven Est R G Ellis. Fyraceen. Jules Lepine. Half Way. Mutual National Bank. Orange Gro A Lirette & Sons. F & J Daigle. J Sannaué. J Leblane. M Hebert.		-	veT	-:	:	-:	et:	3t.	ne	:	<u>щ</u>	_	Λe	:	;	;	;	-	
John McCollough Orange R S Woods & Bros Ducros. SCragan			Gro		18		idge	idge	ven	en.	aγ		Gro	Jane					
John McCollough Ora R S Woods & Bros Duc S Cragan. Mas Biblott & Croster. Lut Mrs B Thibodaux. F S Mrs C Thibodaux. W S Mrs C Flibodaux. W S Mrs G Ellis. Eve Fist R G Ellis. Eve Jules Lepine. Hal Mutual National Bank. A Lirette & Sons. Bay F & J Dagle. J Leblanc. J Leblanc.			nge	ros.	rnoli	itia.	t Bı	it Br	ac A	rgre	£ W		nge	o no					
John McCollough R. S. Woods & Bros S. Creater. Bibolet & Creater. Mrs B Thibodaux. Mrs B Thibodaux. Mrs G Thibodaux. Mrs B Thibodaux. A Little & Elistrational Bank. A Lirette & Sons. F & J Daigle. J Sannaué. J LeBlane. M Hebert.		-	0	Dac	Mag	Lut	(元) (2)	M	Lyl	Eve	Hal		Ora	Bay		:	:		
John McCollo R S Woods & J S Cragan Bibolet & Crea Mrs B Thiboda Mrs C Thib Mrs C T			ugh	Bros		ier.	ux.	MX.	0 0	0		nal	:	ns.		:		:	
John McC R S Wood S Cragan. Bibolet & Mrs B Thil Mrs C Thi Mrs C Thi Mrs G F Jules Ley Mutual R Bank A Lirette of P & J Da, J Samané J LeBlanc			ollo	3 & 1		Cros	oda	bods		Illis	pine.	Vatic		So	igle.	, :	3	:	
John RS W S Crag Sibole Mrs B Bibole Mrs C M We C M W W W W W W W W W W W W W W W W W W W	-		MeC	ood.	ran.	t &	Thi	Thi	dra.	GI	Le	-	14	tte .	Da	ane.	lanc	bert.	
HUUNANANAUN AUPPA	-		hn	S	Cras	bole	EB B	ra C	Phe	t R	les	ntna	Ban	Lire	5 J	Sam	LeB	Hel	
	1	1	Jo	24	S	Ä	Ź	Z	×	五	Ju	Ž		¥	4	٦	7	Z	

:22848

	Bbls Clean Rice, 77-78.	8888 601 6488
	Yield per Acre, Bbls.	4 10 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4
	Acres in Rice.	15.80 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1
	Bbls Molas' Made, 77-78.	200 200 200 200 200 200 200 200 200 200
	Weight in Pounds.	348,000 255,000 225,000 270,000 150,000 118,000 1195,000 120,000
	Hhds Sugar Made, 77-78.	250 250 250 250 250 250 250 250 250 250
nued	Yield per Acre, lbs.	1150 1150 1200 1150 1150 1150 1150 1150
onti	Seed to Plant, Acres.	25
NE-C	Acres in Cane.	350 350 350 350 350 350 350 350 350 350
TERREBONNE-Continued.	Apparatus in Use.	Wood St& Open Ket B&Sh Wood B&Sh Wood B&Sh Wood B&Sh St& Open Ket " St& Open Ket
TUE	Des- cript'n of S. H.	Wood Wood
OF	Dis- tance from N. 0.	2525551242888888888888888888888888888888
PARISH	POST OFFICE.	Houma Terrebonne Station T'bonne St., Chacahoula " Houma Bayou " Bayou
	NAME OF PLANTATION.	Presque Isle Prota Lawn Oak Wood Mural Refreat Hope Farm Arragon Hard Scrabble Point Farm Live Oak Buller Ardoyne Compromise Compromise Compromise Coupt Farm Compromise Comprom
	NAME OF PLANTEB.	T Becket & Bro E Babin & others Aubin Bourg & others Bush & Guéno 'Dr F E Bobertson "Est J Simple E Hotard John R Bisland J Shaders & Others E Laperouse J Shadfer & Sons. E Laperouse J Shadfer & Sons Shadfer & Sons Shadfer & Sons Collum "Navare Bro "Navare HC Minor H C Minor H C Minor H C Minor H C Minor

5 5 50 4 45	5.5 4.4 4.4 4.5 4.5 4.4 4.5 4.5 4.5 4.5
	8888888
27.1.75 1.2	
135,000 185,000 187	255,000
1	215
1100 1120 1120 1120 1120 1120 1120 1120	
23866898 556656 5 583366689888 8 1 5 6 8 6 8 6 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8	000
: ~~	350
St & OpenKet "" "" "" "" "" "" "" "" ""	3
Weeksh We	B&Sh
Entricipies Chind Collies Boxon Drillon	R Telbanno
B Black—Gr'nd Cailliou— in Bayou DuLarg	e-B. Te bonne
H H H H H H H H H H H H H H H H H H H	<u> </u>
Nameoka Roseland Orange Grove Orange Grove Orange Grove Orange Grove Gedar Grove Cedar Grove Cedar Breake Ellisly Callion Du Lac Ranch Collins Oak Farm	Mulb'ry Farm
1 - 14	Connelly & McCollum. B F Smith. A Daspit P Blanchard. E Belonger & oth M Bourg & others Frields, Dugas & oth Duphantier & oth * Made no crop.

-
-
0
1
-
=
.=
72
=
0
73
TERREBONNE-Continued
1
-1
=
-
7.3
-
4
=
=
6.9
7
77.
$\overline{}$
0
700
-
ARISH
-4
A .

Bbls Clean Rice, 77 78.	5 500	1695
Yield per Acre, Bbls.	100	,
Acres in Rice.	100	
Molas, Made, Rice. Bbls. 77 78.	350 150 120	24990
Weight in Pounds.	230,000 80,000 58,000	10673 12,708,000 24990
Hhds Sugar Made, 77-78.	1100 200 1150 70 1200 50	10673
Yield per Acre, Ibs.		: ::
Seed to Plant, Acres.	300 150 65 20 45 15 150	
Acres in Caue.	300 65 45 }	
Dis- Des- Apparatus Acres Seed Yield Hids Weight tance cript in from from S. H. O. S. H. U. S. G. Cano. Acres. Ibs. 77-78. Pounds.	St & Open Ket " St & Open Ket	
Des- cript n of S. H.	Wood ii	
Dis- tance from N. 0.	78 78 75 75	
ICE.	Petite Caillon Grand Caillon	
POST OFFICE.	Tigerville	1 au.
NAME OF PLANTATION.	Wagnolia Greenwood	Kice Crops estimated
NAME OF PLANTER.	Paul Faisant	Scattering Kice Total.

The report of the barrels of Molasses includes the syrup made from the juice of the cane that would not granulate.

It is impossible to give figures that are reliable as to the yield of sugar per acre, as some cuts of cane would make only a portion of sugar, and a part of the same cut would not granulate, and was made into syrup, and some portions were cut into three or more pieces, and the balance left in the field, so that in many instances the yield is omitted entirely; planters themselves could not make an estimate.

The greater portion of the rice raised in this parish is consumed at home.

PARISH OF IBERIA.

	291 62 62 63 63 63 63 61 118 61 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10	155
-		
	167,500 65,000 9,600 220,000 14,400 26,250 74,400 6,250 82,000 8,0	87,500 40,800 13,000
	13. 20. 20. 20. 12. 12. 50. 64. 66. 66. 66.	34
	1113 17::0 1600 1600 1322 1322 1320 1220 1250 1625 2100 1850	2180 1020 1182
	175 15 6 175 8 20 20 10 10 30 30 30	25.55
	050 80 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10	
	B&Sh St & Open Ket Wood at V Dauterive's BSh&I St Tr & O Ket gd at Loizel Plant'n Wood St & Open Ket H & Open Ket H & Open Ket H & Open Ket H & Open Ket Gd at Burguere & Gd at Burguere & Gd at Burguere & Gd at Burguere & Gd at E Gousonlin's gd at E Gousonlin's	od St & Open Ket at E Gousoulin's
	B&Sh St	Wood St gd at E
	160 154 160	155
	Mrs Sarab Avery. Salt Island New Iberia. John Anger Juchen Bonin. H Bussey Aanon H Brown V L Brown G Broussard & oth Burguere & Gui dry J & E Borvillan J & E Borvillan Bayard & Patout Aristides Bernard Loreauville J canerette """ "" "" "" "" "" "" "" "	«selle Place
	Salt Island Loizel. Interlarkin	Rough&Ready
	Mrs Sarab Avery. Salt Island. New Iberia. John Anger. H Bussey Aaron H Brown. G Broussard & oth Burguiere & Gui dry J & E Bouvillan. J & E Bouvillan. Bayard & Patout Aristides Bernard Aristides Bernard Bonn Brobers.	J D Broussard Samuel Bell & sh's Rough&Ready I Alex Broussard

& Cane all kept for seed.

Weight Berard Loreanville 161 Wood II & Open Ket 7 5 1300 7 9 100 13 Authon Berard Authon December 161 got al Shib Berard 4 3 100 1 20 Authon Berard New Berin 160 Part Coole 7 15 1300 3 900 16 Ars A Coolerios New Berin Loreanville 151 got al Shib Alpen Ket 5 1300 3 900 16 Sam Crossley Sam Crossley Sam Crossley Sam Crossley 17 16 16 9 80 16 16 9 80 16 9 17 16 9 17 16	
Loreauville	
Loreauville	
Coreauville	
Loreauville	13 140 15 16
Coreanville	9,100 1,300 20,800 3,900 22,800 6,900 6,900
Loreauville	
Loreauville	7 1 91 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8
New Iberia 161 Woodl H & Open Ket 11	1300 1300 1300 1300 1050 1650 1536
New Iberia 161 Wood & Open Ket	25 25 25 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10
Loreauville Loreauville 161	11cs 72 4 7 03 41
Loreauville Loreauville 161	n Ket rard's n Ket rard's n Ket nn Ket nn Ket
Loreauville Loreauville 161	& Ope ully Be i& Ope & Ope & Ope
Loreauville Loreauville 161	ood H ood H ood H sat St at Jc
Loreauville New Iberia Loreauville New Iberia Loreauville Loreauville Loreauville Loreauville Loreauville Loreauville New Iberia Loreauville New Iberia Loreauville New Iberia New Iberia Loreauville New Iberia Loreauville New Loria Loreauville Loreauville Loreauville Loreauville Loreauville Loreauville Loreauville Loreauville Loreauville New Iberia Loreauville New Iberia Loreauville Loreauville Loreauville Loreauville Loreauville Jeanerette	
Belle View. Prairie Carlin Flora Lima Belle Grove. Sanchez Place Sanchez Place Ludli	
Belle View. Prairie Carlin Flora Lima Belle Grove. Sanchez Place Sanchez Place Ludli	0 202
Belle View. Prairie Carlin Flora Lima Belle Grove. Sanchez Place Sanchez Place Ludli	Loreauvill New Iberia Loreauvill New Loreiuvill Loreauvill Loreauvill
Berard on Berard on Bayard & ers Courties Courteis Haudier	
Sally Odili)	::3::::

	Bbls Clean Rice, 77-78.									
	Yield per Acre. Bbls.								3	
	Acres in Rice									
	Bbls Molas' Made, 77-78.	15	160 5 15 60	53.35	<u>8</u> 42	241 252 253 253 253	885°	150 150 150 150	120 120 40 40 40	124
	Weight in Pounds.	14,400	63,700 2,600 18,000 52,000	62,400 40,300 52,000	11,200 12,000 6,750	102,000 13,750 15,000	16,800 15,600 6,000	80,500 18,750 100,800 317,500	10,400 3,00 48,000 39,000 52,500 66,300	72,000
	Hhds Sugar Made, 77-78.	12	40	31 40 40	801.0#	3222	4 E C C	254 254 254	0842 0842	09
٠	Yield per Acre, Hhds.	1309	1062 433 1500 1405	1782 1910 866	1400 1050 1350	1308 1308 1250	1400 1200 1714	1150 1250 1482 1058	1155 1440 1412 1950 13 2 1575	1000
nned	Seed to Plant, Acres.	30	2800	30 15 40	10	2822	55454	58883	55048884	150
Conti	Acres in Cane.	* 80	80 18 90	25.2	5424	12/12		95 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25	25.22.23	150
IBERIA-Continued.	Apparatus in U s e.	Lo'zel Plant'n St & Open Ket	John C Curtis' St & Open Ket H & Open Ket	3 3 3	gd at Jas Walker's. Wood H & Open Ket gd at J Heffern's	H & Open Net St & OpenPan H & Open Ket	E B Olivier's. St & Open Ket J D Olivier's. J D Olivier's.	St& Open Ket H& Open Ket St& Open Ket	Boxsin L&O Oubre's gol at Loizel Plant'n Wood St&Open Ket H&Open Ket "St&Open Ket "H&Open Ket "H&Open Ket "H&Open Ket "H	St& Open Ket
OF 1	Des- eript'n of S. H.	gd at Wood	gd at	:::	gd at	D00;;;	Wood Wood gd at	poo M	gd at gd at Wood	"
1	Dis- tance c from N. 0.	142	154	148 147 145		3423			150 150 150 150 150 150 150	158
PARISH	POST OFFICE.	Jeanerette	" " Loreauville Toangete	"	New Iberia	Jeanerette Loreauville	New Iberia	Loreauville Jeanerette	New Ideria. Loreauville Jeanerette Jeanerette New Lberia.	Loreauville
	NAME OF PLANTATION.	Olive Branch	Eldorado			Vaufrey		Orange Grove Loreauville Isle Piquant. Jeanerette	Right Way.	
	NAME OF PLANTER.		Lejeune, Heber & Ell Course Ell Lougnecker	Jos Lion Sr & N. Landry. J Boyille Landry.	Jackson Lejeune. J L Marvin & oth Nicolas Muller	D Migues & oth A L Monot L & O Oubre I B Oubre & sh's	Oscar Olivier Jos D Olivier Alex Olivier	Eugène B Olivier. C C Oubre & shares. D Prince & co Mrs A Patout I	S W Peebles Clet Provost J A Provost I Rangonet & oth J Dorsely Romero Devizin Romero	A Ribbeck, Bro & shares

		_					_				_				_			-	L	? -
				:	:	:		:												
-				:	:			:	:											
				:				:												
7111	33	63	300	12	7.4	2		009	355	15	56	210		009	13	220	20	55		8750
79.80011	44,400	38,750	263,900	10,000	16,900	2,000		256,800	282,000	13.800	14,000	327,500		285,000	13,000	192,000	7,200	56,700	.	5,638,200
57 1	37	33	203	œ	13	C\		214	235	15	13	362		538	10	160	9	42		4538
1596	1200	1625	2030	9991	1300	1000		1141	1410	1533	1166	1488		3096	1625	1215	1440	1350		
50	38	901	120	:	35.	જ		175	550	30	33	150		520	~	250	2	09	•	
09	48	55	162	9	8	15°	'	375	096	22	20	360		385	10	500	9	33		
Wood H & Open Ket	gd at Loizel Plant'n	B&Sh St & Open Ket	3	ed at Right Way	Wood H & Open Ket	33		B&Sh St & OpenKet	B & Sl St Tr & O Pan	B&Sh St & OpenKet	gd at Right Wav	3&Sh St & OpenKet	1	" OKVP&C.	Wood H & Open Ket	B&ShOKVP&C.	ed at John C Curtis'	Wood H & Open Ket		
151 (W		154 B	_	_	147 N	154		143 B	150 B	153 B		142 B	_	143	_	142 B	_	_		
	E. I. Richardson	let.	Junius Sampson Marshfield						Wm F Weeks \ Grand Cote \ New Iberia	*	anerette	mden	Thomp-	son Hope	"	de	New Iberia	"		TOTAL.
U H Riggs &	E L Richard	P L Renond	Junius Samp	A Schexnaye	Max Steven	David Rober	Thompson &	ker	Wm F Weel	John F Wvc		Chas W Wil		on on	JE	_	_	_	_	RI

* Lost 70 acres by the freeze and accident to his machinery.

Nore-The term "and others", frequently used in the above Report, is principally applied where the "others" do not own any land, but raise cane on the plantation of the party whose name is given; some of the "others", however, own the land they cultivate, but grind their caue on the mill of the proprietor named.

There is no Rice raised in this parish except for home consumption; nearly every farmer raises a patch of 🔏 or K anacre in a pond, but there are no regular rice fields and no artificial means of irrigation, in fact no irrigation at all ;—when the growing season is wet the crop yields pretty well, when dry, it is almost an entire faiture;—the latter has been the case the past season. With an increased acreage in cane of 1635 acres over the previous year, the crop of the parish is 595 hogsheads of sugar short of last year's crop, while the molasses exceeds last year's by 1347, bus. The sform of September last, by prostrating the cane, prevented its maturing at the usual time, and in consequence the planters were nearly exceeds last to commencing to take off their crops; the first freeze, 29th November, though later than the average date for fee here, was, considering the lack of maturity in the ear, and carly freeze, and as disastrous to the crop as such a freeze would ordinarily be on the first of that month.

PARISH OF ST. CHARLES, WEST BANK.

	950 1200 1031 177
	318,000 412,100 6,500 270,000 72,000
	265 317 5 225 60
-	1300 1300 1300 1300
	300 300 500 500
	365 400 5 500 65
	36 B&Sh St Ir & O Pan 365 300 365 B&Sh Open Kettle 50 50 50
1	38 38 38 38 38 38 38 38 38 38 38 38 38 3
	St Charles
	Amelia Trinity Mary
	Octave Hymel Lesassier & Binder P Ficard B Danjeau F Piconl

: ; ;

	Bbls Clean Rice, 77-78.	£	? ;	55	120		455	328	. 48	200	88	140 75 1000 1000	780	30
	Yield per Acre, Bbls.	и	•	u.			0 2- 4	o o vo	4	2	473	- 20 co	99	က
	Acres in Rice.	<u> </u>	3 :	30	24		388	2 4	12	40	70.70	20 15 20 150	130	01
-	Bbls Molas' Made, 77-78,	∞	1325	1300	200	300						400	1150	
red.	Weight in Pounds.	4,200	523,800	637.000	335.500	189,100						189,500	198,000	200,000
ntim	Hhds Sugar Made, 77-78.	31	388	554 216	305	147						150	165	- :
(-C	rield per Acre, lbs.	1200	1350		1100	1300						1250-	650	
BANK-Continued	Seed to Plant, Acres.	C\$	215	225 175	150	130						130	300	nne
	Acres in Cane.	30,1	385	490 280	400	184						250	300	;
ES, WEST	Apparatus in Use.		St K & O Pan	"Steam & Ket	Steam & Ket	Steam & Ket						B&Sh Steam & Ket	B& Sl Steam & Ket	Been bream & Net
CHARLES,	Des- of of S. H.		B&Sh	* *	B&SI	B&Sh						B&Sh	B& SI Wo.d	Decon
	Dis- tance from N. 0.	34	# # # #	888	388	ਜ਼ ਜ਼	क़क़	- - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -	3 8	8	30	ន្តន្តន្តន្	हें सहस	88
PARISH OF ST.	POST OFFICE.	St Charles	**	77	7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7	"	, , ,		"	3	, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,	2 2 2 2	3333	
	NAME OF PLANTATION.	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	Kilona	Whitehead Davenport	Star		Pelican					Home Fashion	Ø ; ⋅	Ashton
	NAME OF PLANTER.	J M LabatGuillaume & Bour-	T S Duggan	head	Levois & Bougère St	Troxler Bros		Jacques Koussele R Champagne	Victorine Lorio &	Sylvester Norman	Jacob Neuman & Co	Cons'd Association Planters of La Garret Stevens James Gross Norbert Fortier S. N Burbank	Lafitte, Dufilho & Co	Delphine Roussele

365863	2888	0081	200 200 100 150 150 150	eed.
	2014	4	ದರ್ವದ ನ್ಯಾಪ್ತನ್ನು ಪ್ರಾ	k Cane all kept for seed
82000	447	450	: :89-18382588	ne all k
	120 150 260 260 16	* 827 33 350 350	400	
	26,400	11,400 22,400 352,800 110,400	555,600	ost a total loss. ly destroyed by the freeze destroyed by the freeze
	16.20 20	11881	8	otal loss royed by
	22 170	**288	80	Crop was almost a total loss. Cane partially destroyed by the freeze. Cane totally destroyed by the freeze.
	1925	001		rop was alm Cane partial Cane totally
	800 % C	** 400 150	300	SS Can
	<u>←</u> 88×64×91×0	**6	25.	ar.
	ettle	O Pan	Icoss	Made no sugar. F. Estimated. nan.
	Open Kettle. Open Kettle.	St K & O	&SI Diffusion Pro-	† Made no su; ** Estimated. J. Beelman.
	Wood C	\$: S	8 % SI	1. J. Be
ន្តន្តន្តន្តន	18882222222	2222222		n. gs and 1
				sa Plantation. N. Burbank. E.H. Youngs
				EZE
Charles	<u> </u>	arles::::		n Co., I ne from r House
St.	Bont	**************************************		Diffusion tons ca
		co.		the Roberts Diffusion Co., Louisa Pinntation. bought 1600 tons cane from R. N. Burbank. y rolled at the Sugar Houses of E. H. Youngs
		Alicia	Louisa	
6 Co	Hart. mon. gs. berts.	mas ncl nan es'd & id Ass		* Sold 1600 tons cane to Roberts Diffusion Co. These crops are usuall
J. Roussele & Co. Paul Marquis Dempsy Price Ursin Urso D. Rouselle	Hillman & Hart. Arthur Bird. Harry Claymon. E II Youngs. † H L Youngs. † H J Seelman. A J Beelman. J Geary. Edmond Roberts. Sam Howard.	Charles Phillips. Abram Thomas. Alfred Manuel J. I. Boutte T. F. Thionanan. T. F. Thionanan. F. A. Luling S. Friedlauder St Chas Homes'd & Mut. Ben. Aid Ass	Arthur Zeringue P Harper & Co V Baptiste Adam Gooper & Co Gius Champagne J B Robert & Co. Isaac Madison Louis Champagne Raonl Zeringue Ned Prospor.	d 1600 t berts Di ese crop
J Rou Paul Demp Ursin D Rou	Hilling Harry Harry Harry Harry PDC AJBC GC Edmo Sam I	Charl Abrar Alfred A Wi B F F B St Cha Rut. h	Co. Arthu V Bal V Bal Gus C J B R Isaac Louis Raoul	* = & The

	Bbls Clean Rice, 77-78.	849 800 800 800 800	9446		150 60 60 60 83 10 10 83 183 183 183 183 183
	Yield per Acre. Bbls.	40, ಬರುರು	-:		ಎ ಸ್ತ್ರ ಹಟ್ಟಿ 4
	Acres in Rice.	<u>81</u> 4 8444			25.40% L 21 22 23 34 35 35 35 35 35 35 35 35 35 35 35 35 35
	Bbls Molas' Made, 77-78.	0.23	11983	-	33.5 35.0 65.0 65.0 10.0 7.7
ned.	Weight in Pounds.	296,000	4,789,300		209,300 377,925 133,200 48,000 49,000
i i	Hhds Nugar Made, 77-78.	833	1060£		112 182 183 183 183 183 183 183 183 183 183 183
S	Per Per Acre, Ibs.	1200		this year. BANK.	1250
BANK-Continued.	beed to Plant, Acres.	130		vated th	2550 2550 2550 2550 2550 2550 2550 2550
	Acres in Cane.	370		not cultivato	200 200 350 65 95
ES, WEST	Apparatus in Uso.	B&Sh St Tr & OPan		Ranson & Co., was 1	B&Sh St K & O Pan. B&Sh St K & O Pan. B&Sh St K & W Pan. B&Sh Killieux & VP B SSH Killieux & VP B SSH Killieux & VP
CHARLES,	Des- cript'n of S. H.	B&Sh B		L. Ban	B&Sh. S B&Sh. S B&Sh. S B&Sh. S B&Sh. S B S ST JC
1	Dis- tance from N. 0.	តត្ញ គតគត់		year by L.	<u> </u>
PARISH OF ST.	POST OFFICE.	St Charles		Nore-The Lone Star Plantation, on which Rice was made last year by L. Ranson & Co., was not cultivated this year. PARISH OF ST. CHARLES, EAST BAN	St. Charles
	NAME OF PLANTATION.	e Alice	L	one Star Plantation	Gypsie Peyroux Peyroux Hernitage " Roscland Myrtle Land Prospect Ormond Destrehan Pecan Grove
	NAME OF PLANTER.	Louisa Kinney George Dunonse. Sylves Requier & Co. Aaron Mack Victor Bertheline John Lewis	TOTAL	Nors-The Lo	H Labranche Jacob Maus. Frank Harvey. Frank Harvey. A McNeil & Co. John Morris. Achille Hawkins. & Co. F. W. Co. F.

Control Sarpy & Co Control							
Compact Comp	0%	£ :		1766 9446	11212		
Community Comm		:			\[\]		
Consideratile Construction Con	9	01					
Consideration Construction Con		517	260	4752 11983	16735		376 834 834 837 837 850 877 877 877 877 877 1107 1107
Consideratile		291,500	220,000 388,800	2,073,125	6.855,425		126,000 158,000 150,000 54,000 110,200 6,000 105,000 118,200 181,200 122,000 122,000 122,000 123,000 123,000
Nearnerville		592	288	1706 39291	$5635\frac{1}{2}$	4	100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100
						BANI	
NeCutebeon Nec		150	125 180 180	Bank Bank			27.5 900 900 1350 1300 1300 1000 1000 1000 1000 10
McCutcheon		355	191	East		WE	225 1260 800 800 800 275 150 130 130 500 500 500 500 500 500 500 500 500 5
NeCutcheon Kennerville 22 B&Sh St Co		& Open Ket	&Open Ket IrV & Cent			VSION,	K & O Pan & Ket "." "" K & O Pan K & O Pan K & O Pan K & O Pan Tr V& Cent K & O Pan Tr V& Cent Tr
NeCutcheon	-	&Sh St	& TSt			SCIB	
Nectoteboon	35		<u>m</u>			DIE A	
Necutebeon Co Recussed Rose Robt Patter Total						RISH	Bayou La-
Nachucheon Co Robt Patter Patforson Fairview TOTAL Albunga Babin	Kennerville,	***		D 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0		PA	Donaldsonville Gonaldsonville " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " "
Nectucheon In Control of the Control	3 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	Rose	Patterson	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	POTAL.		
* New York of the state of the	Wid Sarpy & Co.	& Co	son	TOTAL. TOTAL.	L		Dr. W. H. Ballards. Gordon Reuss

Bbls Clean Rice 77-78.		:::	::::	:: ::	: :(1
Yield Per Acre, Bbls.						
Acres in Bice.						
Bbls Molas' Made, 77-78.	430 500 500 60 442 400	918	215 474	550 800 473 1150	17046	
Weight in Pounds.	235,000 7,000 315,600 32,400 28,200 208,000	478,000	140,200	208,000 265,000 182,000 467,200	6,884,645	
Hhds Sugar Made, 77 71.	200 263 263 263 163 163 163	400	121	180 225 160 406	5654	
Yield per Acre, lbs.						-
Seed to Plant, Acres	######################################	200		175 187 325 213		i i
Acres in Cane	215 30 440 35 18 200	413	362	250 280 300 375		rice cro
Apparatus in U s e.	Wood St K & O Pan Horso & Ket B&Sh St Tr V & Cent Wood Horse & Ket H& CookEvup St Tr V & Cent	" St K & O Pan B&Sh Steam & Ket	Wood B&Sh St K & O Pan no SH	B&Sh Stoam & Ket " St & O Pan " Steam & Ket Steam & Ket		‡ Lost their whole rice crop
Des- cript'n of S. H.	Wood B&Sh Wood	" B&Sh	Wood B&Sh s no S H	B&Sh		++
Dis- tance from N. O.	2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2	80	86. 85 80. 85	22 22	- :	
POST OFFICE.	B.Lafourche	3 3 3	33 3	43 22	77	1 Made no crop. ‡ Lost their whole rice crop.
R. PLANTATION.	Ayanul Crescent St Elizabeth.	Peytavin	s. L'e Nac. Ary 3, L'e	Stella St	God. Pleas'nt Point Total	emann.
NAME OF PLANTER	Lemann & Guidry P Shauff. H S Buckner S Sandlin Leon Babin J T Nolan Jr	& Co	JJ Claverie, L'e John S Wallis †Aristide Landry John Wallis, L'e Aaron Jacob	Loco & Drake Lesses. James Teler. John Jacobs – Feitel Bros, L's J. C. Cofield.	t Harris & God. frey, Lesscos Toral	* Sold to B. Lemann.

	90.9
	150
	1200 1200 1200 1200 1200 1200 1200 1200
	406,200 231,500 231,500 231,500 231,500 231,500 231,500 231,500 232,000 232,000 232,000 233,000 234,000 235
	28 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8
BANK.	25.5.5.5.5.5.5.5.5.5.5.5.5.5.5.5.5.5.5.
1 1	00000000000000000000000000000000000000
EAST	\$2000 \$2000
ASCENSION,	B&Sh SteamTrain B&Sh St K & O Pan St Tr & O Pan Wood Steam & Ket """ """ """ """ """ """ """
ASCE	B&SSI StTr V& B&SSI StTr V& B&SSI StTr V& B&SSI StTr V& B&SSI StTr & C StTr V&
0	\$128567475
PARISH	Houmas (Br.) Donaldsonvillo Orange Grove Conway Clonway Clonwa
	en Tureaud. In Burnside. In
	Ben Turcaud. Houmas (Br.) Ben Turcaud. Houmas. John Burnside. Orange Grove John Burnside. Clark. John Burnside. Donaldson. J Stevenson. L A Bringier & Hernitage. Co. Bringier & Hernitage. Co. Hernitage. Adelard Braud. Picayune. Gibson & Darow Lebiane. Eloi Dichary. Eloi Dichary. Eloi Dichary. AJ Landry. Gibson & Irwin. Gibson & Irwin. B Kenner. F Est Benj Allen. J F Kenner. B C Palmas. J Boutreaux. J Boutreaux. J Leblane & Co. J Leblane. S Barbuan. T Gautreaux. J Leblane. T Gautreaux. J Leblane. B Wight. S Barbuan. T Gautreaux. J Leblane. B Wight. B S Mansfeld. E Moran. E S Mansfeld. E Moran. E S Mansfeld. E S Mansfeld. E S Mansfeld.

1 1 1 1 1

		PARISH OF ASCENSION, EAST BANK-Continued.	SCE	NOISA	I, EAST	BAN	J-Y	onti	nued					
NAME OF NAME OF PLANTATION.	NAME OF PLANTATION.	POST OFFICE.	Dis- Des- tance cript'n from of N. O. S. H.	Dis- Des- tance cript'n from of v. 0. S. H.	Apparatus Acres Seed Yield Hhds Weight in Plant, Acre, Made, Cane, Acres, Ibs. 77-78.	Acres in Cane.	Seed to Plant,	Yield per Acre, lbs. 7	Hhds Sugar Made, 7-78.	Weight in Pounds.	Bbls Acres Nield Bbls Molas, in Acre, Rice, Bbls, 77-78.	Acres fu Rice.	field per lere, 3bls.	Bbls Mean Rice, 7-78.
E C Palmer Southwood S Leblane H H Tompkins	Southwood	New River.	06	B&Sb St Wood P	Back on Wood Portable 20 20 20 20 5,500	536 4 20	300		300	300 375,000 5 5,500	500			
TOTAI TOTAI		TOTAL East Bank Vest Bank	-			East Bank	Bank. Bank		4275 5654	. 4275 5,142,900 5654 6,884,645	14589 17046	116		911
	Total	POTAL							6666	9929 12,027,545 31635	31635			911

Nore—The column "yield per acre" is left blank, as the figures would not be any criterion to judge by, a large amount of cane having been ground when it was still impacted and somet, giving very little sugar and in many instances only molasses. Many planters left cane in the field which was so completely spoiled by the fives and subsequent warm weather, as to be lotally unfit for even the manufacture of inferior molasses, and it is this fact which causes the apparent discrepancy between the figures given in the column "Acres in Cane" and the number of hids of sugar made.

PARISH OF RAPIDES.

88		130	350
24,000	75 60 85 105 125,000 135 162,000	90,000	168,000 28,800 240,000
88	N. Y. 105 135	25 95 80	140 200
100	75 60 125 190 135 135	120 60 125 175	160
100		-2	
	<i>y</i>		
3&Sh St & Open Ket	3 3 3 3	3 3 3 3	3 3 3
B&Sh S	Wood B&Sh "	Wood BSh 1 B&sh 1	" " B T St
367	88888	368 372 372 372	372 368 366
ria.			
Alexand	:::::	Kanomie.	: ::
Clio.	CedarGrove Flowerton Willow Glen. Rosalie	Elmwood Quantico Ashton.	Chiekama
Joseph H Hynson Clio Alexandria	* John Prescott. Cedartrove. Wm P Flowers. Floweron. Gervais Baillio Rosable EstGov T O Moore Emfield	Est Ransdell— J H Davis,L'e. Elmwood CLRobinson Quantico Col Wm Polk Ashton	W. C. Thompson;— Dr. Hardy, L'e Chiekama Mrs. Marthy, L'e PB Coupton, L'e Wathews & Butler, Coco ₁ Bend

	_	_	_				_	_
						:		(
				:		:		
	:	:	:	:	_	i	:	
6011.	84	 	<u>:</u> 2	÷	a a	<u>:</u> ≘		
<u>~</u>	=	ক	 54	:			2555	
180,000	173,600	213,200	4,000	:	. 00	70,800	9,400	-
18	17	22	જ				1.90	-
150	148	186	195	K	,	53	1612 1,909,400	
-	:	:	:		_		<u></u>	
	50	75	20	3	- 6]00		
		<u> </u>	_	-		- -		
-	_	:	:					The Part of the last of the la
Ket								
Open	:	3	:	3	;	:		
St&	_	_	_			_		
366 B&Sh St & Open Ket.	"	•	;	•	;	:		
366	364	362	362	360	0 1 0	2000		
-	-	:	:	:		-		
	le					•		
mie.	eyvil	,	;	,,	;	:		
Kan	Chen							
d	ace	burg	iise	olia	,	rove		
selan	ne Pl		nordu	gnolia		lnute		
Cha	Hor.	t Lun	Con	Mag	br.	.√wa		
T.		3, Ag	er	:	Long	:	TOTAL	
J E Mathews	J H Meeker Home	J O Pickens, Agt Lunen	Col J S Butler Compr	arce.	Butler & Long	:		
E Ms	H Mc	0 P	S P lo	S Pe	utler	mire		
1	7	7	0	S	<u>m</u>			

* Made no crop.

& Cane all kept for seed.

There were besides the above, about 200 bbls molasses made by farmers in the piney woods section of the parish, for home consumption, many farmers raising from one to four acres of cane for this purpose.

Waverly plantation, which was parity cultivated in cane last season, had no cane this year.

PARISH OF LIVINGSFON.

		25()
	@%0%	
	4 - 1000 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2	13,400
	2.005 rd	123
	2000 2000 3000 4 - ASTACLAS STORES	
NO 1	2	
FARISH OF LIVINGSION	Wood Victor Mill. 5 no SH Wood Victor Mill. 5 Wood Victor Mill. 4 no SH Wood Victor Mill. 4	
	boow W on Boo W on Bo	
2 10 10	8288888888888888	
	Baton Rouge	
	aton Roug ort Vincel	
	Cedar Ota	TOTAL
	W.W. Craig Cedar Ota Baton Rouge J. K. Daydson Clio Clio Ben Singleterry F. Miscar Jesse Brashears J. Prichard John Noblet Il & J Cockerham Wm Wrest Wm Wiscar J. Bendily G. Brashears J. H. Brashears J. H. Brashears	TOTAL
	Phmshnphimppndsh	

k: Cane all kept for seed.

Norg-The sugar and molasses made in this parish is almost wholly consumed at home.

								::[
Bbls	77-78.					1		
Yield	Bbls.							<u> </u>
Acres	Rice.							
Bbls Molas'	Made,	22000	212 410 488 85 48	40 70 300			280	256
Weight	Pounds.	8,400 143,750 75,000 77,500	65,000 262,000 176,000 37,500 61,100 42,900	i			202,500 34,500	205,200
Hhds	Made, 77-78.	7 115 60 62	52 180 160 35 47	• 米	34 % wr		30	171
-	Acre, Ibs.	1640 965 1100 1140	C4			1600 1714 1800 1750 718	1340	1340
	Plant,	5 400 100 50	යිකිලිකිනි	3		60 8 12 125 5 155 5 150	175	160
	cane.	240 100 80	955 955 955 955 955 955 955 955 955 955	8.222.0	8 0 0 4 CI		525	88 38
ST.	in U s e .	H & Open Ket St & Open Ket ".	H& Open Ket St& Open Ket H& Open Ket	no SH	Wood H & Open Ket gd at E Marine's Wood St & Open Ket gal at U Lenormand od at A Declonet's.	Wood St & Open Ket gd at L C Duchamp Wood H & Open Ket " " " " "	St O K & Bat St & Open Ket	3 3
Des-	S. H.	Wood B&A Wood	B&Sh Wood	noSH B&Sh Wood	Wood H & Wood St & Wood St & E E E E E E E E E E	Wood Wood "	3 3	" "
PARISH Dis-D		180 168 165 165	170 171 158 172 172 161			164 173 174 174	190	165
11	POST OFFICE.	La PlaceSt Martinsville	Breaux's Bridge New Iberia, Iberia Par. Breaux's Bridge St Martinsville.	Breaux's, Bridge " St Martinsville	3 3 3 3 3 3		La Place	3 3
NAME OF	PLANTATION.		Keystone	La Martinière Martinioue		Isle de Cypres		× .
no tree	PLANTER.	C. Arnaud & Co- Journet Bros, L's Geo W Bancker B Berard	F Berard Bourdier & Rousseau Olivier Brown. W H Brown. Charles Conley.	Emile Cormier Sydney Mouton A Delhommiere E A Duchamp	Alex Declouet Ducrest Bros & oth C as Durand Jr E Deblanc & oth. MrsCDelahousaye	T B Fitzhugh V A Fournet Homer Gauther Pierre Gucheraux. A lex Guilbeau Henry Hebert	J J Kriedor Alfred Lastrapes & Mrs Landry U Lenormand	& others, L's & others, L's Darcourt Landry.

1			
		ي براني	
		for see	
		92564 3647	
170 188 158 140 140 140 160 170 180 181		3647 Cane al	
	1		
156.250 2,600 2,600 155,100 188,750 130,000 84,500 24,700 24,700 58,500 18,000 18,000 18,000		2,835,250 r seed. ut of this pa	
83288 444 83288 4442		+ All put up for seed. been shipped out of t	
1100 1300 1300 1300 1500 1500 1500 1500		All put	ei ei
872887890 985878 849 12739748 841	200	ring be	5
-12	´++	cres.	2
30 4 20 30 50 50 50 50 50 50 50 50 50 50 50 50 50	50	nt 40 a ion, nc	ON
n Ket omas, n Ket n Ket		• Lost about 40 acres. + All very little rice raised in this parish, and that altogether for home consumption, none having been is	WEST BATON ROUGE.
Wood H & Open Ket B& Ned H & Thomas' Wood H & Open Ket B& Ned H & Open Ket	*	* Lo	E
H S S H S H		r for he	N I E
	-	ogethe	OF
200 200 200 200 200 200 200 200 200 200	156 be	hat alt	•
eria Par. eria Par.	ted to	, and t	PARISH
lle dge. Theria Par lle	lle	parish	PA
tinsvi to ce- tinsvi to seria, tinsvi tinsvi tinsvi tinsvi tinsvi tinsvi tinsvi tinsvi tinsvi tinsvi tinsvi tinsvi tinsvi tinsvi to seria, to seri	tinsvi teres (in this	
Crevasse St Martinsville Magill Place. St Martinsville Magenta New Iberia, Iberia Par Wiltz Place Providence Cataboula Coteau New Iberia, Iberia Par " Coteau New Iberia, Iberia Par Coteau Coteau New Iberia, Iberia Par Coteau New Iberia, Iberia Par Coteau New Iberia, Iberia Par	m ½ an acre to 2 acres estimated to be	raised	
	acre	tle rice	
syassegill Place.ssland. genta genta ltz Place.oridence. tahoula teau.	1 1/2 al	very lit	•
FC: C: PW: G: C:	f from	s only	
abbé & Co	Zehner & Dreibelbis, Lessees.	TOTAL	
Labbé & Co E Laperense E Laperense Gigan Marine H M Neblett Areade Patin Charles Starr Shore Segura Nos O Medes Sproyen Vallot	ner & is, Le ring e	OTE-	
Labbé & Co Crevasso St Martinsvil E. Laperense J. C. Melangon Belgar Martins Belgar Martins Belgar Martins Breaux Marine Mossland Breaux S Britans Mossland Breaux S Britans Breaux S Britans Magenta Breaux S Britans Breaux S Breaux S Britans Breaux S Breaux S Britans Breaux S Breaux S Breaux B Britans Breaux S Breaux B Britans Breaux S Breaux B Britans Breaux S Breaux B B B Breaux B B B B B B B B B B B B B B B B B B B	Zehner & Dreibelbis, Lessees.		

					forseed.
					kept 1
175	145	400		198	& Cane all kept forseed.
112,875 45,000	237,000	185,166		116,896	K
		162		1900 104	
	1960	1851	200	1887	
	400 60	500	k 25	2 :	
7	210 41	150	∞		e field.
Steam & Ket l	3 3	W& SI St K & O Pan		124 gd at Marioneaux's.	Left 30 acres spoiled cane in the field.
B & SI Wood	B & SSI W ood	WæSI		gd at	30 acres s
117	222	122	1233	124	LLeft
Plaquemines	Bruly Landing	"	***	""	
Australia	Eliza	St Delphen		Gascon	Gassie's Crop.
L C Woods Australia	nile Lefebre	O Levert	F E Hebert	Mrs Mihan.	* Crop included in W. Gassie's Crop.

-		
	Bbis Clean Rice 77-78.	
	Yield per Acre, Bbls	
	Acres in Rice.	
	Bbls Moias' Made, 77-78.	28 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2
	Weight in Pounds.	26,400 65,000 116,500 54,000 55,900 6,000 113,500 113,500 113,500 28,500 113,9
ned	Hhds Sugar, Made, 77-78.	2
on G	Yield por Acre, lbs.	
18-C	Seed to Plant,	
ROJGE-Continued	Acres In Cane.	858.25 68.25 88.1 2 4 8 8 8 4 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8
BATON R	Apparatus in Use.	Wood Steam & Ket Wood Steam & Ket Wood " " " " " B & S Steam & Ket " " " " " gd ad Taurent's t gd ad Taurent's t B & D Steam & Ket " " " " " " ! B & S Steam & Ket " " " " " ! B & S S Tr & O Paul Wood Steam & Ket B & S S Tr & Cent C S Tr & Cent B & S S Tr & Cent C S Tr & Cent B & S S Tr & Cent C S Tr & Cent B & S S Tr & Cent C S Tr & Cent B & S S Tr & Cent B & S S Tr & Cent C S Tr & Cent B & S S Tr & Cent B & S S Tr & Cent C S Tr & Cent B & S S Tr & Cent C S Tr & Cent B & S S Tr & Cent C S Tr & C
1	Des- criptu of N. H.	
VEST	Dis- tance from N. 0.	
PARISH OF	POST OFFICE.	Back of River.
	NAME OF PLANTATION.	Trial Bello Vuo Walnut Grove Stone Wall Marcingo Antonia Antonia Anchorage Poplar Grove Poplar Grove Bello Wall Brand Times Bello Wale
A Common Control	NAME OF PLANTER.	F. I. Marioneaux & Co. Co. T. Molaison. A. T. Bird. R. Hebert. A. Hebert. A. Hebert. A. Hebert. A. Hebert. B. Dope. S. Miss Amiederoche M. S. Alilet. B. Labidiolo. J. Alilet. B. Landry. J. A. Landry. J. M. Landry. J. N. Landry. J. N. Landry. J. N. Landry. J. M. Landry. J. M. Landry. J. M. Chamber. J. M. Chamber. J. H. Gay. J. H. Gay. Capt. J. J. Brown. Geoth. J. Brown. R. W. Traders' B'R. J. H. Gay. J. H. Gay. J. H. Gay. J. H. Gay. J. H. Chamber. R. W. B. Chamber. J. H. Gay. J. H. Gay. J. L. Lobdell. Robt Cade. Capt. J. J. Brown. Geoth. Smith. Mrs W. Von Phul. Mrs W. Von Phul. J. L. Lobdell. Galdwell & Kaha.

68,000 119 192,500 700 120 120 131,240 60 12	* Lost entire crop. * Lost entire crop. † Ground at J Brown's and at Poplar Grove, his crop was raised on Poplar Grove. † Skirup. † Skirup. † Skirup. † Skirup. † Skirup. † Including syrup and string sugar. † Including syrup and string sugar. † The Growing are the amounts of Cane left in the field, completely spoiled by the freeze and subsequent warm weather:—Jos Tullier and others, 30 aeres; A Hebert 15; B. Labidole 15; Miss Amicderoche 60; John Hill 75; W. B. Chamberlain, Sr., 30; Dr. Lobell 3; Mrs. Von Phul 125; Guesnard & Co. 39; Mrs. Brady 100; Delia McCalliap 136; Chinn & Co. 25; D. Devall 45; James Devall 250; W. Clark 75; Caldwell & Kailia 350; A. Beain 25; Mrs. Louden 15. PARRSII OF EAST BATON ROUGE.	88,000 205 138,000 450 24,000 120 72,000 50 307,200 50 38,000 600 357,600 600 357,600 600 856,000 600 856,000 600	+ Sold cane to Arington Plantation.
62 12 175 15 15 15 15 15 15 1	r :—Jos Tul	80 165 165 17 165 17 165 17 17 17 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18	⊢
800 1100 500 920 1148 550	ar Grove.; Guesna n 15.	82 ::: 82889888	Cane.
16 75 75 180 100 100 10 20 80 60 60	on Poplar Groent warm weal Phul 125; Gues Is. Louden 15.	88 880 330 325 255 255 255 255 255 255 255 255 255	* Bought seed Cane.
tt 25 33 4 150 4 150 5 1 105 5 1 105	and subseque. Beain 25; Mrs. Von		* Bou
B&Sh St Tr V & Cent I gd at J Hills	Grove, his crop w. Grove, his crop w. Dr. Lobdell 3; M. Jor. Lobdell 3; M. Bealia 350; A. Beali	B&SI Open Kettle going to build B&SI Open Kettle B&SI Open Kettle B&SI Open Kettle B&SI Open Kettle SyTr & Cent B&SI Open Kettle	
	t Poplar G syrup. spoiled by t, Sr., 20; ell & Kailh		
**************************************	and at landes syludes	88 888 888 8888 8888 8888 8888 8888 8888	fleld,
Lobdell's Store Lobdell's Store " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " "	† Ground at J Brown's and at Poplar Grove, his crop was raised on Poplar Grove. the freeze, the molasses includes syrup. Jame left in the field, completely spoiled by the freeze and subsequent warm weather John Hill 75; W. B. Glamberlain, Sr., 20; Dr. Lobbell 3; Mrs. Yon Phull 25; Guesna Dovall 250; W. Clark 75; Caldwell & Kaiha 350; A. Beain 25; Mrs. Louden 15. PARISH OF EAST BATON ROUGE.	ington po Estate	I Left some spoiled cane in the field,
*Chinn & Co Cypress Hall. Lobdell's Store	*Lostentire crop. † Ground at J Brown's and at Pop † Estimated.—Crop nearly all lost by the freeze, the molasses includes syrup. † Including syrup and string sugar. † The forlowing are the amounts of Cane left, in the field, completely spoile. Labidole 15; Miss Amiederoche 60; John Hill 75; W. B. Chamberlain, Sr., hinn & Co. 25; D. Devall 45; dames Devall 250; W. Clark 75; Caldwell & Dian & Co. 25; D. Devall 45; dames Devall 250; W. Clark 75; Caldwell & Co. 25; D. Devall 46; dames Devall 250; W. Clark 75; Caldwell & Co. 25; D. Devall 46; dames Devall 250; W. Clark 75; Caldwell & Co. 25; D. Devall 46; dames Devall 250; W. Clark 75; Caldwell & Co. 25; D. Devall 46; dames Devall 250; W. Clark 75; Caldwell & Co. 25; D. Devall 46; dames Devall 250; W. Clark 75; Caldwell & Co. 25; D. Devall 46; dames Devall 250; W. Clark 75; Caldwell & Co. 25; D. Devall 46; dames Devall 250; W. Clark 75; Caldwell & Co. 25; D. Devall 46; dames Devall 250; W. Clark 75; Caldwell & Co. 25; D. Devall 46; dames Devall 250; W. Clark 75; Caldwell & Co. 25; D. Devall 46; dames Devall 46; dames Devall 46; dames Devall 470; dames Devall	Jas McCullen&Co Magnolia M'd Bryant Parkor & Bryant Parkor & Bryant Parkor & Bryant Parkor & Bryant Huber & T Jungtan Hope Estate. H H Walsh Little Hope. For Conrad & Co Cottage Landry & Martinez China Grove. Henry Von Phul Holly wood G Daigre, A gent Mulb'ry Grve. Henry Von Phul Mulb'ry Grve. J P M Ronzan Longwood Ars E C Walker Woodstock	. l Le

	m = 300	
	Bbls Clean Rice,	
	Yield per Acre, Bbls.	
	Acres in Rice.	
	Bbls Molas' Made, 77-78.	8 : 13 : 8 : 8 : 8 : 8 : 8 : 8 : 8 : 8 : 8 :
	Weight in Pounds.	18,000 3,600 3,600 3,600 6,000 11,200 5,000 13,200 11,200
med.	Hhds Sugar Made, 77-78.	E E
ontir	Yield per Acre, lbs.	1000 800 1330 1330 1330 1300 1300 1200 2200 22
ROUGE-Continued	Seed to Plant, Acres.	\$5
OUG	Acres in Cane.	%
BATON R	Apparatus in U s e .	B & Si Open'Kettle Wood Open Kettle gd at Chatsworth Wood Victor Mill The Anguoin's Wood Victor Mill Grans Mill The Anguoin's Wood Victor Mill We Six Pan Sexis Mill Open Kettle Re An Moss-side gd at Moss-side gd at Moss-side Re Anguoin's We I. Open Kettle Sharp's Evap Victor Mill Vood Open Kettle Sharp's Evap Victor Mill Vood Open Kettle Sharp's Evap Victor Mill
	Des- eript'n of S. H.	Wood V West W Wood V Wood V Wood V W W W W W W W W W W W W W W W W W W
BAST	Dis- tance from N. O.	88888555558888888888888888888
PARISH OF	POST OFFICE.	Baton Rouge. Amito & Ward Screek Rd Clay Cut Rod Stray Cut Rod
	NAME OF PLANTATION.	Hard Times. Bellona Bellona Minner's Light Minner's Light Magnolia Gr'e Mt Magnolia Goodwood Goodwood Goodwood Mosk Grove Myrtle Grove
	NAME OF PLANTER.	Dr J S Huguet. Mrs N C Wolfe. Henry Adams. Henry Adams. N K Knox. R Wilson. Ben Thomas. Lewis Adams. Ben Hinson. Wash Rell. Clas Comeaux. B Marson. J V Doiron. L Wild Wild Wild Wild Wild Wild Wild Wild

30 27 60 16 45	82 :23 :23 :23 :23 :23 :23 :23 :23 :23 :2	.∞.02.∞ : :8	1 1 2 1 4 4 8 1 1 4 4 5 4 5 4 5 4 5 1 4 5 1 6 1 6 1 6 1 6 1 6 1 6 1 6 1 6 1 6 1	12911 13383	k Cane all kept for seed.
18,000 15,600 8,500 21,600	15,600 8,400 8,400 16,800	8,400 8,400 4,800	1,200 10,800 2,400 6,000 4,800 21,600	2,628,100 4,228,650 6.856,750	an 106; Hen
334×84	13	7 4 4	+ 	2219 3757 <u>1</u> 5976 <u>1</u>	f. Rouz
10 1800 25 10 2000 6 5 1700 20 30 1440 4 1200	33 3 3 340108 340108 340108 340108	2	: : :	East Bank	‡ Estimated. lerron 15 acres; J. P. M
gd at Moss-side Wood Texas Mill gd at Larimore's	Wood Victor Mill. gd at Myrlle Grove.	Wood Victor Mill. gd at Thibodeaux's. Wood Steam Train.	Wood Victor Will.		# Trecze:—Buffington & Her
Baton Rouge,	139 140 140 140 140 140 140 140	Ferry or in a	". Bayou Sara Rd. 138 ". Bayou Sara Rd. 147 ". 151 ". 153 ". 153 ". 153 ". Port Hudson ". 151 ". 153 ". 153 ". Plank Road. 138		† Syrup.
d Scrabble ny Place.	Lost	M. S. David. P. P. Phipodeaux. V. Trahan. E. B. Mason. Villa Rosa. H. J& P. S. Haralson. Jos King. B. Davil Denham. R. T. Denham.	Dr B Dachem N Wax. J N McCartney Robert Martin Isaac Townsend Hypolite Barnes McHews Bros. Josiah Kleinpeter Little Rock.	rae.	* Lost half by the overflow. † Estimated. † Estimated. † Cane all ke zero in their fields completely spoiled by the freeze:—Buffington & Herron 15 acres; J. P. M. Bouzan 106; Henry Larguier 7; N.

Norr. -The distances are calculated by taking Baton Rouge as a starting point, counting it as 130 miles from New Orleans, according to the latest survey. W. H. Gayle, Jr. -.

	Bbls Clean Rice	53 1955 66 61 67 97 152 300 300 317 76	
	Vield I	6 6 6 6 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8	the field
	Acres in Bice.	# 1 00 0 1 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 1	acres in 1
	Bbls Molas Made, 77-78.	4 + 200 2330 2360 2360 652 652 652 652 8363 2365 2365 2365 2365 2365 2365 2365 2	-Left 100
	Weight in Pounds.	186,000 126,000 126,000 126,000 166,156 24,000 520,000 114,000 270,000 270,000	\$ Ground 700 acresLeft 100 acres in the field.
K.	Hhds Sugar Made, 77-78.	1555 1755 1755 1755 1755 1755 1755 1755	& Grou
WEST BANK	Yield per Acre, lbs.		
ST.	Seed to Plant, Acres.		-
WE	Acres in Cane.	\$ 1000 \$ 1000 \$ 1000	i.
JEFFERSON,	Apparatus in U s e.	19 19 18 18 18 18 18 19 19 19 19 19 18 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19	‡ Lost 30 acres by storm.
2 2	Des- cript'n of S. H.	B&Sh B&Sh Wood Wood Wood Wood Wood Wood B&Sh B&Sh B&Sh B&Sh	† Lost
OF J	Dis- tance from N. O.		
PARISH 0	POST OFFICE.	NewOrleans Gretna, Box 20 New Orleans Gretna, Box 20 New Orleans Gretna, Box 20 Agretna, Box 20 Agret	† Estimated.
	OF NAME OF ER. PLANTATION.	Union Live Oak Willow Grove Willow Grove Wills Wood Avondale Labranche Four Oaks South Side Mavis Grove Christmas Unity Ida Brooklyn Bell	tivated.
	NAME OF PLANTER	Ernest Lanaux. Bertrand Roux. Br Falgout & Levy Theodore Toups. Theodore Soniat. Clas Dusnau. A Odier. Louis Fernandez. J G Osgood. Estate J B Drouet Estate J B Drouet Estate J B Drouet Cavelier. Cavelier. D J Kennedy. Cavelier. Ed H Galry. C Clerbonnier. Ed H Slaney. C Clarbonnier. Ed H Slaney. S Slaney. S S S S S S S S S S S S S S S S S S S	* Not cultivated.

	369	5336	200	
		: :		
	200		<u>:</u>	
	130 130 130 130 150 150 150 185 185 185 185 185 185 185 185 185 185	6218	rup.	185 500 500 500 300 300 300 70 130 130 130
	20,400 58,500 90,000 173,157 168,750 173,000 96,000 91,200 48,750	988,757 3,999,156 4,987 913	† Including 300 bbls syrup.	112,000 23,000 125,000 185,000 180,000 180,000 46,000 46,000 68,000 170,000
		- 1	300 gill	11 12 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2
	255 255 255 255 255 255 255 255 255 255	818 26133 34313	Includ	160 160 160 160 160 160 160 160 160 160
BANK			t Incl	8,0088 8868588
	125 8 8 1 5 5 6 6 1 5 5 6 6 1 5 5 6 6 1 5 5 6 6 1 5 6 6 1 5 6 6 6 1 5 6 6 6 1 5 6 6 6 6	Bank Bank	100	800088 8868588
EAST	* * 118 200 210 200 200 200 200 200 200 200 200	West Bank. West Bank.	VEST	0.00 8.00 8.00 8.00 8.00 8.00 8.00 8.00
THE RESIDENCE IN.	B&Sh St O K V & C Wood St & Open Ket B&Sh St& Open Ket Wood Vae & Cent B&Sh St O Ket&Pan St & Open Ket " St & Open Ket " St & Open Ket		ON,	rKet Pan Ret Ket
	B&Sh St O K V & C Wood St & Opon Ket B&Sh St & Opon Ket Wood Vac & Cont St & Opon Ket a St & Opon Ket		St. Charles Parish. ASSUMPTION,	Wood H& Open Ket " St& Open Ket " St & Open Ket Wood St& Open Ket " St & Open Ket " St & Open Ket " St & Open Ket " " St & Open Ket " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " "
	B&Sh St		harles	A
			A.S. C.	
0			antation.	888888888888888888888888888888888888888
7.			w Plan	\$. \$.
PARISH			n, of Fairview I	Brally, St. St.
-	Iton		Man, of	Forg
	Kennerville. " " Carrollton " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " "		Sold came to II. Pretsen, of Fairview Plantation, St. Charles Parish PARISH OF ASSIMIPT.	T D Cox. J Laré & Co. J B Landry & Co. J B W Burbank. Avon Landry, Savoy & Avon Landry, Savoy & Co. J B P D Durand. B P D Durand. B P D Durand. Amy T Beatie Vioron. Thibodanx Addilo Dugas. Crant's Forge & Bruly, Branzin Dugas. M LeBlanc & oth. S Martin
	onlas		me to	
	Oakland	Total.	Sold ca	Philomene. ard Alliance von sperance
		Torv	*	St Pl
	Armbraster	Toral.		Co.
	Armbraster Chas Hodges & C Mrs L Gansson. II Darcanticl & C II Darcanticl & C II Soniat & Co Is P Spungenberg R P Spungenberg R P Shungenberg R P S Shungenberg R P S S S S S S S S S S S S S S S S S S			Laré & Co Laré & Co B Landry & B. Landry & Odrignes & Co. W. Burbank. Mudry, Savoy others, Sav
	Chas Rodges & Co Mrs L Gansson II Ducantel & Co Theodore Soniat E Soniat & Co R F Spungenberg. T S Dufossat Mrs M Blanchin Sappy & St Marcin Burtho & Labarre James Labarre			T D Cox
_			- 11	CONTRACT STRATE

	Bals Clean Rice 77-78.		
	Yleld per Acre, Bbls.		(
	Acres in Rice.		
	Bbls Moles, Made, 77 78.	25.5	
ed.	Weight in Pounds.	50,000 58,000 58,000 51,000 51,000 480,000 435,000 73,000 160,000 150,	
BANK-Continued.	Hhds Sugar Made, 77-78.	255 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25	
(C)	Yield per Acre, lbs.	0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.0	
ANE	Seed to Plant,	400000000000000000000000000000000000000	
	Acres in Cane.	255 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6	
ON, WEST	Apparatus in U s e •	Wood St. & Open Ket " St. & Open Ket " H. & Open Ket " St. & Open Ket	AND DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PARTY
ASSUMPTION,	Des- cript'n of S. H.		The second second
	Dis- tance from N. 0.	88888888888888888888888888888888888888	-
PARISH OF AS	POST OFFICE.	Crane's Forge Paincourtvillo	COLUMN TO SELECT THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPERTY
	NAME OF PLANTATION.	Magnolia. Amelise. Highland Augustin Whitmel. St Vincent Glenwood Elm Hall Elm Hall Folcy. Vrimity Vri	
	NAME OF PLANTER.	[6] B	

5 500 5 500 4 1 120 4 2 300	almost in-	
888	n cut being	
200 200 200 200 200 200 200 200 200 200	17645 me of eac	1300 1300 1000 2000 2000 2000 2000
165,000 135,000 115,00	9,030,000	270,000 93,000 150,000 70,000 62,000 140,000 650,000 95,000
41. 82.4811888888888888888888888888888888888	7813 na accou	88888888888
200 000 000 000 000 000 000 000 000 000	figures, on a	0.000 8.84 8.85 4 0.000 8.84 8.85 4 0.000 8.84 8.85 4
25	e at exaét EAST	8888888888
B&Sh St & Open Ket B&Sh St & Open Ket B&Sh St & Open Ket " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " "	as it was impossible to arriv	B&Sh St & Open Ket Wood H & Open Ket B&Sh St & Open Ket " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " "
Bæsh s Wood I Bæsh s Wood Wood	ASSU	B&Sh S Wood H ". B&Sh S ". Wood S
### ### ### ### ### ### ### ### ### ##	mitted,	25.588888888888888888888888888888888888
ttle Texas. Napoleonville k Hall Albemar'e Venswood Laurence nelaya orgia frinibodaux kwood Albemarle Rose Rose nis rest Place Bayou Beuf Lours.	sugar per acre, as will be seen, has Leen omitted, as it was impossible 1) arrive at exact figures, on account of some cane of each cut being almost independent only. PARISH OF ASSUMPTION, EAST BANK.	Crane's Forge
Mrs E L Pugh. Hermitage. Est of Mailliot & others. Vid A Aucoin. J G R Kittridge Ravenswood. R G Pugh. Himdaya. Spicer Jones. McIvose. P Lonstale Cox. Hebert, McNeal & chers. L Melanyon & oth A Breeman & oth St Philomene. A Breeman & oth St Rose C Mimele & Son. Kittridge Cox. McIvose. Hebert, McNeal & chers. L Melanyon & oth A Freeman & oth St Philomene. A Bree & others. C Himele & Son. Marias. C Himele & Son. Barnek & Son. St Rose C Himele & Son. Marias. C Himele & Son. Barnek Son. John Sonla. Geo E Mott.	TOTAL. Nors—The yield of sugar per acre, as will be seen, has L variably left in the field, and some being made into syrup only. PARES	Lemon & Hanson Belle Terre. C Carmouche & co. F Truxillo & Co. EJ Vicknair & Co. EJ Vicknair & Bros A J Sharp. R Mauren E & J Kock. E & J Kock.

Bbls Clean Rice, 77-78.	
Yield per Acre, Bbls.	
Acres in Rice.	
Bbls Molas' Made, 77-78.	\$5555555555555555555555555555555555555
Weight in Pounds.	195,000 2110,000 2110,000 2110,000 38,000 38,000 38,500 48,500 30,000 113,000 25,000 113,000 25,000 113,000 25,000 113,000 25,00
Hhds Sugar Made, 77-78.	88888888888888888888888888888888888888
cres Seed Dield Hids be be be be sugar in Plant, Acre., Made, 17-78.	
Seed to Plant, Acres.	S8248485488745587 0 50570 7 588887890
Acres in Cane.	8 4 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8
Dis- Des- Apparatus A france cript'n In	Wood St & Open Ket Result of the Colon Ket Result of t
eript'n of of S. II.	Woodd
Dis- tance from N. O.	888888 8 0 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1
POST OFFICE.	Craue's Forge. Paincourtville. Aaylor " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " "
NAME OF PLANTATION.	
NAME OF PLANTER.	Seaveng Taylor. Scattery E & T Fernandez. Manasses A Junonville N Vivas. Ceeilia B A Hernandez. Gasa Natural A Hernandez. Severan Landry Est L Foles. A Guilliot. O Aucoin. Wid J Guilliot. C L Simoneaux. Montet Bros. Wid N Templet. & others. Wid N Templet. & others. Banc. L Hill and others Evla. Banc. L Hill and others Evla. B Melançon. E Pugh. E Pugh. E Pugh. E Pugh. E Rosedale. E Pugh.

	37
80.8	1945 1070 3015
4. 4. 4. 4. 4. 4. 4. 4. 4. 4. 4. 4. 4. 4	
300	
250 1850 180 180 180 180 180 180 180 180 180 18	12770 17645 30415
84,000 96,000 72,000 33,600 96,000 150,000 150,000 156,000 48,000	6,756,600 9,030,000 15,786,600
25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 2	56±0 7813 13123
88 52 52 52 52 53 53 54 54 55 55 55 55 55 55 55 55 55 55 55	
200 150 150 130 275 275 280 350	East BankWest Bank
70 R&Sh St & Open Ket 200 66 Wood 150 150 66 200 66 200 66 200 61 200 61 200 61 200 61 200 60 200 61 200 60 200 60 200 60 200 200 60 200 200 60 200 200 60 200 200 60 200 200 60 200 2	
Wood " H&Sh Wood " H&C B&Sh Wood " " " H&C " " " H&C " " " H&C " H " H&C " H " H " H " H " H " H " H "	
70 68 66 66 66 61 61 61 61 61 61 61 61 61 61	
le le on, estimated a	
ion lie in the second s	
Albem	
C Murry & others Pothier L Ory & Bro Ingleside Gen & C Marrin Albemarle T Montet & Bros N Pedeau & Co P Cancaniane J Sungi & others. Valances Louis Polse & oth U Hinel & others B. Martin J Badeaux & oth. Laurel Ridgo L & Hinel Est P Hinel Est P Hinel Est P Hinel Lassge & Lejune Est P Hinel Est P Hinel Est A Tete Scattering Rice Crops, for home consupmt	TOTAL. TOTAL. TOTAL.
C Murry & others Poth L Ory & Bro Ingle Gen R C Martin. Albe Gen R C Martin. Albe T Montet & Bro N Pedeau & Co D Cancaniane I Surgi & others. Vala J G Leftwick & Louis Folse & oth D Hincl & others St. J Badeaux & oth. Laur L & A Hinel Palee Est P Hinel Palee Est P Hinel Palee Seattering Rice Crops	TOTALTUTALTOTAL
C Murry & others L Ory & Bro Gen R C Martin T Montet & Bros P Cancaniane I Suggi & Cohers I Suggi & others J G Leftwick & Louis Folse & oth D Himel & others J Radeanx & oth. L & A Himel Est P Himel Est A Tete	řř
C Mu L Ory T Gen I T Gen I T Gen I J G Othe L Couis J D Him J	
NEW ORLE	ANS PRICE

Nors-The yield of Sugar per acre has been omitted, as it was impossible to arrive at correct figures, on account of the manner in which the canes were cut, portions of each cut being lethin the field, and some cuts only making syrup or molasses.

Complaints about the seed cane not having kept well were general throughout the Parish near the end of February, many planters not being able to cover the ground The distances are calculated from New Orleans via the Mississippi River and Bryou Lafourche (from Donaldsonville) to Napoleonville, and from New Orleans via Morgan's Louisiana and Texas Railroad and Bayou Lafourche to Napoleonville, the usual way of travel during low water.

PARISH OF ST. JOHN THE BAPTIST.

		:	-	:	:	:	5	33
			:	:	:	:	5	4
			828			000	:::	
COUNTY THE BALTIST, WEST BANK.		17,600	236,500	135,000	0.450	21.000		
L BA	1	91	2 0	12.5		17	-	-
		088	187	83	1050	292	i	-
		010	2	100	01	24	-	
		250	18	160	σ.	37	-	
		enKet		52 Wood St & OpenKet			-	
		بري پرچې	1	t & Op	"	3		
		₹ 100 M		N ood	;	;	<u>:</u>	
		1.9	55	36	2.0	33	20.00	
2		Ridge-	;	:	:	:		
5	1	vaener vehe ie						
	4.1.1	eriek. Va	p.r	:	:	:		
	C+ D	3,	Edga .				;	-
		Jolden Star						
	nt Steib & Co.	Jos Webre & Co., Golden Star: " Vache ie Ridge 61 " " ChenKet	Jean Lacaze	Mrs E Chemet	C Roussel & Co.	Maueonduit	or'n Shexnaydre .	
]]		- F	Ĭ.	M	<u>၁</u>	>	E	

11	~ = oni	\$\\\ \alpha \alp	71
	25 E		
	85° 8	ರ್ಣದಿಗೆ ಕಳ್ಳು ದಿನ್ನು ಬಿಡ್ಡಾಗ್ ಬಿಟ್ಟಿ ಬಿಡ್ಡಾಗ್ ಬಿಡ್ಡಾಗ್ ಬಿಟ್ಟಿ ಬಿಡ್ಡಾಗ್ ಬಿಡ್ಡಾಗ	
	Acres in Bice.	80H 3H7000 1000 1000 1000 1000 1000 1000 1000	
ned.	Bbls Molas' Made, 77-78	80 80 80 80 80 80 1120 500 81 500 81 500 1125 550 1105 1105 1105 1105 1105	
BANK-Continued.	Weight in Pounds.	35, 250 40,000 61,364 97,200 187,000 542,000 18,700 84,000 84,000	- } '
INK	Hhds Sugar Made. 77-78.	170 170 170 170 170 170 170 170	
	Yield Per S Acre, H	11007 10007 10000 764 11200 930 930 1158 1192	- 1
WEST	Seed Your Plant, A	210 4 4 33 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8	3
1	Acres in P	42 42 50 102 102 102 85 88 88 88	T.T.
BAPTIST,	Apparatus A	Wood St & OpenKet " Burnt " Wood St & OpenKet " Wood St & OpenKet " Wood St & OpenKet " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " "	
THIE	Des- eript'n of S. H.	Wood B&Sh Wood B&Sh Wood Wood Wood Wood	
	Dis- tance from N. 0.		49
OF ST. ST. JOHN	POST OFFICE:	Bigard	,,
PARISH	NAME OF PLANTATION.	hapitoulas. Vliumey eenel arrol. Vego Vhite Rose.	Alliance
	NAME OF PLANTER.	Adam Shexnaydre Adam Felice	Agent

1				
	82	006		
	52	9	-	
	30	150		
30	88	8 17 17 7 7	25 250 34 34 75	100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100
22,000	16,100	5,750 9,450 7,350 6,600		52,000 53,500 53,550 214,500 12,600 12,600 6,300 6,300 170,000
20	N. Y.	8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8	35 130 130 130 130	\$55.55.55.55.55.55.55.55.55.55.55.55.55.
1000	894	1050 1100 1100 700	1300 1100 1075 1300 1312	1300 1527 1487 1300 1150 1100 816 872 1296 1340
20	986	8 8 0 0 1 1 2 0 1	20 24 7 81 10 118	828835104081104
8 8	81	10 10 6 6 6 8 375	30 130 130 37	180 88 52 8 8 52 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8
		Wood St & OpenKet	Wood St & Open Ket	Wood St & OpenKet Wood St & OpenKet Wood St & OpenKet Wood St & Open Ket
		M ood	W ood S	% Nood W Nood S
45	8444		£ £ £ £ £ £ £	£ £ £ £ £ £ £ £ £ £ £ £ £ £ £ £ £ £ £
p.r				
Edgard "			3 3333	3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3
Alliance		Camelia Matilda		St Evelina. Azelina. Fruit Ashland
D&F Berthelot. E Clapp— PerElysee Shex- ncydre Theomhile Welve		Theodule Shex- neydre. Stanislas Hynel. E Champagne. L D Martin. Matilda. Clairylle Welves	Sons. Edgard & J Rod. rigue. Oubre & Beenel. J B Caire. Oct & Baboock. Octave Roussel. Barthelemy Hay-	Danien Haydel St Evelina. S D Barré. St Evelina. F Webre of & Co. Azelina. John Webre. Moll. Colas & Ringold. Ashland U Webre & Sons. Ashland Lous Gab. P W Perret. Octave Hymel. California.

* Ground 150 acres, most all after frost, cut canes half length, then made syrup only which is included in the molasses, left 100 acres in the field; says he lost two thirds of his crop; the number of acres seed will plant as given above, is estimated.

Made 16 acres into eyrup only.

§ Cane partly ground after the freeze, 50 acres making only syrup.

| Including syrup,

	Bbls Clean Rice, 77-78.	1073 200 200 200 200 200 200 200 200 200 20	1553	- 0003
	Yield per Acre, Bbls.			
	Acres in Rice.	25 T S 4 C T I		
cd.	Bbls Molas' Made, 77-78.	1040 282 1185 1185 1185 1185 1185 1185 1185		
BANK-Continued.	Weight in Pounds.	450,000 58,000 14,700 29,400 98,400 88,800 58,000 5,000 64,000 13,000 44,000 13,000 13,000 18, as follo		plant.
N. K.	Hhds Sugar Made, 77-78.	254 155 254 255 256 256 256 257 267 267 267 267 267 267 267 267 267 26		eted to
BAL	Yield per Acre, Ibs.	1097 1500 1500 1338 1168 1168 1168 1180 1180 1180 1180		ad expe
WEST	Seed to Plant, Acres.	# 8t 100 12 36 7.5 12 38 8 2 15 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5		h they h
1.	Acres in Cane.	460 8 8 8 8 8 7 7 7 7 7 1 1 8 1 1 1 1 8 1		ea whic
BAPTIST,	Apparatus in U s c .	B &SI St & OpenPan Wood St & OpenKet Wood St & OpenKet Wood St & OpenKet Wood St & OpenKet , West Bank, made Rice		two-thirds the ar
THUE	Des- eript'n of S. H.	Wood SWood S	воте	r only
	Dis- tance from N. O.	Park Park 2	k, as a	vill cove
H OF ST. JOHN	POST OFFICE.	Mine Edgard 41 3 & Si St & OpenPan 460 150 150 450,000 150	Total—St. John the Raptist, West Bank, as above Total. Ree	s locality, and many planters v
PARISH	NAME OF NAMEOF PLANTER. PLANTATION.	Octave Hymel. Bonneville Bros. Charles Vial. P & J B St Pierre C Sorapuru. C Sorapuru. A Lemoine. C Sorapuru. L C d'Arcusbourg L d'Arcusbourg L d'Arcusbourg L d'Arcusbourg L d'Arcusbourg Anguste Anguste Wid'wsLabranche & Sarpy. Toral Toral Refollowing person Severin Hymel. Rochert Zeringue. Toral Toral	Total—St. Joh	The seed cane was very bad in this locality, and many planters will cover only two-thirds the area which they had expected to plant
	24	NEW ORLEANS PRICE CURRENT		

85 86 84 85 84 85 85 85 85 85 85 85 85 85 85 85 85 85	
25 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	
8::8::::::::854888888885::25548884	386000
	80.4 LL X
12,500 88,700 13,000 14,300 14,300 17,500 17	346,500 145,200 4,400 8,800 100,000
4.0	14
25. 25. 25. 25. 25. 25. 25. 25. 25. 25.	315
	250 100 100 80
22 22 22 22 22 22 22 22 22 22 22 22 22	200000
:: ::::: 24 %	
% % % % % % % % % % % % % % % % % % %	O Fan & Ket O Pan
Steam tr Tr A te Tr A	Steam & St Tr & O
	ें इस्ता : हा
25: 5: 5: 5: 5: 5: 5: 5: 5: 5: 5: 5: 5: 5	
	:::: : :::
15	:::::
	-
in in its same and	
geliuz	Lan
W W W W W W W W W W	:::::
rrgeoi mrgeoi mr	& Collere.
Fig. 9. A Good of the Color of the Color of Color of Color of the Colo	Levet n Mac ne
Jose Berger Reserved With the Reserved William Reserved W	J M Entrement John Levet & Co. Florian Madere J Duhé J B Humphreys
	Mount Airy. Longwiew 48 B&Sh StTr & O.Pan 150 150 135 168,700 350 45 168 169 160

NAME OF NAME		PARISH	OF	ST. JOHN			BAPTIST.	E	EAST	BA	/IK-	BANK-Continued.	ed.			
Bonnet Carrée 41	NAME OF PLANTER.	NAME OF PLANTATION.		ř.		Des- ript'n of of S. H.					Hhds Sugar Made,		Bbls Molas' Made, 77-78.	Acres in Rice.	Yield per Acre, Ibs.	Bbls Clean Rice, 77-78.
	Wid I Dufrene		Bonnet Carré.		4:	1		18	15.		10	11,000	14	8		
######################################	Inrs O Dubé									:				3 4		కార్యాలు
	Adam Keller		3		41									9		6
######################################	Theodule Jacob.		# 3		44					:	<u> </u>	:		25		## ##
######################################	Alex Jacob		33		1=:									123		888
### ### ### ### ### ### ### ### ### ##	Usear Jacob Bros.		: 3		4 4					:				35		8 53
	Benj Jacob & Co.				41									121		35
	Mrs A Trepagnier.		; ;		<u>-</u> -			-	:	:	-	•	-	ट् _र ०	-	\ <u>\</u>
	Mrs P Jacob.		3		#									14		8
	François Madere.		3 3		44			:	-	:	:		-	3%		\$ &
CO C	Surville Montz				17									32		35
Co.	Celestin Vicknair.		* :		#:			-	:	:	:		;	23	:	8
Co.	B S Lion & Co.		: :		4-4-						:			3.8		2 %
Co.	Aug Cssagne		3 3		9:									01		98
0.00 0.00	Mrs J Distuit	•	: 3		34						:			22		5 5 5 5
00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00	Mrs P Leche		3:		9:									101		8
0.00 0.00	S Sheldon & Co		3 3		.			-	-	:	:	:	-	14		4 4 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5
100	U Vicknair & Co.				\$ 6									37		86
Co C	Adam White.		: :		\$ \$			-		:			-	200		2 8
Co C	J L Cambre		3 3		405									o :		92
40 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 1	A Lassagne & Co.		: :		9 6									± 25		20g 20g
, 40	Geo Kettine & Co				99									001		218
39 250	Geo Anglade & Co		* ;		64	•					-		-	88	-	4 S
The same of the sa	C Jaubert & Co.		"		68	_		_				=	=	520		2170

8887577 80 80 80 80 80 80 80 80 80 80 80 80 80	6949 2868 9817	
w5584+twa_uu-uu4000084 :		
25.5	1 9 8 1 28	
250 250 131 230 420	12149 10538 22687	no H on
100,800 65,550 131,100	3,946,850 4,093,018 8,039,868	මා සුදු කු
100,800 65,550 131,100		ghborin
884 57 114 210	3332 3774 7106	ne neig
		e at so
50 60 75 150	Bank. Bank	ar mad
1000 87 87 850	East Bank West Bank	eir sug
	-	nave th
κ. κ. κ. κ. κ. ο Ρ.		e and I
Steam St K S		ojr cam
Wood Steam & Ket		d d
************************) ye
	-	neir na
		sosite ti
		пуе по Sugar House opposite
Bonnet Carré		ar Hor
	_	50 72 00
ture		have
Jules Vilmont Sosthene Lagron Michel Pallier Noel St Cir & Co Syleknair Syleknair Shadere & Co John Berr Ernest Haydell E Alexandre Leon Vicknair Ginstave Furrate Ginstave Furrate Thomas Haydell Lance Adan Perilloux Adam Perilloux B Lanlance Batture Batture Batture	delia.	Toral. Norg.—Die planters who have no Sugar House opposite their names, grind their cane and have their sugar made at some neighboring Sugar House.
10.00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00	B Laplace[Odelia TOTAL TOTAL	TC TRAINTS
Jules Vilhout Sosthene Lagron. Mielel Pallier Noel St Cir & Co. Mrs B Kettine Mrs Herman S Madere & Co. James Cole John Berr Ernest Haydell E Alexandre Cheon Vicknair. Grastave Furrate. Fergus Montegne Alphonse Haydell L Montegnt J Freret & Co. Adam Perillonx Adam Perillonx	To	r—The
Jules Vilmont. Sostlene Lagy Michel Pallier. Noel St Cir & C Noel St Cir & C Svienair St Nader & Co James Cole James Cole Enest Hayde Enest Hayde Enest Hayde Enest Hayde Enest Hayde Fergus Moure Teen Vicknain Gnstave Furra Thomas Hayde Alphonse Hayde The Mondegut I Mondegut I Frenet & Co Adam Perillon Adam Perillon Adam Perillon	aplac	Non
Jule Sostle Mich Mich Noel Noel Jama Jama Jama John Cener Gener Gener Gener Ferry Jerry Jerry Jerry Jerry Herry Jerry Herry Jerry Herry Jerry Herry Herry Jerry Herry Jerry Herry Jerry Herry Jerry Herry Herry Herry Jerry He	BL	W.

	Bbls Clean Rice 77-78.		
	Yield per Acre, Bbls		
	Acres in Rice.		
	Bbls Molas' Made, 77-78.	250 233 233 233 233 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20	
	Weight in Pounds,	290,000 296,400 194,400 35,100 30,020 109,200 100,000 440,000 440,000 421,200	
	Hhds Sugar Made, 77-78.	247 247 290 290 290 350 350 290 290 290 290 290 290 290 290 290 29	
	Yield per Acre, lbs.	2100 22100 22460 1300 2500 1500 1500 1675 1750 1750 1750 1750 1830 1766 2100	
:X:	Seed to Plant, Acres.	300 100 100 100 155 155 160 175 175 175 175 175 175 175 175 175 175	
MARY.	Acres in Cane.	315 225 225 30 30 30 30 30 30 30 30 30 30 30 30 30	
OF ST.	Apparatus in U s e .	Wood St & Open Ket "St O K & Pan St & Open Ket "H & Open Ket O PSt Tr & Cl St & Open Ket OPST Tr & Cl St & Open Ket Wood H & Open Ket B&W Wood H & Open Ket B&W Wood St & Copen Ket B&SI St Tr & Open Ket B&SI St Tr & Open Ket B&SI ST Tr & Open Ket B&SI ST Tr & Open Ket B&SI ST	
PARISH	Des- eript'n of S. H.	Wood Wood Wood Wood Wood Wood Wood Wood	
PAR	Dis- tance from N. O.	93 109 110 111 111 111 111 111 112 113 110 110 110 110 110 110 110 110 110	
	POST OFFICE,	Hacklen, Avaion Pattersonville Miss M Berwick Autick Buttin & White- house— Age T. Shalten & Brite Books Anderson Scorge Anderson Cesses of Asylum Cesses of Asylum Cesses of Asylum Cocoph Brig Buttersonville Ak V S Bosworth A Bourguieres E Bodin & shares E D Bourguieres E Bodin & shares E Bodin & share	
	NAME OF PLANTATION.	Ber	Home Flace >
	NAME OF PLANTER.	J. H. Acklen	Manager)

			sced.
			apt for
			480 460 331 6. Cane all kept for seed.
23.00 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	<u> </u>	250 510 415 60	480 750 460 51 35 8 Cau
101,568 482,000 121,660 124,600 137,500 137,500 137,500 137,500 14,500 66,000 66,000	39,600 39,600 52,300 15,900 31,600	272,500 230,000 39,200	260,000 50,000 32,500
8.5 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8	8 8 8 2 8 2 8	237 200 288 28	200 200 40 40 260 260
2030 1928 1928 1270 1500 1500 1280 1768 1768 1768 1768	2103 792 792 1307 1300 1300 1200	2200 2200 1500 1306	1525 1525 2000 1805
83 88 88 88 88 88 88 88 88 88 88 88 88 8	20 20 30 30 40 45 10 10 10	75 250 165 75	300 00 :
	28 2 2 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8	120 1150 1160 1160	88 23 23
B&Sh St O Fan B&Sh St O K & Str P Wood H & Open Ket " St & Open Ket gd at Charpentier's Wood St & Open Ket " St & Open Ket	St & Open Ket F H Rogers' 1St & Open Ket H & Open Ket St & Open Ket H & Open Ket H & Open Ket H & Open Ket	B& Si St & Open Ket " " W&B " W&B " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " "	St. Tr. Open Net. B. K. Sl. St. & Open Ket. Wood H&Bseudier P. gd att Glon Orange. 1 Lost 44 acres.
B&Sh Wood Wood Wood Wood Wood Wood Wood	gd at	B&SI St. " W&B RdatA S	B& SI Wood Fd at
8.28 8.25 10.0 10.0 10.0 10.0 10.0 10.0 10.0 10.	89 115 106 123 133 135 135 135	112 1138 138	
	Pattersonville. La Teche La Teche Conferville Conterville Conterville Glancoe	Franklin " "Jeangrette	Centerville
Waveland Grandwoode Grandwoode Bodell St Leonard Crescent Richland Ivanhoe Hard Times Hunters Riv't Bothida Lone Oak	Avoca Avoca Hope	Oxford	Shady Side South Bend Hard Scrabble me.
Bourdier & Belles sein. John O Bartels. Grandwoods. E Beers. Bedell Sisters. Charpentier & Co St Leonard. Charpentier & Co St Leonard. Como. Creecent Calley & Sigur. Richland John Carey. Hard Times. Joseph Carlin. Hunters Rirt Donelson Caffrey. Bethids. WH Cook, Sr. Lone Oak. Shares. T Dumesnil & oth		Leyster & Levy, Oxford	Foos & Barnet Shady Side Centerville Mrs B Hudson & South Bend CHHinkley Michael Hartz Hard Scrabble Morgan City

																		1
	Bbls Clean Rice 77-78.																	
	Yield per Acre, Bbls.				•													(
	Acres in Rice.																_	
	Bbls Molas' Made, 77-78.		45	55 450	410	7003	570	37.	330	:	110	312	120		175	2 92	35	
	Weight in Pounds.		55,000	63,600	240,000	25,000 450,000	470,400	43,700	324 000		103,200	328,600	168,000	973 000	97,500	15,600	33,750	
	Hhds Sugar Made, 77-78.		4	130	500	375	395	888	225		98	248	140	016	75	22	. 25	
ed.	Yield per Acre, lbs.		1100	1817 1560	1371	1087	1808	2187	1572		1474	2130	1663	1365	1950	1560	1685	
tinn	Seed to Plant, Acres.	. 25	2 75	300	300	330	328	888	200	45	3 25.5	323	383	170	388	39	100	
-C01	Acres in Cane.	9	27.	923	400	888	310	43	315	60	. O. 1.	328	353	010	553	₹8	40	
ST. MARY-Continued.	Apparatus in Use.	B& Sl Open Kettle	Wood H & Open Ket no SH	Wood St & Esend'r P	B & Si Sto K & Bat 1	Wood H& Open Ket B&Sh St OK & Str P	gd at Charpenuer's B&Sh Open Steam Tr	OK& Escud P	V P Cent	(Evapora's)	H & Open Ket St & Open Ket	St Tr & O Pan	St & Open Ket St & Open Ket	: "	H& Open Ket	gd atECarlin's	Wood St & Open Ket	
1 1	Des- cript'n of S. H.	3& SI	Wood no SH	Nood	S & SI	Wood	gd at B&Sh		B & SI	HSou	000 X X	3	W& B	: :	3	H Son	Wood	
H OF	Dis- tance from N. 0.	114	144 N	133	130	228				=	325				323		155	
PARISH	POST OFFICE.	Franklin	JeaneretteFranklin	Glencoe	"	Charenton	Pt Pleasant. Morgan City.	Charenton	Centerville	Franklin				:	: :	GlencoeFranklin	Charenton	
	NAME OF PLANTATION.	. 50	0	Purdy Place.	r CoteBla'che	Vietoria		02	- Ricohoe		Crawford				Vacuery		d Frère Place Charenton	
	NAME OF PLANTER.	Mrs Ann Harding	Ant Moressi J L Hebert, L'e W W Johnson	J C Purdy— J Johnson, L'e., Purdy 1 WP Kemper&sh's Glencoe	C & B Fellows— Wm P Kemper	& shares, Ls Jean Lebas I M Lockhart	Mrs L Lassus	Est J Lacey & sn's E Meynard	Mrs S C Palfrey— Marsh & Bar-Ricohoe	nard, L. ssees	A J Millet Crawford	C Noverret	J C Pecot & co	Mrs Chas Pecot Patout & Bonvil-	V Prevost	M F Prince J R Pucket	A & P Pecot and shares	

47	
25.0 25.0	250
192,000 193,	
155 150	ener
St & Open Ket 25 k	Open Ket
	700 M
wild Morgan City sant Side Corterville sant Side Cypremort na. Bluff Bluff Bluff Bluff Conterville Patterson ville Cypremort Cypremort Cypremort Cypremort Cypremort Cypremort Cypremort Cypremort Centerville wild wild Patterson ville wild Fatterson ville conda wild Patterson ville way " th Bend Onda Patterson ville conda Cypremort Conferville wild Patterson ville tisworth Franklin Canterville Conferville Conferville Agreeson ville Agreeson ville Agreeson ville Conferville Agreeson ville Conferville Agreeson ville Agreeson ville Conferville Agreeson ville Conferville Agreeson ville Agreeson ville Conferville Agreeson ville Conferville Agreeson ville Conferville Agreeson ville Conferville Agreeson ville Agreeson ville Conferville Agreeson ville Conferville Agreeson ville Conferville Agreeson ville Cypremort	Franklin Centerville
Glerer Frair Frair Flow Frair	W H Smith Centennial Sampson & Marsh Crawford Pl * Not cultivated in cane this year.
John John John John R E R R E R R R R R R R R R R R R R R R	Sangpa

* Not cultivated in cane this year.

l Spoiled came left in the field.—W. P. Kemper and shares 57 acres; C & B Fellows.—W. P. Kemper & shares, lessees, about 165; E. Meynard 13; E Mendoza 20; S. M. Swenson, North Bend, 70 acree.

	Bbls Clean Rice, 77-78							
	Yield per Acre, Bbls. 7							
	Acres in Rice.							
	Bbls Clean Rice,	197 433 20 450 575	115	<u>8</u> 28	198 198 198 198 198 198 198 198 198 198	320	210 52 520	11668
	Weight in Pounds.	197,600 335,000 26,000 253,000 316,250	94,500	15,000	899,017 600,000 29,780 30,000	956,950	174,000 44,200 182,000	20,774,715
	Hhds Sugar Made, 77-78.	152 305 305 220 275	0.0	140	058 282 282 28	202	145 140	16890
ed.	Yield per Acre, lb.	2634 1500 1300 2108 1760	1890	1250	1756 2400 1489 750	1600	1740 1768 2022	
tinn	Seed to Plant, Acres.	300 300 175 200	12	308	450 140 50	100	25 05 14 05 15 05 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15	
-Con	Acres in Cane.	300 300 31 32 32 33 34 35 36 36 36 36 36 36 36 36 36 36 36 36 36	89 %	100	310 310 40 60 60 70 70 70 70 70 70 70 70 70 70 70 70 70	C.s	55 8 55	
ST. MARY-Continued.	Apparatus in U s e .	Wood St & OpenKet B & Sl St O K & Pan Wood H & Open Ket B & Sl St O K & StrP BShT	Wood H & Open Ket	gd at Jean Lebas' B&W St& Open Ket	B&SI Vae & Cent StOK&Pan gdat V Schwn's	B&W St & Open Ket	Wood Mrs G Senett. Wood St& Open Ket	
Z C	Des- cript'n of S. H.	Wood B & SI Wood B & SI BShT	Wood	gd at B&W	B & S.] gd at	B&W	Wood gd at Wood	
	Dis- tance from N. 0.	, 98 <mark>51</mark> 28 8		188	18 1 8 E		956	
PARISH	POST OFFICE.	Tarlton & Weight- man James Todd James Todd Jeac Franklin Franklin Franklin Franklin Franklin Franklin Franklin Franklin Galaner Galumet Calumet	Br Venison, Le Bayou Bouff. Morgan City	Charenton	Palo Alto Frankl'n. Riverside Pattersonville Backeye Centerville	Glen Orange & McKay Places Morgan City	and shares Gustave Wendell. W G Zenor Moro Pattersonville	Total 168901 20,774,715 2,9911
	NAME OF PLANTATION.	Mound Place. Arlington Fields Place. Pine Grove Calumet	Bayou Bœuff.	Burns Place. Centerville. Burns Place. Centerville. Relleview and	Palo Alto Riverside Buckeye	Glen Orange & McKay Places	Ellerslee Centerville Moro Pattersonville	
	NAME OF PLANTER.	Tarlton & Weight- man. James Todd. Isane Trowbridge Fields Place Walter S Torian. Pin Ctove. Daniel Thompson. Calumet.	J Berwick & co-BT Venison, L'e J P & J V Verdun	Alcide Veeder: Mareus Walker: Burns Place. Walter & Thomas Place.	son Palo Alio Frankl'n Walker & Zenor Riverside Patfersonville G G Walker Backeye Centerville John Welister		and shares	TOTAL

Norg. The only rice field that was entivated as such in 1876 was not cultivated in 1877, and no rice whatever has been shipped from this parish the past season; -about 700 bbls of clean rice, or its cquivalent in rough, has been made, but more than this is required for home consumption.

	259,200 550 650 740 4.8 194 23 23 23 259,200 258,500 475 740 4.7 3472 773,350 350 740 4.7 3472 38319	& Cane all kept for se	15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15
.:	216 216 216 1145 1145	9003	9 9 9 580½ 589¾ 1igh as
PARISH OF ORLEANS, WEST BANK.	New Orleans New Orleans	* Made no crop. † Purchased seed caue. PARISH OF ORLEANS, EAST BANK.	E Perandat Dates

	Bbls Clean Rice, 77-78.	
	Yield per Acre, Bbls.	
	Acres in Rice.	
	Bbls Molas' Made, 77-78.	298 298 380 380 450 115 115 115 115 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20
	Weight in Pounds.	198,000 100,000 264,000 190,800 70,800 12,000 4,800 81,600 27,600 27,600 27,600 2,400
	Hhds Sugar Made, 77-78.	165 165 165 165 165 165 165 165 165 165
	Yield per Acre, lbs.	k 120 1400 113 2 2 1400 113 125 1600 1 150 1800 1 150 1800 1 151 1200 1 151 1
Š	Seed to Plant, Acres.	25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 2
BILL	Acres in Cane.	* * 110 000 000 000 000 000 000 000 000 000
OF AVOYELLES.	Apparatus in Use-	St & Open Ket * 3 213 213 213 214 214 215 215 215 215 215 215 215 215 215 215
	Des- cript'n of S. H.	B&Sh B&Sh B&Sh B&Sh B&Sh B&Sh B&Sh B&Sh
PARISH	Dis- tance from N. 0.	888 888 888 888 888 888 888 888 888 88
PA	POST OFFICE.	Alous, Scherck & Frion. Autey. Autey. To Pirith. Hope Evergreen To Stark Bandolph Leinster W Offutt. Lone Cypress Holmesville Co Stark Lone Cypress Holmesville Co Oakland. Ewell & West. S. Lompton Evergreen Ewell & West. S. Pergreen Evergreen Evergreen Evergreen Evergreen Evergreen D Coco B P Haydel Evergreen
	NAME OF PLANTATION.	Irion Line Leinster Lone Lone Cone Star Cakland Experiment Cresc't Chou-
	NAME OF PLANTER.	Alcus, Scherck & Autey Autey Autey Mrs F Brandolph Leinster T O Stark W Offitt. J W Burbridge & Co C
		NEW ORLEANS PRICE CURRENT.

& Cane all kept for seed.

• Will endeavor to plant 15 to 20 acres if seed can be had. ‡ Will plant 15 to 20 acres if seed can be had.

+ Had only stubble which was all killed, may plant 15 to 20 acres if seed can behad. § This place now includes the place formerly known as Catalpa Grove.

Nors.—The figures given above in the column of "Seed to Plant" are as nearly correct as it was possible to judge at the time when the returns were made, being based upon one acre of seed to plant 2% acres. The stubble cane is reported to have all been killed. The Ricc Crop was a failure owing to drouth; the quantity made is estimated at 250 bbls rough, and was consumed in the parish.

	99	45 4 4 4 688 88 5 7 5	31 75 4 4 25 15 15 15 10 10 4 11 210 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 1	7 6½ 350 6½ 1800	5 ₁ 330 5 100	31 35 35 35 35 35 35 35 35 35 35 35 35 35
	200	10 86 6 6 81	84 a w w w 00	280	60	2 2 01
	400 600 175 225 650		50.00	700 100	685	
	155,000 135,000 92,000 110,000 290,000		000 02	375,000 250,000 70,000	225,000 548,400	10 44 50
IK.	110 110 80 80 95 280		<u>::::::</u>	325	*	
BANK	0 1200 0 1200 0 1200 0 1000		_:::::: <u>:</u>	50 1000	- : : :	
WEST	100 100 100 100		<u>i </u>	C1 C2		
	et 290 350 120 110 350			gd ₄		
LAFOURCHE,	Wood St & Open Ket B&Sh " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " "			W&B W&B StTrV&Cent	B&Sh St K & O Pan B&S St Tr & O Pan	
FOU	ood St &			W&B St J	S. Sh St	
	86 66 66 88 88 80 66 66 88	88888		8:: <u>B < </u>		54 54
PARISH OF	xne				" Made 102800 gal's syrup)	Lafourche Crossing 54
	Thibodaux " " " "	33333			<u> </u>	Lafou
	White. Forest Grove. Webre.			اه و استاحماه	Bernard Sinclair Place Ridgefield Acadia	
	Segnoret & Dias. A Brousseau Morillian&Naquin Chas De Ruyter Est John Webre Dordiff	N Schnexyder & others L Southon Iff Treele John Heydel	Robert Brown & others	J B Mrre & oth J M Howell & oth. John Williams Richard Pugh D B Pugh & oth	Mrs T Ledet & oth B George Sinclair. \{\} S E Bergeron\{\} S Capt L Guion. Agt B E J Gay & Co\{\} E Lagarde & Beattie.	J R Leblanc J Bergeron Frank Bergeron S Max Bourgeois
	% 4 ¥ 5 \$ 6	NEW NEW	ORLEANS PRICE			nn431

* Crop shipped in the shape of syrup to Ed. J. Gay & Co's Home Refinery in New Orleans. The number of hids of sugar and bbls of molasses above given are based 5 bbls of syrup to make 1 hid of sugar of 1200 bs and 1½ bbls molasses.

1					_										_			-			_	_	_	-
	Bbls Clean Rice,		35	9 2 5	3 58 3	98	55	8	3 33	255	8 4	3 53	35.	88	ج ا	8	75	40	35	30	55	255	130	75
	Yield per Acre,	क्त	63	3 44 4	50,	ە بە	ري د ح	7	4, r.	4	44-	L 41	4 C.	60	Z ra	3 73	25	1 4	3	S. 54	40-	47.4	4 2-100	44
	Acres in Rice.	18	10	000	12-0	9	150	15	х c	9	10	9	55	∞	∞ <u>c</u>	16	15	10	10	00	35	3 22	33	191
	Bbls Molas' Made,										:				:		:		:	-	:		•	Ξ
ned.	Weight in Pounds.																							
ntin	Made, 77-78.									-				:	÷		i		Ť	i	Ť			-
(-Co	hield per Aere, lbs.						1			<u>;</u>				-	 		İ		:	:	1			-
BANK-Continued.	Seed to Plant, Acres.							i		<u>:</u>		<u> </u>		:	+		-		:		<u>:</u>		:	-
Υ.	Acres in Came.				i			÷		+				:	-		<u>:</u>		-		:		:	
HE, WEST	Apparatus in U s e .		•																	- Y				
LAFOURCHE,	Des- eriptu of S. H.				÷			:		-		-		-			:		:	:	:		:	
MEDI	Dis- from N. 0.		8 B	 88	33 E3		3 23	<u>.</u>	55	55		13. H	· ·	56	5.6	56	2 <u>2</u>	22	: ŏ	57			.: 58 55 ::	00
-	POST OFFICE.	Lafourche Crossing	::	::	: :		: :	:	: ;			:	::	i		:	: :	:	:	:			:	:
PARISH	POST	Lafourche	3 3	3 3	3 3	3 3	"	3 3	3	3 3	"	3 3	3	: :	"	3 3	. 3	3 3		3 3	: 3	3	3 %	
	NAME OF PLANTATION.															:								
	NAME OF PLANTER.	L L Guidry	others.	A Bergeron		C Icard	Joseph Ceaser	Wid B Moran	P Guilliot.	Alexis Ledet.	Arsene Ledet.	C Bergeron	A Gaudet.	E Falsont	Wid Champayne.	A Brand	A Gandet & oth	F Chanfrau	Emile Gaudet and	M Bergeron & oth	C Thibodaux	V Dugrey	J & A Dantin	

	88884 5 88888888	83 4 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5
		್. ಆಚುಚ4ಗು44ಗು ಟ 4 ಟಯ
विवेच चलेच ० लिच लि		84 48 44 44 48 48 48 48 48 48 48 48 48 4
	∞555955555558∞8	8-r55555 ~ 5 % 8
2		
8,400		
2		
8800		
12		
Wood St & OpenKet		
ood St.		
	<u> </u>	######################################
	:::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::	:::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::
Bsing.		
ne, Cro		
Lafourche, Crossing. Thibodaux Raceland	3;33333333333	2222222 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2
B. Son its &	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	L Martin & others J Mone J Mone A Babin J Gonlon & others J Gonlon & others A Grabear B Bourgeois Mrs Rothrigues & Sons Mrs Robinchaud & Sons Mrs Soulé and Theriot Theriot

	Bbls Clean Rice, 77 78.	20 88 90 110 135				7515		
	Yield per Acre, Bbls.	44440 ro						
	Acres in Rice.	8 828813						
	Bbls Molas' Made, 77-78.		150	150	150 60 561 200 115	7208		450 500 500 150 475 450
ned.	Weight in Pounds.		31,000	73,500 52,000	40,000 15,500 125,000 103,500 31,000	3,020,300	-	95,000 28,000 235,000 96,000 190,559 185,000
ntin	Hhds Sugar Made, 77-78.		55 50	8 8 8	382238	1997		83 200 85 167 160
() - V	Yield per Acre, Ibs.		1000	1200	1100 1250 1250 1250		BANK.	11000 1120 1120 1100
BANK-Continued.	Seed to Plant, Acres.		000 X	8 E 8	% & & & & 4		2.1	150 200 300 130 50
	Acres in Cane.		30 6	2 S S S	25 150 30 30		EAST	200 35 110 293 200
HE, WEST	Apparatus in U s e .		Wood H & Open Ket St& Open Ket	 II & Open Ket	St & Open Ket II & Open Ket St & Open Ket II & Open Ket		LAFOURCHE,	Wood St & OpenKet
URC	Des- eript'n of S. H.		poo M	13 33	33333		AF	% % % % % % % % % % % % % % % % % % %
LAFOURCHE,	Dis- tamee from N. O.	44444	\$ 6 5	34 33	250 250 250 250 250		1 10	888882
PARISH OF L.	POST OFFICE.	Raceland	Loekport	: 3 3 3	2323		PARISH (Thibodaux.
	NAME OF PLANTATION.	4.	i i i i	White Rose Waterproof St Sauveur	Orange Grove 4 Escalans A Rialo			Trial French Brench Bitcprisc
	NAME OF PLANTER.	C Guidry F Fourst & others Mrs J Robiehaud. T Babin & others M Maurice & oth.	T Dias & others \ Sostien Folse P Breaux & Bro Leo LeBlane and	Richard L Levert Bourgeois & Gonzalas	Greve & Wilder-man F Barrilleau M Forest & Bros. J Claudet J Delonde & oth.	TOTAL		Lehman Meyers TA Bondran & oth John Seely

	315 315 315 1300 1200 500 500 500 1000	1000 170 500 600	seed.
	0 0 0 0 0 4 0 4 0 4 0 4 0 4 0 4 0 4 0 4	10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 1	ept for
	885 866 1100 800 800	30 120 125	k Cane all kept for seed.
35 100 50	35.00 400 400 250 250 250 250 250 250 250 2	500	k Ca
26,000 155,000 75,000 25,000	165,000 75,000 100,000 110,000 110,000 18,500 500,000 500,000 112,500 115,000 115,000	130,000	
<u>8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 </u>	375 375 375 375 375 375 375 375 375 375	N. Y.	
11000	800 11000 11000 11000 12000 800 12000		
75 27 25	1000 1000 11000 11500 11	50	
30 230 30	141 150 250 885 855 150 150 150 150 150 150 150 150 150 1	500	
Wood/St &Open Ket	B&Sh St & OpenKet Wood B&Sh & Wood B&Sh St V P & Cent St V P & Cent St V OpenKet St V OpenKet Wood St V OpenKet Wood St V OpenKet Wood St W OpenKet Wood St W OpenKet	W&SI St & Open Ket	
S poo N	Bresh Bresh Wood Wood Wood Wood Wood Wood Wood Woo	W&SI	
66 66 59 59 59		55 52 53 53	
Thibodaux	### Bayou See. #### Bayou Heron ####################################	3333	
S.P. Lesigne. Trosclair & Robi- chand. M. Brand & Co. Valery Vicknair.	*L Lésigne Floresque and others Greenwood. B Lariot & chers Bivouac D Jamison Live Oak B J Perkins & chi Caoline & chi Caoline & chi Calliouet Calliouet Calliouet Calliouet B J Gay Coulon B H Allen E J Gay B H Allen E J Gay B H Allen Coulon B H Allen B A Coulon B M Warmould. Laurel Valley Victorin Toups Gold Dust Zenon Bentrgeois Mrs Abadie Mrs Abadie Mrs C Lesseps Mrs G Carvia Gandet & Bros Homewood Charles Couteaux China Grove. Attilians & Gan Aticourle &	z Welsh Trs W.	* Not cultivated the past year.

Bbls Clean Rice.		220 140 300 125	120 100 55 50 65 50 65	150 150 150 110	200 1000 1000 1000 1000 1000 1000 1000
Yield per Acre, Bbls.		4 4 4 4	40044 140016	ည္သိုက္သတ္သတ္သတ	4 444444444
Acres in Rice.		2888	28 20 10 12 12 15	848488	8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8
Bbls Molas, Made, 77-78.	009				
Weight in Pounds.	330,000			000 091	Opp. (App.)
Hhds Sugar Made, 77-78.	530			N. Y.	DO T
Yield Per Acre, Ibs.					
Seed to Plant, Acres.	160			150	
Aeres in Cane.	580				00 %
Dis-Des-There eript'n Apparatus Acres Seed Yield Hinds W. from of U. s. H. Cane. Cane. Acres, 1bs., 77-78, Polynomial Cane.	Wood St & OpenKet			Wood St & OpenKet	on a constant
Des- cript'u of S. H.	M ood			M ood	2000
Dis- tance from N. 0.	292	56 56 57	57 57 57	& & & & & & & & & & & & & & & & & & &	888888888888
FFICE.	Crossing				
POST 0	Lafourche	3333	2222	;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;	
NAME OF PLANTATION.	Bush Grove Lafourche Crossing			Victory	ack & Arnel un Oak Grove cek. SeuddayPlace
NAME OF PLANTER.	tier	daux	Ledet Bros.	others. G Banvais. E & O'Champayne E Zerange & oth. I. Zerange & oth. F Champayne	E Tonps L Wagespack & Bros J Bros J B Pittman E Knoblock Bugene Folse M Falgout E Trosclair W Rousell W Rousell W Rousell W Rousell W Rousell W Partiolock S BouddayPlace P J Theriot ScuddayPlace

P. J. Therefore Plents Racechard 61 65 Wood R. & Open R. & Ope			
Florest Rareclant Gil Content Gil	2200	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	
Florest Racelant 63	C 4.6.	ৰ বিধান কৰা কৰা জাৰনালগাস-না	
Floral Rateclan 63 Wood R& Open Ket S50 150 S20 S40,000 Wary Wood R& Open Ket S50 150 S20 S50,000 S20,000	130	9488888910	
Flora Racelan Contean Contea		800 600 600 600 1150 1150 1150 1150 1150	
Flora Racelan G3		480,000 240,000 1165,000 1165,000 1155,000 1155,000 1155,000 1155,000 1155,000 1118,000 1118,000 1118,000 1118,000 1118,000 1118,000 1118,000 1118,000 1118,000	
Flora Racelan 63 61 61 62 65 Wood Recognition 65 Wood			
Flora Racelan 63 61 61 62 65 Wood Recognition 65 Wood	800 800 800 800 800 800 800 800 800 1100	for seed	
Flora Racelan 63 61 61 62 65 Wood Recognition 65 Wood	11.00	all kept	
Flora Racelan 63 61 61 62 65 Wood Recognition 65 Wood	350 350 350 350 350 350 350 350	k Cane	
Flora Racelan 63 64 64 65 66 65 66 65 65 65	H & Onen Ket		
Flora Bacelan 65 65 Raceland	poo M	B&Sh Wood Wood Wood Wood Wood Wood Wood Wood Wood Wood Wood	
Flora Racelan Incomparison Racelan Raceland	£ 22 8		
Flora Racelan Raceland			
Flora. Ing. Raceland. Upper Ten Mary Utopia. New Hope. Mathews Plee. Uncle Peter. Change Grove Colina. Ladduine. Banana Grove Lodina. Ladduine. Barra. Icad.	Racelan 1	Thibodanx Lockportanx	
	Flora	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	
	P J Theriot O Duprey Oscar Lepine & F E A Lepine & F Thibodaux	gg :	

OF LAFOURCHE, FAST BAR The cript T
Dis- Line

1				
				vas very sser. ve erop.
				syrup v s molas te to sa
				of the 1% bbl
250 + 350 § 35 224 + 412 300	175 302 302 303 303 303 303 303 303 303 303	**1500 1100 515 50 272 133	## ## 150 150 150 150 150 150	The quality of the syrup was very 1200 Ibs and 1½ bbls molasses. urnt—rebuilt too late to save crop. r seed.
168,000 90,000 48,000 45,500 180,000	96,000 77,000 1,500 50,400 98,400	189,600 600,000 264,000 334,100 33,600 98,000	210,600 134,400 36,400 4,800 15,000 15,000 4,200	o sugar there. The quality of the syrup was very blud of sugar of 1200 Bs and 1½ bbls molasses. Syrup, House burnt—rebuilt too late to save crop. Cane. all kept, for seed.
120 82 40 35 150	80 66 1 42 82	* 158 454 220 220 257 26 70	1752 96 96 96 18 13 13 10 10 10	into suga e 1 hhd of § Syrup. †† Sugar & Cane
1500	800 1150 1500 1600	1400	1400 12000 14	o make
5.28 5.21 13.5 6.00 13.5 6	2582585 2582585	250 300 300 60 150	67.8 8.3 8.0 8.0 9.4 4.4 4.4 4.4 4.4 4.4 4.4 4.4 4.4 4.4	s, and 1
135 100 100 110 150	145 76 18 38 39 12	700 250 350 50 150	175 175 125 30 270 270 1 2 28 100 100 1 7	w Orlean
B&Sh St & Open Ket no SH B&Sh St O K & Pan St & OpenKet	" " St & OpenKet	B&Sh St & OpenKet. B&Sh M Open Tr & Vac B&Sh St & OpenKet Lo SH Lo SH Lo SH Lo SH Lo Sh St & OpenKet Lo Sh St & OpenKet Lo Sh St & OpenKet	st & OpenKet	Ed. J. Gay & Co's Home Refinery in Ne- rese plantations are estimated on the basis of spin grup. Sold erop, 1990 tons. Sold erop, 1990 tons came, at \$5 per ton. Made no sugar.
B&Sh no SH B&Sh 	Wood St & B&Sh no SH	B&Sh BSIM B&Sh no SH B&Sh	Wood B&Sh Wood B&Sh no SH 	re estima.
H H H H H H H H H H H H H H H H H H H	1114 1113 1109 109	109 108 108 108 107 107	100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100	ay & Cartions a stions a syrul s, 1000 to sugar.
ntersLodge Plaquemine nterprise dian Village reseent	3 3 3 3 3 3	(Made 789 bbls syrup) Plaquemine " " " " St Raphael	(Made 878 bbls syrup) St. Raphael " " " " " Bayou, Goula " " " "	* The crops of these places were shipped, as syrup, to Mr. Ed. J. Gay & Co's Home Refinery in New Orleans, and made into sugar there. The quality of the syrup was grood. The holes of sagar and bbls molassee put down for these plantations are estimated on the basis of 5 bbls syrup to make 1 hid of sugar of 1200 fbs and 1½ bbls molassee. † Including syrup. † Made no sugar.
8: : 5: :~	<u> : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : :</u>	92		pped, a
I market and the second	LittleCalifor'a Variety Centennial Irrion.	Star Pecan St Louis Craighead Evergreen Reville Rebecca	Achee Greenfield Retreatt Areadia Last Hope Golden Rage Pleasant Point	places were shi gar and bbls me ten. eze. syrup.
Robertson Bros. I Michael Schlatre. F Peter Kearns Dr EA Bailey I J A Dardenne Mrs Paulin Dupuy J J K Kliemeeter	Alex Roth & Co. I Est Jos Kleinpeter V George Banta A Dupuy & Bros. Edward Desobry I F I Metell	Paurow, Lec. S E J Gay	Transans, Julyan, C. Achee Gay & Austin Greenfield Mrs H Clement Etienne Marie Mrs R E Rivers C Fritzenwriter H Comcan FH Gallacher & Co Last Hope Aug Levr rk & Bros Golden Rage. Sifrin Tabi t John D. no W Mitchell & Son Mrs Veal & Co	* The crops of these places good. The hids of sugar and † Cane partially frozen. Crop lost by the freeze, ** Including 700 bbls syrup.

											= 7
	Rbls Clean Rice 77 78.									4340	
	Yield per Acre, Bbls.										
	Acres in Rice.									200	
	Bbls Molas' Made, 77-78.	# 720 325 29	: 160 55	9628	404 § 775 155	425	73 § 200 \$ 400		400	280 500 800	
ed.	Weight in Pounds.	144,000 120,000 12,000	430,500 115,000 11,700	20,400 20,400 19,500	102,400 264,500 102,000	132,000	78,000 84,000 122,000	116,400 38,500 14,400 99,600	162,000	66,000 130,000 187,000	
BANK,-Continued.	Hhds Sugar Made, 77-78.	120 100 100	95	1788	8888	0110	38=	97 35 83 83	115	000 170 170	
Con	Yield per Acre, Ibs.	1250	1500	1300	705 1430 1110	1500	1300	1200 1200 1200 1200	800	1200 1300 1100	
NIK,	Seed to Plant, Acres.	125 140 18	250 75 4	081 7 43	9 9 9 8 8 8	22.23		140 35 150	140	100	
10	Acres in Cane.	210 220 13 13	97	180 16 16 16	300 à 3	250 250 250 250 250 250 250 250 250 250	811 810 810 810 810	150 40 12 280	300	85 210 2 400	
E, WEST	Apparatus in U s e .	St & Open Ket St O K & Pan	% C C C C C C C C C C C C C C C C C C C	St & Openinet	St & OpenKot	St O K & Pan	" " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " "	3 3 3 3	3 / 3	St O K & Pan O Ket & St Tr	
HEREN HALLE,	Des- cript'u of S. H.	B&Sh Sh S		no SH Wood	B&SI B&Sh K	3 3 3	* * * *	Wood B&Sh	: :	333	
	Dis- tance from N. 0.	888888	22222		2888	96.	828	88888.	96	8888	1
PARISH OF IT	POST OFFICE.	Bayou, Goula	3 3 3 3	3 3 3	2 2 3 3	3 3 3	3 3 3	3 7 3 3	3 3	2 2 2 2	
	NAME OF PLANTATION.		533 : ::	Blithewood	Augusta Tally Ho Sto Marie	Magnolia	Co. Polard Rantiford Cedar Grove.	Kinsala Brulcy Richland Texas	Cora Annandale	Ul Wallah Laurel Ridge. Belle Grove Celeste	
	NAME OF PLANTER.	Joff. D R Carroll Palo Alto. D C Hubbard Dumboyne Aristide Mire		Mrs F O Hebert Bithewood Louis Alllet & Co Win A Smith Greenwood	Arthur Shiff Augusta Geo MMurrell Tally Ho Chas D Delery & O Ste Marie. D Trentest	M Hanlon Mandolph No	G Castillo. Castillo. Castillo. Castillo. Cadar Grove.	Jeremiah Supple. Kinsala Amadeo Roth Bruley. A L & N L Sigur Richland Dr J P R Stone Texas	rison rison rison was C W A A A A A A	1 : : : :	
			NEW	ORLEA	NS PRI	CE CI	URREN'	г.			-

			61
375 500 100 175 160 180	300 300 15 42 40 40	21526 4340	A Cane all kept for seed, ugar there. The quality of the take 1 lide of sugar of 1200 fbs 2125 acres lost by freeze, only an inferior article of syrup r acre" is based only upon the
191,600 154,000 15,600 85,000 178,400 178,400		8,732,400	I made into s s of syrup to n weather that condition.
1168 1168 1168 1169 1168 1169 1169 1169	155 12 22 22 23 24 25	0604	s, and 5 bbl warm thless
1100	1400 3000 1400		Orlean basis of sequent ast wor field),
18 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8	6.22.09		in New on the no crop and subs an alme in the
375 300 11 125 125 135 135 135 135 135 135 135 135 135 13	175 5 7 10 40 40 5		Refinery in New stimated on the b ** Made no crop. 'freeze and subse on till in an almo that left in the I
Rusha & McCann Old Hickory Bayou Goula 91 B&Sh St & OpenKet G S Roussean St Victorino Rosedale 100 Ros Sinral Mound Rosedale 142 143 144 145 146 145 146 145 146 147 147 147 148	Hill & Montau Marengo " 145 " 145 Erwin Bros. 160 Erwin Bros. 160	Total	* Cane all kept for seed. † The crops of these places were shipped, in the shape of syrup, to Mr. E.J. J. Gay & Co's Home Refinery in New Orleans, and made into sugar there. The quality of the and 1½ bbls molasses, # Cane all kept for seed. * Cane all kept for seed. * Cane all kept for seed. # Cane all kept for seed. Made no sugar.

The folowing plantations, formerly established in Sugar Culture, are almost idle; some are partly cultivated in cotton and corn, and others are abandoned entirely :—Schmidt & Zigeler; Gay & Daigre; Mrs. D. Holliday; Hotard & Labanve (two places), Slack Bros. (now Chitzens' Bank); Z. Labanve; M. K. Knox; Dupuy & Orillion (now Dalecos); Wiley Barrow (now J. H. Oglesby); Balate of Pipes; Estate of Weems; Woods & Duval (now Hanlon); Jacob McWilliams; Beard & Chopin; Telismar Tolliva; Dunean & Nottleton (now Duncan); Estate of Mitchjeltree; Geo. S. Belinger, (now McKay); J. Michel; Jos. Henry; Estate of Mrs. Yaughan; heirs of Jerse Beatty; Geo. Schwing & Son.

0

	Bbls Clean Rice, 77 78.	
	9 000	
	Yield per Acre, Bbls.	
	Acres in Rice.	
	Bbls Molas' Made, 77-87.	* * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * *
	Weight in Pounds.	220,000 97,500 120,000 9,200 9,200 9,200 1,600 1,600 6,000 6,000 1,600 1
. •	Hhds Sugar Made, 77-78.	255 88 88 88 88 88 88 88 112 123 124 125 126 126 127 128 128 128 128 128 128 128 128 128 128
BANK	Yield per Acre, Ibs.	1300 2400 11550 11600 11000 11000 11000 11500 11
1	Seed to Plant, Acres.	150 150 150 150 150 150 150 150
EAST	Acres in Cane.	888888
IBERVILLE,	Apparatus in U s o.	Vood H & Open Kettle. Vood H & Open Kettle. A Vood H & Open Kettle. A Vood St & Open Kettle. A Vood St & Open Kettle. A Vood H & Open Kettle. B rick St Open Kettle. B rick St & Open Kettle. """ """ """ """ """ """ """
18.18	Des- cript'n of S. H.	Wood Brick Brick Wood Brick Bri
OF 1	Dis- tance from	1
PARISH		Brooksville Plaquemine St Gabriel " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " "
	NAME OF PLANTATION.	(2100) 11
	NAME OF	Isaae D Brown. John O'Neil. J M Brooks. J M Brooks. T M Billings. R Humble. Felix Mattnez. Lopez Hanes. Voltaire Gomoz R Achot. Mrs F O Verbois. Felix Daigre. George Black. Lucion Bourgeois. Ren LeBlanc. Etienne Bujol. Joseph Anger. Joseph Anger. Adolphe P Babin. Mrs J A Ventress. Ans J A Ventress. Jas A Pritchard. Mrs J Gomez. Conger & Kelly. Levort Bros. Lovart Bros. Jas A Pritchard. Mrs J A Ventress. Jas A Pritchard. Brown & Dupuy. Lovort Bros. Lovort Bros. Lovort Bros. Julien Grassin. Taylor Lollanc. Dr. T Dupuy. J A Sowers.
1		NEW ORLEANS DRICE CURRENT

			63		
Bayou Goula	Tand	Bank Bank	anting on a small scale, and grind their cane at the nearest mill, for instance, at P. Landry's, T. C. Brown's will either build and grind at home, or at their neighbors' next fail. Was left in the fields; those who ground a week and more after the freeze made no sugar, but only an inferior ISI OF WEST FELICIANA.	St. Francisville 150 B&Sh St & Open Ket 60 35 42,000 ‡220	Port Hudson 155
WelcomeBayou		Ī.	eport there are some rs; some have made s s fallen off consideral	d Place.	nolia Port H.
3	S Nuberger H Gueymard W & Booto. W & Booto. Wrizona Robert Brown Mrs M J Gerelar, White Oak Mrs M J Glynn Reseue François Brun Alexandro & La- lanne.	TOTALTOTALTOTA	Nore—In the above rand A. P. Babin's, and othe The yield of sugar haquality of syrup.	*James PBowman * James PBowman V D Walsh[islan TOTAL	David C Johnson Magnolia

1	1	1 10 00		47	m:0 > 0	m .m> ===		
	Bbls Clean Rice,	875	<u>: : </u>	434	43 26 47 312	1023 43 237 274 47	215	110
	Yield per Acre, lbs.	4.51		4.3	5.35 6.7.3 7.35	5.1 4.31 4.7 4.56	3.8	2.5
	Aeres in Rice.	192		808	85.00 60 80	200 10 50 60 60 10	56	45
	Bbls Molas' Made, 77-78.	1400	306		186	630	270	30
	Weight in Pounds.	600,000	327,000		110,500	280,000	103,000	4,800
IK.	Hhds Sugar Made. 77-78.	200	172		33	533	90	13
BANK	Yield per Acre, lbs.	857			88 : : :	975	769	580
	Seed to Plant, Acres.	k 245 k 150 400	300	125	120	2.0	9	32
WEST	Acres in Cane.	64 k 850		9 09	175	325	7d 65	
PLAQUEMINES,	Apparatus in Use.	W&I Rill & G V P	B&Sh	Wood OK & Str Pan			Wood St Tr & Str P	
AQT	Des- cript'n of S. H.	B&Sh W&I	& Sk. Sh	N ood	B&Sh	B& SI	M ood S	B&Sh
	Dis- tance from N. 0.	131 181 190	des		<u> </u>	888888 888888	26½	
PARISH OF	POST OFFICE,	New Orlcans.	noannes Dema	: 2 3	3 3 3 3	3 2 2 2 2	33 3	a
	NAME OF PLANTATION.	Magnolia I Fort Leon Belle Chasso.		Augustus Oak Point	Cedar Grove.	Sarah ' Live O'kGr've	Stock Place Trial Hard Times \(\)	Star part of { ricefield }
	NAME OF PLANTER.	C J Villere P Fortier. W Stackhouse *James E Zuntz.	A Thomson & Co. Juo Kelly	r &		Agount Jones, & Sarah J. W. Ross. Live O'kGr've M. Paolini C. Escando Martin & Dobard Linke Dobard.	O Perez, Lessee Chas Bayhi	

303 190 190 258 619 33	826 828 828 828 838 84 85 85 85 85 85 85 85 85 85 85 85 85 85
7.7.7.7.7.8.2.2.2.2.2.2.2.2.2.2.2.2.2.2.	4. 7. 0000000000000000000000000000000000
455 40 40 335 80 80 6	137 3.4 45 5.4 45 5.2 82 5.2 8
469 435 250 1450 600 500 2607	00 H
160,000 160,000 45,000 336,000 307,200 215,000 1,251,000	00 112 423 507,000 Bun as one grop on Concession.
134 134 134 371 280 280 280 180	90 Con
500	doub ein
150	123
150	8 +:
K & Str Pan " " " " " " " " " " " " " " "	r & V Pam
Wood OK 6 Wood	C Chasse
28 28 Wood 30 B& Si 33 B& Si 35 B& Si 36 B& Si 36 B& Si 36 B& Si 37 B& Si 38 B& Si B& Si	44444444444444444444444444444444444444
	42444888888888888888888888888888888888
10	che
Bend 'ark ' ' ' ' '	ichel.
Vood Park """ """ """ """ "" "" "" "" "" "" ""	Point-a-la-Hache """ """ """ """ """ """ """ """ """ "
e	re Oak. Point-a-la-Hache 45 gnolia. Pointe Michel. 48 R&Sh St T. 48 48 48 48 48 48 48 48 48 48 48 48 48
* SEX :	e. Pat
W Pierce, L'o Star part Mr Prierie, L'o. Mrs B Bayhi. J A Fernandez. Alliance. J A Fernandez. Alliance. J A Pernandez. Alliance. J Borbot. St Rosalie. J Sorbot GH Comrad. Myrtle Gro GH Comrad. Oaklands. T Lanssade. Oaklands. T Lanssade. Oaklands. T Lanssade. Oaklands. T Mannsil White. Junior Celest Mannsil White. Junior Celest Mrs Grolean. Mrs Grolean. Woodland. T Ballowe & C	L's. ade. laway. laway. laway. trhelemy eeadaway. eeadaway. way. away. away. lelemy. helemy. helemy. helemy. helemy. rethelemy.
W Pierce, M. Prerez, L. Mrs. B. Baybin J. A. Fernand J. A. Fernand T. S. Wikinson G. H. Gorbetter, T. Lanssade. C. M. Doughes Mannsil Whi Bradish John Bradish John Mrs. Grelean-T. Ballowe	Bulot, Tauss E Lauss E Lauss E Lauss E Lauss A A A A A A A A A A A A A A A A A A A
	TO THE OFFICE AND THE

		Or ser							100
	Bbls Clean Rice, 77 78.	128 43	130	465 103 102 69 129	173 322 47	69 215	194 60 163 155 129	22 23	215
	Yield per Acre, lbs.	3.5	5.4	6.1 6.4 6.3 6.3	5.	4.4	7.9 6.7 5.3 6.3 4.3	4.8	3.6
	Acres in Bice.	등 라	32 32	38833	35 01	15	455888	15	09
	Bbls Molas' Made, 77-78.								
med.	Weight in Pounds.								
ontin	Hads Sugar Made, 77.78.								
KX	hield per Acre, lbs.								
BANK-Continued.	Seed to Plant, Acres.								
1. 1	Acres in Cane.								
VES, WEST	Apparatus in U se.								
OW I	Des- cript'n of S. H.								
PLAQUEMINES,	Dis- tance from N. 0.	48 48 <u>1</u>	483 49 49 49	49 49 49 49	49 49 <u>1</u> 49 <u>1</u>	50	25225	25 15	51
PARISH OF PL.	POST OFFICE.	Pointe Michel	"Steam Rice Mill Pointe Michel.	2 2 2 2	2 2 2	"	2222	"	,,
	NAME OF PLANTATION.		Franklin	Part of rice field					
	NAME OF PLANTER.	François Ancar	essee 0	G B Lewis- GeoParker. GeoParker. B Rousselle Jos Thiel Jacques Ancar I. & A Barthelemy J Jordan—	P Lyttle & Co, Lessees V Lyttle P Lyttle	$egin{array}{c} E \ Jordan - \\ F \ Lyttle, \ L'e \dots \\ F \ Espadron, \ L'e \end{array}$	places) Jacques Lyttle J Encalade Jos St Aun. V Encalade St Obin Rigand Chas Diret.	Mrs V Solis— II Ronquillo, L'e Mrs A B Hays— I Fraedode 12a	Wid St A Rigand-V Encalade, L'e.

33 39,000 80 60 112 4.5 65 65 65 65 65 65 65 65 65 65 65 65 65
33 39,000 80 80 80 80 80 80 80 80 80 80 80 80 80 8
33.000 88 88 88 88 88 88 88 88 88 88 88 88
200 33 39,000
33
590
09
222222 22222 222222 22 22222 22 22222 22 2222
Pointe Michel Richel Ri
Rigand calade Iliams Iliams In Jr on
JAmear. Wid St A. Wid St A. Mrs J Engler Wid St A. Mrs Siewa P. P. Zeno I. Fidore S. F. Treada- A Jeanfre H. Lerichte H. Lerichte H. Lerichte H. Jerichte J. J. Edgerso H. J. Edgerso J. E

w E . wi	60 113 113 115 115 115 115 115 115 115 115	172 133 133 135 130 130 130 130 130
Bbls Clean Rice, 77 78.		
Mer per Acre, Ibs.	60000000000000000000000000000000000000	44000 0000040044 00 400
Acres in Bice.	F-c-c-522151-5504888894	45,52 %458%%%88 % %%
Bbls, Molas, Made, 77.78.		2550
Weight in Pounds.		120,400
Hhds Sugar Made, 77-78.		100
her per Acre, lbs.		098
Seed to Plant, Acres.		250
Acres in Cane.		523
Apparatus in U s e .		ood O K & Str Pan
Des- eript'n of S. H.		Wood
Dis- tance from N. 0.	42444444444446666	यस स रूक्ष्मिर्द्ध स्थान
POST OFFICE.	Pointe Michel	3333 333333 3 33
NAME OF PLANTATION.		May Flower.
NAME OF PLANTER.	Ano James. Monroe Johnson. Henry Davis. Grant Henry Chas Kelly. Madison Addison. Jim Johnson. Jim Johnson. Jim Johnson. Rafe Sias. Sanl Fisher. Lancy Herbert. Lancy Herbert. T Laussade. Adrien Lanaux. Class Ballay. Alex Lassus. Ed Lassus.	Jos David— Michel, Lessec. Achille Buras. Jules Favret. Jos Chantion & Co. Patrick Lyons. Alex Chapeau. Jacques Ballay. C F Demand Ant Brans. Wm Hingle. Mrs Ruleff— Howard. J F Buras & Brans. F Buras & Brans.

_					-	-								_			_				
	118	282	128	24	54	116	108	7	150	861	707	59	တ္ကင	54	97	£	936	63	49	20728	head so
-	7.7	6.2	5.1	3.4	3.4	4.6	6.3	4.	4 4 2 4	5.5	200	4.6	- 4 0	4.4. 4.0.	4.4	4.3	4. 4 8. K	.2.	4.9		h hogs
-	188	35	35	15	000	32	25	ဂ	왕 문	4.5	3,	13	00 5	12.	हर	10	e 7.	15	01		Norm-To planters who sell their cane by the ton, credit is given for sugar at the rate of 65 fbs per ton, this being a fair average for the season, and for each hogshead so 24 blus molesses have been added.
=					-			-	•		:	::	:	<u> </u>	:	::	:	: :	:	55	, and
_							i		<u>:</u>		:		<u>:</u>	<u>.</u>	-		<u>:</u>			11355	season
-	::	::	:	::	:	: :	:	:	:	: :	:	: :	:				:			006.	the
-																				4.634.900	re for
_		::	<u>:</u>		:	<u>: :</u>		<u>:</u>	<u>:</u>	<u> </u>	÷	::	<u>:</u>	<u>: :</u>	<u>.</u>	:::	<u>:</u>	<u>: :</u>	<u>:</u>		verag
			:																	38633	fair a
-	ii	ii	:		÷			:			-		i		:		:		:		8 50
-		<u>::</u>	<u>:</u>					<u>:</u>	<u>:</u>	<u> </u>	÷	<u>: :</u>	÷	<u>: :</u>	<u>.</u>		<u>:</u>				s bei
											-		:								, thi
-	::	1:	:			: :	<u> </u>	<u>:</u>	:		<u>:</u>		÷		÷		÷		_		r tor
									<u>:</u>		<u>:</u>	<u> </u>	-		:	::	:	: :			s be
						1			:		i		i								65 Ib
						1					:		i							-	te of
																					le ra
-	<u>::</u>	<u>; ;</u>	\div	-: :	<u>:</u>	: :	 ÷	: -	÷	: :	-	: :	$\frac{\cdot}{\cdot}$	\vdots	÷	: :	$\frac{\cdot}{\cdot}$:		at th
-								;			:		•								sugar
	85 88	33	59	95	5	19	19	19	88	33	g :	26	64	64	65	28	69	8			n for
.	::	::		:	: :	: :		:	:	: :	:	::	:	: :	:	: :	:	: :	-:	:	give
			- 1			: :	- 1		•				:								lit is
											:				:						cred
		::	:	: :	:	: :	:	:			i		:			6 M					ton,
	rla,	; ;	"	;;	3 3	: ;	"	3			-				ř	KIC	i				y the
	Home Place								Buras.	*	: :	: :	3 :	: :	;	Steam Kice Mil Buras	: :	: :	Jump		ne p
-	H	::	:		: :	::		:	<u> </u>	: :	:	: :	;	: :			:	: :			eir ca
									:,		:		:		Ģ	Sun Kise					ell th
									Loo War	Ĭ :	:		;		7	E .					ho s
1								:	25	One	:						i				ers w
1	L'e		~~	<u> </u>	ch.		L'e		Merrick		:	ugh	:				00 5	-0	Cyprien Buras	TOTAL	plant
1	nnso ado, edon	ıs	1 =	Sros.	covi	calf.	a-	nd V		calf.		eck	ne	ler.	200	Son	Pela	8	uras	To	-To
	nJo Ingli Iame	Lyon Bu	rnole	H T	Vida	Met	Gr	d Sn lle a	rick	Met	nith	w L	nfre	unnn cov	Bura	Pel R	nth	y1ve	n B		Torse A
;	Bradish Johnson— Jos Englado, L'e Luke Ramedon	John Lyons	J J Pignola—	Johnson Bros.	Juan Vidacovich.	Green Metcalf Noel Buras	J J Pignola— Jack Green, I	Wilfrid Smith	Mer	Green Metcalf	Jim Smith	Andrew Decker Wm Lauterbough	A Jeanfreau	J B Gunnier	John Buras	J Bulot & Son M & J Pelas	Hyacinth Pelas	Ant Sylve & Co	V pric		Norg—To planters who sell their ca
1 :	Br.	J.	5	Jo	75	5z	5	≯ 5	}	35	J.	4≥	₹,	3	, F	٦,	H	₫ 🖵	10,		ll g
-	NEW ORLEANS PRICE CURRENT;																				

2.85 bus monasce have been added. To plantes who sell their syrup, credit is given for sugar at the rate of 3½ Bs to the gallon of syrup, and for each hogshead so made 2½ bbls molasses. In estimating the rice crops, 1 barrel rough rice is taken as equivalent to 100 fbs cloan, and a barrel of clean rice, at 230 fbs.

	Bbls Clean Rice 77-78.	2 2 2 3 4 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5
	Yield per Acre, Bbls.	000 250 200 200 200 200 200 200 200 200
	Acres in Rice.	
	Bbls Molas' Made, 77-78.	250 1104 1300 500 500 500 500 500 500 500 500 500
	Weight in Pounds.	275,000 1726,742 1726,742 153,400 163,400 76,330 137,500 1,347,500 229,000
IK.	Hhds Sugar. Made, 77-78.	88 11 12 11 18 11
BANK	Yield per Acre, lbs.	1100 1453 1300 1575 1208 1050 665 917 11210
EAST	Seed to Plant, Acres.	250 250 250 250 250 250 250 250 250 250
- 1	Acres in Cane.	
PLAQUEMINES,	Apparatus in Use.	B&Sh & St Tr & VP 16 16 16 16 16 16 16 1
LAQ	Des- cript'n of S. H.	B&&SH B& B& B& B& B& B& B& B& B& B& B& B& B&
- 1	Dis- tance from N. 0.	255288888888888888888888888888888888888
PARISH OF	POST OFFICE.	New Orleans. "" "" "" "" "" "" "" "" "" "" "" "" "
	NAME OF PLANTATION.	Or'ge Grove- Caravon. St Clair. Monplaisir. Scansdale Stella Mary Inter Promise Linevod Woodlawn " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " "
	NAME OF PLANTER.	L Fasnatch Caravon. Francois Carne Geo Garr. Ang Lesseps St Clair. Ang Lesseps Monplaisir. Ang Lesseps Monplaisir. Ang Lesseps Monplaisir. Ang Lesseps Monplaisir. B R Mathe. Carsadale SR Mathe. Carsadale SR Mathe. Many B R Sawyer Creenwood J Morgan, Radly Creen. Linwood J Morgan, Radly Carnomas & Colon D Jmond John Dymond Fanny John Dymond Fanny John Dymond Fanny John Dymond Fanny Jahone Jahone Badael Gordon Belair Brancie & Miller Union Brancie & Miller Union F Beanjenx F Beanjenx F Beanjenx F Brown

258 39 86 51 51 52 52 53 53 53 53 53 53 53 53 53 53 53 53 53	2200 215 215 376 318 3302 132 132 132 156 174	232 242 252 252 252 252 253 253 253 253 253 25	60 eed,
2. 2. 2. 2. 2. 2. 2. 2. 2. 2. 2. 2. 2. 2	0,0440,0040,00 0,000,000,000,000	0.4.0.4.0.4.4.4.4.4.0.0.0.4.4.0.0.0.4.4.0.0.0.4.4.0.0.0.0.4.0	& Cane all kept for seed,
35 35 7 7 17 31 50	46286284-188	<u> </u>	ne all k
* 500			k Ca
108,000			
06			
			_
			no sugar
			* Made no sugar
St & Open Ket			
B&Sh S Wood S			
	888888888888	69696969696444448888	3.63
	u-Hacho		
St Sopbie	Pointo-à-la-la-la-la-la-la-la-la-la-la-la-la-la-		: 5
	Poarl Union " " " "		
Sam'l Reed. Ned Johnson. Seott & Co. Narcisso. V J Morand. Wm Cross. Harlen Bradish Johnson Helle Vno.	L Forsyth. L Porsyth. L Rozalas. L Cazalas. M Royale. H Treme. M Ragns. J Doleze. Louis Griffin. Mrs F Lachaise. Adolph Frederic. Adolph Frederic.	Coccar Arroy Coccar Arroy Coccar Arroy Coccar Declared Live Dagon Dienze Dragon Pierre Dragon Pierre Ambroise Pelix Duplessis Ar Duplessis Ar Duplessis Ar Duplessis Coccar Dienze Lage Arroylet Lage Arroylet Lage Arroylet Coccar Dayant Ger Dayant Ger Dayant Ger Dayant Ger Dayant Etienne Dolzee Esidore Cossé Coss	Chelsy Taylor
Na N	PANCI BEEF	Price See See See See See See See See See S	Ch

_			
	Bbls Clean Rice 77 78.	288 100 100 100 288 288 288 288 288 288 288 288 288 2	25 404 404 404 404 404 404 404 404 404 40
	Yield per Acre, Bbls.	4.2.7.4.4.4.4.4.4.4.4.4.4.4.4.4.4.4.4.4.	
	Acres in Rice.	8818358885338	2 2 2 88 8 4 4 5 5 6 6 8 5 8 5 8 5 8 5 8 5 8 5 8 5 8 5
	Bbls Molas' Made, 77-78.		
ned.	Weight in Pounds.		
ntin	Hhds Sugar Made, 77-78.		
K-C	Yield per Acre, lbs.		
BANK-Continued.	Seed to Plant, Acres.		
	Acres in Cane.		
PLAQUEMINES, EAST	Apparatus in U s e .		
EN	Des- cript'n of S. H.		
AQU	Dis- tance from N. 0.	6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6	
PARISH OF PL	POST OFFICE:	Pointc-a-la-Hache	: 22 2222222
	NAME OF PLANTATION.		
	NAME OF PLANTER.	Bradish Johnson— C Duplessis, L'e. Arthur Jeanfrau. Jean Richarme. Manuel Ragas. Mrs Simson. H Milon. Azenor Lafrance. Est Chas Dragon. Bernard Savoic. John Lafitte. J B Dragon. D Ragas. A Lartique. Stevet Carlos— Stevet Carlos— D Way.	I Wecaleberranger P. Vinet, Le. H. Ragas, L. C. Isaam Lesly, Le. J. Johnson— R. Williams, Le. Paul Lafrance— Pierre Vinet. Hippolite Ragas. A Johnson. D. Ragas & Sons. Leonard Arroyo. Salvador Hingle. Luke Hingle. Theo Hingle.

							-																						
	54.	70	343	7/1	215	168	294	98	476	- : (132	Ş	141	106		2012	3.53	8	150	107	26	55	09	98	34	96	69	56	25.
11	4.00.0	ં	4.9		6.3					•	5.3°	ì	 	5.3		نا در ن در					6.5		4.		4 4			4.7	4.
	15	-	0,2		200	88	99	2 %	33		88	000	06	20	6	9 2	13	20	66 g	2 2	15	13	3	0,70	000	5 10	91	12	.9
		:			:		:	:		200			:	:				:	:	:	=		-					-	=
									000	000,001				-				=	-			:	-	:			-		=======================================
							•		130	ner :			_	-	_		- - - -	:	<u>:</u>	<u>: :</u>	:	:	:	:	<u>:</u>	:	<u>:</u> :	:	
						i			075	910			_	<u>:</u>			:			<u>:</u>	<u>:</u> :	: :			:	:	:	:	-
					: :	-			150	na i				<u>:</u>			:	<u>:</u>			÷	<u>:</u>			-	:	:	<u>:</u>	
									910		Ì			:		$\frac{\cdot}{\vdots}$:			-	:	-				:	-	+	
									OK & Str Pan		:					-	-			-	:					:			
					-			<u>:</u> :	poo	:	<u>:</u> ;	<u>:</u> :		<u>:</u> :	:	<u>:</u> :	<u>:</u> :		-	<u>:</u> :	<u>:</u> :		:	<u>:</u> :	:	:	<u>:</u> :	<u>:</u>	
46	46	46	46	46	94 5	40	47	47	48 W	50.	ਜ਼ ਨੇ	50	20	3	50	200	2.5	20		 ල	3.25	20	51	 25	::		? ;	2.25	
			: :	-	<u>:</u>		-	-		:	:	:		:	;	;		;	;	-	: :		_	:	:	:	:	1	
Pointe-a-la-Hache	: :	Steam Rice Mill		:	•	: :		:	: :	•	•	:	i		iirie				:										
Pointe-a				•		•	•		उ	: 3		3	"	,	Grand Prairie	: 3	"	3 :	: 3	; ;	"	"	3 3	; ;	**	**	"	"	
		Empire Parish							Bohemia									:											
Jos Fontenelle	Wrs V Barbero Schat, Martin &	Lafrance, Nicola Martin	Jordan Martin	N Dolèze Lessee	Cyrille Cossé	N Martin & Co	Max Martin		:	H E Wilson.	Est Geo W Rapp-	Mrs Mikieal—	H Williams, L'e	Can Hale The	Joe Logar	Valcourt Tabony.	Nowton Comme	Wm Williams	CJ Cannon.	Wm Branch	Algebrant	Eugene Collette	Louis Houbrough	Mrs Bowers	Peter Edgerson.	M. Johnson	H Edgerson, L'e	Philip Edgerson.	
							_			_	-	M	- 1	4	5	> 6	42	i F	0	۲,	ه د	ŧΘ	ĭ	Z	٦, t	4	4 7	7	

	Bbls Clean Rice, 77.78.	10 470	129 376 416 86	25.02 25.02 25.03	188 137 137 164	105 117 525 54	60 332 101 101 147 157 161 216 216 53 166
	Yield per Acre, lbs.	4.4	44.7.4	44.04.0 6.4 6.4	2.24	4444	44444444444444444444444444444444444444
	Acres in Rice.	100	8888	71 8 8 8 4 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8	25 14 40	2222	元∞2338888 <u>33</u> 28
	Bbls Molas, Made, 77-78.						
ned.	Weight in Pounds.						
htin	Hhds Sugar Made. 77-78.						
K-C	Yield per Acre, lbs.						
EAST BANK-Continued.	Seed to Plant, Acres.						
I.S.	Acres in Cane.						
PLAQUEMINES, EAG	Apparatus in U s e .	1 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0					
EN	Des- cript'n of S. H.						
ÄQT	Dis- tance from N. 0.	55	22.22	य य य य य	ಚಿಚಚಿಚ	88888	88288888888
PARISH OF PL	POST OFFICE.	Grand Prairie	2 2 2 2	3333	3 3 3 3 3	3 2 3 3	Buras. "" "" "" Grand Prairie
	NAME OF PLANTATION.						
	NAME OF PLANTER.	Henry Simson Staniel & Burton.	John Taylor, L'e C Mack, L'e H Wilkinson Theo Blagio	Bush, Lessee Alexi Martin Pierre Collette Jno Granison Heury Taylor	A Lauterbough Alex Hingle G W Lee J J Devos Isauc Butler	Charles Ursin H Horine Amos Anderson	Lang Bross L's Unite Bross L's Wischhus n Geo Johnson Rott Bawers Noel Bawers We Johnson Nareisse Cossé Gaspar Wingle J T Coleman

88888888888888888888888888888888888888	25683 20728 46411	dread so
<u> </u>		th hogs
8255448554758884 8 8 4 9 5 5 8 8 8 9 5 5 8 9 5 5 8 8 9 5 5 8 8 9 5 5 8 8 9 5 5 8 8 9 5 5 8 8 9 5 5 8 8 9 5 5 8 8 9 5 5 8 8 9 5 5 8 8 9 5 5 8 8 9 5 5 8 8 9 5 5 8 8 9 5 5 8 9 5 5 8 8 9 5 5 8 8 9 5 5 8 8 9 5 5 8 8 9 5 5 5 8 9 5 5 5 8 9 5 5 5 8 9 5 5 5 8 9 5 5 5 5		d for causes.
	11259 11355 22614	ls molas
	4,564,392 4,634,900 9,199,292	age for the se made 2½ bb
	3809 3863 ³ 7672 ³	ir aver rend so bs.
		ing a fa 1 hogs at 280 f
	Fast BankWest Bank	Nork—To planters who sell their cane by the ton, credit is given for sugar at the rate of 65 Bs per ton, this being a fair average for the season, and for cach hogshead so be added to be a defendence of the season, and for cach hogshead so made 2 by bis molasses. To planters who sell their symp, credit is given for sugar at the rate of 3 b b to the gallon of syrup, and for each hogshead so made 2 b bis molasses. In estimating the rice crops, 1 barrel rough rice is taken as equivalent to 100 Bs clean, and a barrel of clean rice, at 280 Bs.
288888888888888	TOTAL	or sugar at the rate o e of 3%, Bs to the gall at to 100 Bs clean, an
11111111111		oredit is given for sugar at the rattaken as equivale
Grand Prairie		ane by the ton, redit is given for el rough rice is
	L. TOTAL.	riters who sell their c ses have been adden to sell their syrup, c the rice crops, 1 barr
B Browne W Merrick Robert Franklin Joe Franklin B Michel Geo Jones Ful Solomon. Antony Jones J P Buras. J P Buras. J P Buras. M Green M Green M Green Thomas Armes. H Elsberry & Co.	TOTAL TOTAL TOTAL	Nore—To planters who sell their can made 24 bibs motoses have been added. To planters who sell their syrup, cre In estimating the rice crops, 1 barrel

	Bbls Clean Rice, 77-78.	096				1670 2170	0001				2100
	Yield per Acre, lbs.	6.50				4.77					
	Acres in Rice.	40				350					
	Rbls i Molas' Made, 77-78.	8	200	380	360		550	001 §	240 120 207	369 580 207	5073
	Weight in Pounds.	16,991	139,700	327,000	198,000		232,000	72,000	98,000 70,000 130,000	210,)v0 255,000 92,000	2,139,900
	Hhds Sugar Made, 77-78.	13	127		7. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1.		166	99	80 60 150	185 235 85 85	1814
KD.	Yield per Acre, Ibs.		200								
BERNARD.	Seed to Plant, Acres.	30			280		150		130 15 90		
	Acres in Cane.	35	28.89	360	425	++-	150	++	300	240 290 300	
OF ST.	Apparatus in U se.	gd at neighb r	Wood Steam & Ket	StTr & V Pan	Rillieux.		St Tr & V Pan Steam & Ket	3 3	3 3 3	3 33	
PARISH	Des- cript'n of S. H.	gg	Wood	no SH B&Sh	ы п п	HS ou	봈	* ;	" Wood Briek	Wood " Brick	
PA	Dis- tance from N. 0.	જ	ಜ್ಞನ್ನ	3 4 4 r	, o c	ထင္က	322	15	12	8 48	
	POST CFFICE.	New Orleans			3 3	3 3 3	St Bernard	3 3	3 3 3	3 2 3	
	NAME OF. PLANTATION.	S Dehouchel's	Hermitage	E Villere	Myrtie Grove. Story Repose	Werrit Beauregard	Pordras Hall Sebastopol	Ernestine	Kenilworth . Ducros Place. Contreras	Olivier Florissante Ysclosy	
	NAME OF PLANTER.	V Debouchel	A Baybi E Guichard G	A Bayhi F F B Fleitas C	B F Story Story We Erwin W C Erwin Repose	R Wilkinson & Co Merrit.	Est Juo Davidson Poydras Hall St Bernar L Merales Sebastopol	Generes & Co Magnolia Gr.	tison Kenilworth . Lopez Bros Ducros Place, Brown & King Contreras	F Maspero & Co. Olivier Grimmer and Estopinal Florissante Chism and Boyd. Ysclosy	Torat

Nort—Large quantities of cane were abandoned in the field, being completely spoiled by the severe freezes and subsequent unfavorable, weather, and most cane ground after the 10th or 15th of December yielded but little or no sugar. The seed cane on some plantations has burned out badly, while on others the cane has kept well and planted more than the area expected. # Made no crop. + No cane crop. * Crop of cane taken to Hermitage, and the product included in that report.

§ Estimated.

The Rice crop, as will be noticed, shows a large increase over the previous year,

RECAPITULATION

-OF-

SUGAR AND RICE CROPS FOR 1877-8.

THE FOLLOWING IS A STATEMENT OF THE TOTAL CROPS OF EACH PARISH:

PARISHES.	Hhds	Weight	Bbls	Bbls Clean
I AILISIILS.		iñ		Dors Clean
	Sugar.	Pounds.	Molasses.	Rice.
Ascension, West Bank	5,654	6,884,645	17,046	
Ascension, East Bank	4.275	5,142,900	14,589	911
Assumption, West Bank	7.813	9,030,000	17,645	1,070
Assumption, East Bank	5,610	6,756,600	12,770	1,945
Avoyelles	856	1,039,600	1,837	
Baton Rouge (West)	3,7571/2	4,228,650	12,911	
Baton Rouge (East)	2,219	2,628,100	5,472	
Feliciana (West)	35	42,000	220	
Feliciana (East)	******			
Iberville, West Bank	7,090	8,732,400	21,526	4,340
Iberville, East Bank	2,225	2,558,550	6,873	177
Iberia	4,538	5,638,200	8,750	
Jefferson, West Bank	2,61334	3,299,156	6,218	5,336
Jefferson, East Bank	818	988,757	2,273	629
Lafayette	1851/2	240,725	325	800
Lafourche, West Bank	2,661	3,020,300	7,208	7,515
Lafourche, East Bank	5,945	7,097,559	16,706	19,345
Crleans, West Bank		13,400	25	
Orleans, East Bank.	5801/2	695,315	1,383	3,819
Plaquemines, West Bank.	9 9	10,000	15	46
Plaquemines, East Bank	3.86334	4,634,900	11,355	20,728
Point Coupée.	3,809	4,564,392	11,259	25,683
Rapides	2,4141/2	2,900,600	7,707	******
St. Bernard	1,612 1,814	1,909,400	2,555	*******
St. Charles, West Bank.	3,9291/2	2,139,900	5,073	5,100
St. Charles, East Bank	1,706	4,782,300	11,983	9,446
St. James, West Bank	4,830	2,073,125	4,752	1,766
St. James, East Bank	5,256	5,492,800	15,424	13,269
St. John the Baptist, West Bank	3,774	6,008,402 4,093,018	14,975	2,040
St. John the Baptist, East Bank	3,332	3,946 850	10,538	2,868
St. Landry	1,362	1,669,200	12,149 1,866	6,949
St. Martin	2,2561/2	2,835,250	3,647	3,750
St. Mary	16,8901/2	20,774,715	29,911	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •
St. Tammany	4	4.200	175	22
Terrebonne	10,673	12,708,000	24,990	1,695
Vermillion	6751/2	885,300	983	910
Washington		000,000	113	626
				0.20
Totals	125,100	149,469,209	323,247	140,785

^{*}There was no sugar or molasses made in the Parish of East Feliciana the past year, a crop of about 4 acres of cane only being raised, which was kept for seed to plant.

RECAPITULATION

-OF-

SUGAR AND RICE CROPS FOR 1876-7.

THE FOLLOWING IS A STATEMENT OF THE TOTAL CROPS OF EACH PARISH:

			=======================================	
PARISHES.	Hhds	Weight in	Bbls	Bbls
	Sugar.	Pounds.	Molasses.	Clean Rice.
Ascension, West Bank	. 8,997	10,410,459	16,526	1,970
Ascension, East Bank		7,820,350	11,732	
Assumption, West Bank		10,615,050	12,772	2,110
Assumption, East Bank	. 7,138	8,329,500	10,457	5,662
Avovelles	1.888	2,138,800	2,867	400
Baton Rouge (West)	5,704	6,605,215	9,232	*******
Baton Rouge (East)	2,644	3,134,540	4,675	77
Feliciana (West)	. 104	122,000	215	
Feliciana (East)	. 26	31,200	34	
Iberville, West Bank	. 10,699	12,770,600	19,413	5,320
Iberville, East Bank	3,209	3,999,990	5,777	778
Iberia	5,133	6,406,565	7,403	450
Jefferson, West Bank	3,586	4,519,900	5,801	5,273
Jefferson, East Bank	1,123	1,365,650	1,593	2,240
Lafayette	190	249,015	182	1,100
Lafourche, West Bank	3,424	3,856,050	4,665	7,385
Lafourche, East Bank	7,936	9,566,250	11,633	23,420
Livingston Orleans, West Bank	11242	12,900	21	0.040
Orleans, East Bank		1,362,500	1,700	2,649
Plaquemines, West Bank		21,550 4,130,580	36	96.5
Plaquemines, East Bank	4,5221/4	5,426,600	4,147 7,778	18,932.48
Pointe Coupee	3,266	4,120,300	5,605	24,661.6
Rapides	2,103	2,628,300	2,668	•••••
St. Bernard	2,481	3,001,700	4.776	1,388
St. Charles, West Bank	5,064	5,792,660	10,981	11,553
St. Charles, East Bank	1.669	1,991,800	2,837	3,220
St. James, West Bank	7,867	9,067,057	13,432	21,935
St. James, East Bank	7,305	8,206,700	12,508	1,474
St. John the Baptist, West Bank	4,758	5,574,440	7,769	1.860
St. John the Baptist, East Bank	5,044	5,734,450	11,568	8,911
St. Landry	2,206	2,620,000	3,127	3,957
St. Martin	2,307	2,978,950	2,713	
St. Mary	19,5121/4	24,161,831	28,052	1,350
St. Tammany	2	2,400	520	26
Terrebonne	12,551	15,107,100	18,287	1,740
Vermillion	8481/2	1,079,278	891	1,406
Washington	1	1,200	302	350
Totals	169 997	194,963,430	264,695	161,694.58
A ((COII)	100,001	134,300,430	204,095	101,094.58

EXPORTS OF SUGAR AND MOLASSES

FROM

Brashear (Morgan City), La., During 1878.

The following statement of vessels cleared from Brashear, La., with Sugar and Molasses, has been kindly furnished us by the Collector at that port:

DATE.	NAME OF VESSEL	CARGO.	DESTINATION.
Jan. 14, 1878	Schooner R. W. Brown }	668 hhds Sugar }	Charleston, S. C
Jan. 22, 1878	Schooner P. C. Schultz.	1479 bbls Molasses 2 kegs Syrup }	New York
Feb. 2,1878	Schooner Jefferson }	459 hhds Sugar} 376 bbls Molasses.}	New York
Feb. 28, 1878	Schooner Crissie Wright }	275 hhds Sugar } 630 bbls Molasses. }	Baltimore
Feb. 22, 1878	Schooner J. C. Sweeney }	440 hhds Sugar } 753 bbls Molasses. }	Baltimore

PROPORTION

OF THE

Crops of Louisiana Sugar, Molasses and Rice,

FBOM SEPTEMBER 1, TO MARCH 22, DURING THE PAST THREE YEARS.

YEAR.	of	at	Total Crop of MOLA'SES	a.t.	Total Crop of RICE.	Received at N. Orleans.
1877-78	125,100	98,318	323,247	297,681	140,785	110,933
1876-77	163,837	126,959	264,695	236,518	161,694	147,897
1875-76	139,501	113,586	238,334	213,972	190.408	134,689

To INSURE LARGE CROPS Use

THE STANDARD

FERTILIZER

OF THE SOUTH!

Ştern's Raw Hone Snpen Phosphate

----AND-----

PURE GROUND BONE.

In offering the well known Fertilizers, manufactured by the STERN'S FERTILIZER AND CHEMICAL MANUFACTURING COMPANY, to the planting community the coming season, we respectfully solicit your patronage.

We make for Sugar Planters specially the celebrated GEORGE VILLE ENGRAIS No. 5, according to his formula, and which we guarantee to come up fully to his standard

upon analysis.

OUR RAW BONE SUPER PHOSPHATE AND PURE GROUND BONE, made upon scientific principles, applicable to agriculture, have no superior as an effective and economical agent to enrich the soil. In regard to their purity and efficiency we refer to our numerous patrons and consumers throughout the South, who have tested and unanimously endorsed our Fertilizers as the most reliable commercial Fertilizer of the age.

Our long and tried experience, combined with extensive facilities, gives us superior advantages over all competitors in

the trade.

Dr. Joseph Albrecht, whose reputation as a thorough Chemist is well established, and personally superintends the Manufacturing Department, and spares neither expense nor labor in the production of a Super Phosphate which restores to the soil the mineral nourishment withdrawn from it by cultivation.

As a Cotton, Sugar and Cereal Producer, it stands preeminent. All we desire is a trial and comparison with the many worthless imitations sold elsewhere under the name of Fertilizers, Guano, etc.

Stern's Raw Bone Super Phosphate.

We Annex our Price List for Cash or Approved City Acceptance:

George Ville Engrais No. 5	00
Stern's Raw Bone Super Phosphate, per ton of 2000 lbs.\$60	00
Ammoniated Super Phosphate, per ton\$45	00
Stern's Fine Ground Bone, per ton of 2000 fbs\$15	00
Compost to mix with Stable Manure or Cotton Seed\$37	50
T	

Put up in bags of 200 fbs each net.

We allow a liberal discount to purchasers of large quantities
on above prices.

Our facilities for the manufacture of

BONE BLACK

OF ALL GRADES,

SULPHURIC, NITRIC AND MURIATIC ACID,

----ALSO----

Copperas & Neats Foot Oil,

ARE UNSURPASSED,

To which we invite the attention of close buyers and solicit your orders.

FACTORY on Frenchmen Street, near Marigny Canal,
WAREHOUSE on Elysian Fields Street, opposite Pontchartrain Railroad Depot.

For further information apply at our office,

No. 14 UNION STREET,

C. M. SORIA, President.

PAUL ROBELOT, Secretary and Treasurer.

NEW HAVEN, CONN., February 5th, 1878.

DEAR SIR:

We desire to call your attention to a

Special Fertilizer,

prepared for Sugar Cane, which we desire to introduce among the cane producers of your section. We have carefully studied the requirements of this crop, and for several years have supplied this Fertilizer to parties in the West India Islands, with such gratifying success, that, while our sales were quite limited at first, last season the demand was more than double that of the previous one, and our correspondents inform us that they will require, the coming season, not less than three times the quantity supplied them last year. These facts lead to the conclusion that the application of our Fertilizer has been profitable to purchasers.

Experience shows that while the application of ammoniacal manures (cotton seed for instance), will produce a vigorous growth, the cane, so grown, is lacking in saccharine, showing that other elements are necessary. After a thorough investigation of the matter, and acting upon the best scientific authority, we have compounded a Fertilizer which we believe contains the essential elements required to produce a good growth of rich cane.

Our "Pine Island Guano," combines Ammonia, Potash, Phosphoric Acid, Magnesia, Lime, and Alkaline Salts.

We ask a fair trial of it this season, in comparison with any other fertilizer, confident it will secure large orders from you in the future.

We take pleasure in calling your attention to the Card below.

Respectfully,

QUINNIPIAC FERTILIZER CO.

Having full confidence in the integrity and experience of the QUINNIPIAC FERTILIZER COMPANY, as manufacturers, I have no hesitation in commending the "Pine Island Guano" to the Cane growers of this section, and shall be pleased to receive orders for the same. Price \$40, cash, per ton of 2000 lbs.

H. W. MONTGOMERY,

160 Common Street, New Orleans, La.

New Haven, Conn., February 5, 1878.

DEAR SIR:

We invite your attention to the

Pine Island Ammoniated Phosphate

which we are manufacturing for Cotton growing. It is not our intention to place, this season, more than a few tons in your section. What we desire is that a few leading planters may test its merits in comparison with others, assured that a trial of this kind will be a better method to introduce it and create a demand for it than the solicitations of agents, or highly colored advertisements.

Wherever it has been tried, it has made its way to the front rank. For instance: in Raleigh, N. C., our sales have increased from tentons, in 1875, to over one thousand tons the present season; and there is no reason why it should not be as efficient on the same crop elsewhere.

We take pleasure in calling your attention to the Card below.

Respectfully,

QUINNIPIAC FERTILIZER CO.

----;o;-----

Having full confidence in the integrity and experience of the QUINNIPIAC FERTILIZER COMPANY, as manufacturers, I have no hesitation in commending the "Pine Island Ammoniated Phosphate" to lhe Cotton Planters of this section, and shall be pleased to receive their orders. Price \$40, cash, per ton of 2000 lbs.

H. W. MONTGOMERY,

160 Common Street, New Orleans, La.

Cane Wagons & Carts.

Bodley Brothers, MANUFACTURERS

Factory at Wheeling, W. Va.

Repository, 127 & 129 Common St., New Orleans,

Between St. Charles and City Hotels.

MANUFACTURERS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION OF

Wagons & Carts, Cane Wagons,

CANE CARTS,

Ox Carts, Bagasse Carts, Timber Wheels,

SMALL CARTS of all sizes,

WHEELBARROWS of every style.

AXLE GREASE, a superior article.

SPOKES, FELLOES, SHAFTS, WAGON MATERIAL.

PLATFORM SPRING WAGONS

For Family Riding or Delivering Goods.

FERTILIZING MACHINES,

(With an attachment for sowing Cow Peas). The only successful distributor of Cotton Seed Meal in operation.

STUBBLE DESTROYING MACHINES. Machines for Cutting Down Corn Stalks.

Will Manufacture any Agricultural Implement that will Benefit the Planting Community, and request a correspondence with Inventors.

We will keep a full assortment of the well known JUDSON GOVERNORS, with speeder attachment.

Being interested in the THIBODAUX FOUNDRY, we are prepared to furnish Mills, Engines, Doctors, Draining Wheels, and General Machine Work.

This is the oldest, largest and most reliable Wagon House in the South; carry an immense stock of Seasoned Timber; have unsurpassed facilities for manufacturing; with ample means, we can supply any demand and meet all competition.

We respectfully solicit your patronage.

[From the New York Shipping and Commercial List ,

Sugar Trade

OF THE

UNITED STATES.

ANNUAL STATEMENT, SHOWING THE IMPORT AND CONSUMPTION OF RAW SUGAR.

For the year ending December 31, 1877, (exclusive of California and Oregon.)

RECEIVED AT NEW YORK.	1877.							
	Hhds.	m	DLI.	Bxs.		Total		
From Cuba.				&c.	&c.	Tons.		
" Porto Rico	353915 20925	9792 311	1939	112382				
6 Demerara	12683				67250	11497		
Barbadoes	3149		1774		1736			
6 St. Croix	1634		235		••••	1061		
" Martingue and Guadaloupe					688			
" *Trinidad Island, Jamaica & other Br. W. Indies. Other West Indies and Mexico		4923				12067		
66 Brazil	. 1662	_	2098 92		34193 528390			
" Manilla, and other Ports in Phillipine Islands		••••			1531322			
" China					195640			
" Java Calcutte and other Fest Indice				••••	22701	4120		
" Calcutta and other East Indies	====	1000	••••	••••	48682			
TEuropean and other Foreign Ports.	5184	1298	916	292	87427	9641		
Total Receipts of Foreign direct	465824	16976	20815	114319	2744001	110010		
Add Receipts of Melado	15245	91						
	-							
Received from Texas	481069				2744091			
Received from Louisiana.	509 12901	• • • •	45 313		128	236		
Received from other Coastwise Ports	3310	52	738			6948 1986		
				-				
Total Receipts	497789	17119			2748396			
Add Stock, January 1, 18:7				-	92240			
Total Supply	512864	17110	20011	1.49604	2840696	474098		
Deduct Exports to for'gn ports, & shipments)	012001	1.110	20011	12004	201000	±14900		
inland to Canada, incl'ing lots in transitu.	3709	\$18	665	3348	1519	1483		
		10001						
Deduct Stock, January 1, 1878	509155	16301			2839117 113449			
Deduct Stock, valuary 1, 10th.	20100	••••	• • • • •	0599	110449	20408		
Taken from this Port for Consumption in 1877	485397	16301	21246	132947	2725668	452995		
Cons. in 1877, as above tons452,995—of which, Foreig	n rea'd	direct	and ac	o ot vivia	tong	445011		
Consamption in 1876431.852—of which.	11 TOC 4	46	and co	001 M 100	tons	428683		
Increase in 1877tons 21,143 Increase in C	on. of	For. in	1877.		tons	17128		
Deliveries for Refining and Consumption in 1877 Deduct exports of Refined by sea and to Canada in 1877.	•••••	• • • • • •	• • • • • •	••••••	.tons4	152,995		
Deduce exports of heumon by sea and to Canada in 1811.			•••••	•••••		21,263		
Aetual consumption of Raw Sugar in 1877					.tons	125,732		
Consumption in 1876, deducting exports of Refined				• • • • • •	.tons4	112,208		
Increase in 1877					4	10.501		
*Including 7453 tons from Trinidad Islands, 2029 from Antique Navia St. Lucia St. Vitts for	n Jama	tica, a	nd 258	5 tons	from St	. Vin-		
cent, Antigua, Nevis, St. Lucia, St. Kitts, &c. †Including 63,636 bags Beet Root Sugar,								
Tanadania sojoso bago Boot Moot Sugar,								

			18	76			
RECEIVED AT NEW YORK.	Hhds.		Bbls.	D 1	Bags.	Total. Tons.	
From Cuba. " Porto Rico. " Demerara. " Barbadocs.	\$6185 17635 5635 5074	9702 81 117 398	1616 3308 2085	2616 7	196641 267 32268 932	9658 7806	
" St. Croix." Martinique and Guadaloupe Trinidad Island, Jamaica, & other Br. W Indies. Other West Indies and Mexico	1146 21791 4~20 1651	71	266 3809 3922 388 177	1461	1967 27864 251861	18004 8951 3358 17172	
"Brazil. Manilla, and other Ports in Phillipine Islands Java Other East Indies. *European, and other Foreign Ports	14860	2409	3580	8547	1113397 16440 6409 136658	2938 254 19348	
Total Receipts of Foreign direct †Add Receipts of Melado	45879° 4000:		1942(271611	178470	112181	
Received from Texas	1 13760		10 197	••••	1784700	7087	
Received from other Coastwise Ports	1719		19675		1869480	439199	
Total Receipts. Add Stock, January 1, 1876 Total Supply Deduct Exports to foreign ports, and shipments inland	18782 533261	15428	19675	8210 281875	118098	18646 457845	
Deduct Exports to foreign ports, and shipments inland to Canada, including lots in transitu	0.00				-		
Deduct Stock, January 1, 1877	524492 15075	••••	• • • • •	28325		18702	
Taken from this Port for Consumption. 1876	n, rec'	ons. of	foreign	to to n in 18	ons 76tons	.423197 .423197	
Deliveries for Refining and Consumption in 1876 Deduct exports of Refined by sea and to Canada in 1876 Actual Consumption of Raw in 1876 Consumption in 1875 Deduct exports of Refined in 1875.					tons	412,208 ,426,932 ,21,594	
Actual Consumption of Eaw in 1875							
GENERAL STATEMENT. RECEIPTS OF FOREIGN SUGAR IN THE UNITED STATES.							
From January 1, to December 31, 1877.	1	Hhds & Tcs.	Rhie	Bxs. &c.	Bags,	Total Tons.	
At New York, Boston, Portland and other Eastern Ports, Philadelphia, Baltimore, New Orleans, Other Southern Ports,		498186 107926 16695 35892 50555 15461 1591	4579 1662 286	1865 988 2042 4497 19963	5464 83309 3456	114021 10402 38298 22021 18267	
					100000	040400	

27929 173796 4233865 666744 737796 6890 679226 50639 Deduct Stock at all the Ports, January 1, 1878......

The above statement of stocks does not include Raw Sugar held by Refiners.

Tierces and barrrels reduced to hogsheads

Deliveries of Foreign for consumption in 1877, as above Deduct Exports of Befined by sea and inland to Canada from	all Por	ts in 1	377	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	38,911			
Actual consumption of Foreign Raw Sugar in 1877 in 1876		•••••		•••••	577, 194 581,3 6 9			
Decrease in 1877								
Consumption of Foreign in 1877								
Total Consumption of Foreign and Domestic, Raw Sugar in	Total Consumption of Foreign and Domestic, Raw Sugar in 1877							
Increase in 1977	• • • • • •	•••••	• • • • • •	•••	7,825			
From January 1, to December 31, 1876.	Hhds & Tes.		Bxs. &c.	Bags.	Total Tons.			
At New York, direct	97883	5815 1911	13432 981 3976 4892	344 40558	79377 12067 26758 23268			
Other bouthern Ports, "	1342	1732						
Total Receipts	723558 34194	81110	345546 17972	2435365 422396	592153 46814			
Total Supply. Deduct Exports and Shipments, Inland, to Canada, from all the Ports, in 1874, including lots in transitu for Canada	757752 985		363519 10348	2857761 6276	638967 8020			
Deduct Stock at all the Ports, January 1, 1877		••••	32385	285148 5 184366	25277			
Total Consumption of Foreign in 1876	729349	29482	320785	2667119	605670			
*Tierces and barre's reduced to hogsheade. Deliveries for consumption of Foreign in 1878, as above Deduct exports of Refined from all Ports in 1876 by sea and in	land to	Lanad	la	tons	605,670 24,301			
Actual Consumption of Foreign Raw Sugar in 1876								
Deer last in 1876								
Total Consumption of Foreign and Domestic Raw Sugar in 18								
/ Decrease in 1876								

The campaign that has just closed was productive chiefly of disappointments, being, upon

The campaign that has just closed was productive chiefly of disappointments, being, upon the whole unprofitable to both the great interests, the importing and the refining. Early in the year, the outlook was decidedly towards an unusually high range of prices, inasmuch as stocks in all the consuming countries were about 130,000 tons less than at the begining of 187%, and the deficiency in the Cane and Beet Sugar crops together for 1876-77 was about 3.0,000 tons short of the yield of the previous season, thus making a total deficiency in the average supply of over 400,000 tons. The statistical position, then, during the early months of the year under review, was exceedingly stron; and pointed unmistakably to extreme values. But sufficient stress was not laid upon one potential factor in the calculation. The industries of this country and of Europe were to a great extent prostrate, the ability of the masses to consume was consequently greatly curtailed, even at ordinary prices, and the fact was strikingly exemplified during May, June and July, when a high range of values prevailled, and the consumption steadily declined far below that of the previous year. It was not until toward the close of the year, when prices, under a pressure of heavy stocks and diminished deliveries, rapidly gave way and descended to a normal level, that consumption rallied, and, at the lower values that then ruled, nearly closed the before wide gap that existed.

The extreme prices that ruled for the article from May until July had the inevitable effect of the extreme prices that ruled for the article from May until July had the inevitable effect of the extreme prices that ruled for the article from May until July had the inevitable effect of The extreme prices that ruled for the article from May until July had the mevitable enect of drawing out supplies from unexpected and distant sources; large quantities of sugar were received at our ports from the far East that had never hitherto contributed to our wants, and in some instances the Cuba product, after voyaging to England, was reshipped thence to our markets. The result was that, notwithstanding largely deficient crops in the chief producing countries, the receipts at our ports for 1877 were 54,364 tons gr ater than those of 1876, and the year closed with a stock of 25,382 tons, or 100-33 32 cent larger than that held at the close of 1876.

It will be seen, by referring to the preceding tables, that the imports of Foreign Sugar into the United States (exclusive of the States on the Pacific) for the year ending December 31, 1877, were

646,499 tons, against receipts in 1876 of 592,153 tons, and 662,672 tons in 1875, being an increase in the receipts of 1877 over those of 1876 of 54,346 tons, or 9-17 per cent, and that the consumption of Sugar of Foreign origin in 1877 (deducting exports of Refined as well as Raw) was 577,194 tons, against a consumption in 1876 of 581,369 tons, being a decrease in the actual United States consumption of 1877, as compared with that of 1876, of 4175 tons, or 0.71 per cent. Thus the deliveries of Foreign Sugar for home consumption in 1877 were smaller than before since 1872.

The following statement exhibits the consumption of the country for the past twenty-six years:

CANE SUGAR CONSUMED IN THE UNITED STATES.

7	2002200			
	E	OREIGN AND		FOREIGN AND
1	FOREIGN.	DOMESTIC.	Foreign.	DOMESTIC.
1877	tons 577, 194	666,194	1864tons.192,660	220,660
1876	561 369	638, 869	1863231,398	284,308
1875		685,352	1862241,411	432,411
1874	661 869		1861241,420	363,819
1878	569 795		1860296,250	415,281
			1859239,084	431,184
1872	550 714	699 914	1858	388, 492
1871	400 000	520,600	1857241,865	280,765
1870		400 000	1856171,616	378,760
		400 500	1056 109 607	
		469,018	1800	
1866	383,178			
1865	345,8(9	350,809	1852196,558	315,217
1869	446,533 378,068 383,178	469,513 400,568 391,678	1855 192,607 1854 150,854 1858 200,610 1852 196,558	377, 752 385, 298 372, 989 315, 217

The deficiency in the cane harvest throughout most of the West India Islands in 1877, was necessarily followed by decreased shipments of Molasses to the United States, and consequently the quantity of Molasses converted into Sugar last year was much smaller than that so converted in 1876. Refiners were compelled to suspend operations, for want of a pplies, at an early period of the season, and upon the whole the results were not as satisfactory as the returns have been in some former years. We estimate the quantity of Molasses taken in 1877 for conversion into Sugar, from the five ports, Portland, Boston, New-York, Philadelphia and Baltimore at 172,000 hhds., yielding about 35,500 tons Fugar, against 210,000 hhds taken in 1876, yielding 43,600 tons.

For obvious resons, it is difficult to gather reliable figures relative to the crop of Maple Sugar, but hittle of it comparatively being brought to market. The estimates as usual are very wide, ranging from 9000 to 14,000 tons; it is quite certain, however, that the yield of last year was less than that of 1876, and the crop is steadily falling off each succe deing year. After collating the seant information that we have been able to obtain, we do not feel justified in placing the yield of the Maple tree in 1877 at over 12,000 tons.

The culture of the Beet Root for sugar purposes, though apparently opening a wide and profitable field, progresses very slowly, and continues to be confined chi fly to California. It is evident that many years will eapse at the best before Beet Sugar will form any considerable portion of our consumption.

one consumption.

Sanguine expectations were at one time indulged respecting the Forgo Cane, which can be cultivated successfully in most of the States of the Union, but the culture of this plant of late years has extended very slowly, if at all, and the crop of this Cane is now chiefly converted into byrup for use on the farm, so that very little Sugar was made from it last year.

The cane crop of Louisiana for 1876-77 was larger than before since 1861, the yield of that State for the crop year being placed at 169,331 hhds, against 144,146 hhds, season of 1875-76.

Early in the Autumn of 1877, the prospects for a yield exceeding that of the previous year were very promising, but shortly after grinding commenced severe frosts greatly injured the cane, and since than the estimates have been steadily shrinking until now they are generally below 150-000 hhds, some authorities placing the crop as low as 125,000 hhds. Previous to 1862 the Louisiana crop formed a very c usiderable portion of the consumption of the country, but now with the great decline in the yield of that State, and the very large increase in the consumption of Sugar the production of Louisiana has cea-ed to occupy that important position in statistics that it occupied in former years. The crop is mostly consumed in the districts bordering on the Mississippi, and for the Allantic Ports it has chiefly this significance, that a small crop means some increase in the demand here from the West, for other Sugar, and a full yield curtails correspondingly this demand.

The consumption of Foreign Sugar in the States on the Pacific was a little larger in 1877 than in 1876. Oregon receives very little of the article direct, deriving supplies chiefly from San Francisco. It will be seen by the following statement that the withdrawals from that port for consumption in 1877 were 29,556 tons Cane Sugar against 28,300 tons in 1876. The reciprocity treaty with the Sandwich Islands has undoubtedly assisted in this result.

the Sandwich Islands has undoubtedly assisted in this result.

The following statement shows the import and consumption of Sugar at San Francisco for the year ending December 31, 1877:-

Received from—	21,224,504
Hawaiian Islands	18,00 3,683
ManilaBatavia	7,440,603
China	6,358,806
Central America	876,781
Peru	37,979
Calcutta	3,655,825
Total	57,603,181
Stock, January 1, 1877	9,769,383
Total supply	67,372,514
Stock, January 1, 1878	1,165,465
Consumption	66,207,049

Having thus reviewed the various sources of supply, the following may be accepted as a very close approximation to the consumption of Raw Sugar in the United States for the year ending December 31, 1877.

Cane Sugar consumed in the United States on the Atlantictons	666,194
Cane Sugar consumed in the United States on the Atlanto. In the states and Territories on the Pacific. Of Sugar made from Molasses	35,500
Of Sugar made from Molasses	12,000
Of Maple Sugar Of Domestic Beet Root, Sorgo, &c	2000
tons	745.250
Total tons	745,269
Decreasetons	10

Referring now more particularly to the movements of the staple at this Port, we find that our share of the business did not quite come up last year to that which we enjoyed in 1876. In that year we received a fraction over 12 per cent of the whole import into the United States, while last year the proportion fell to 69-15 % cent. Baltimore received 64-59 % cent more last year than the year before, and Boston 43-64 % cent more. On the other hand, there was a decrease at Portland and the other Eastern Ports, taken toge her; also, Philadelphia and at New Orleans. The importations at the other Southern Ports were a 'rifle larger in 1877 than in 1876.

By referring to the tabular statement it willbe seen that the receipts of Foreign and Domestic Sugar at this Port in 1877 were 456,234 tons against receipts of 439,199 tons in 1876, while the deliveries for consumption in 1877 (exclusive of exports of Refined), were 425,732 tens, against deliveries for \$142,268 tons the previous year, being an increase in the consumption proper of 13,544 tons, or 3-28 % cen', leaving the stock at the close of the year 1756 tons, or 9-97 % cent larger than that left over December 31, 1876. Thus the deliveries from this Port for consumption in 1877 were larger than for any previous year in the history of the trade, with the exception of 1874.

than that left over December 31, 1876. Thus the deliveries from this Fort for consimption in 1874 were larger than for any previous year in the history of the trade, with the exception of 1874. The importations during the year under review, show, as compared with those of 1876, a large increase from Demerara, Brazil, the Philippine Islands, Java, China and other East Indies, Trinidad, Jamaica and other British West Indies, and a slight gain for the French Islands, Porto Rico and St. Croix. On the other hand, there was a large decrease in the receipts from Cuba (34,984 tons), a slight falling off in those from Barbados, and a considerable decline in those from Europe, &c. The following statement shows the

DELIVERIES OF FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC SUGAR AT THIS PORT FOR THE PAST

TWENTY-FOUR YEARS.

	1977 tons 495 789	1871tons.323,785	1865tons.213,568	1859tons.190,185
ı	1875426,932	1869204,579	1869 219.330	1856
	1872331,025	1866227,134	1860213,325	1854149,028

The fluctuations in prices during the year under review were wide and frequent.

The average value of the chief consuming kinds for 1877 was above the average of 1876.

Cuba Muscovado was 41 cents \$\frac{100}{100}\$ ib. above the average of the previous y ar, and 92 cents. higher than in 1875; Poto Rico 43 cents higher in 1877; Brown Havana, Nos. 10 @ 12, 42 cents;

Manila 30 cents, and Brazil 33 cents higher. Prices began to rise in April, the short crop accounts from the West Indies being at that time confirmed, and reached culminating points in June, then gradually and steadily declined up to the close of the year.

The importation of Sugar in 1877 was not attended with flattering results, the profits that were realized during the era of high prices being swept away by the flood of receipts and consequent large decline in market values later on.

Neither did the refining interest fare any bet'er, for this industry was compelled to wrestle with very slender returns; when Sugar was rapidly advancing, refiners stocked lightly, and sold their product at relatively lower prices than they could replenish at upon re-entering the market, and the position was but little improved when the downward turn came, for values of Raw Sugar were almost constantly relatively as high, or higher, than were those ruling during this period for the orefined article. the refined article.

The competition among refiners has also been very keen, the margin between cost and sale extremely narrow, and the Government did not help the matter any when it reduced, unduly, it is claimed, the rate of drawback on Sugar for shipment abroad.

This measure greatly checked the large export trade previously enjoyed, bringing it nearly to a stand, and over-production was the natural result.

a stand, and over-production was the natural result.

A combination of these depressing elements caused a stoppage, during the closing months of the year, of a number of refineries, and reduced the cutturn of refined goods nearly one-half.

The agitation of a radical change in the mode of levying duty on Raw Sugar tends further to embarass the refining interest, and envelop the presecution of this business in doubt and besitation. It is proposed, in the adjustment of a new tariff, to impose a uniform duty on Sugar of all grades and cost, the advocates of this measure resting upon the simplicity of such a tariff, and the impossibility of losses to the Government by "fraudulent coloring," arguing also that the producing countries will then expend more labor in the manufacture, and send us Sugar of higher grades to meet the change of duty.

ong countries will then expend more labor in the manuacture, and sorted to bugget a factor to meet the change of duty.

On the other side, the refining interest, and a portion of the importing interest also, maintain that with our perfect machinery and appliances Sugar can be clarified or whitened cheaper here than in any other country; that a specified and uniform duty on Raw Sugar would discriminate largely in tavor of high grades as against the lower qualities, with the effect of shutting out of her markets, to a very great extent, if not wholly, the heavy common descriptions now so largely imported, the purifying of which yields profitable employment directly to many thousands of skilled and unskilled laborers, besides the large auxiliary assistance needed of machinists, coopers, &c.

The uniform duty would unquestionably have the effect of diminishing the importation of low grades Sugar, particularly those classes that undergo a long and an expensive transportation, and the product of the Philippine Islands, China, the British East Indies, and to some extent Brazil would, under its adverse discrimination, find little or no favor in the markets of the United

It is claimed that the tendency of this state of things would make Sugar dearer, restrict the consumption, reduce the income of the Government from this source, inflict a further blow upon our already depressed navigati a interest, falling with especial severity upon the large amount of tonnage engaged in the commerce of the India's as, and prostrate an industry now one of the forest.

tonnage engaged in the commerce of the India s'as, and prostrate an industry now one of the foremost and one of the most important in the country.

Inasmuch as un'er the present tariff Sugar yields to the Government an annual revenue of about thirty-two millions dollars, or nearly one-third the total collections from Foreign imports, a radical change in it should not be lightly made.

The color standard has been found to be the most satisfactory standard in all the European States after centuries of experience, was always the standard in England up to the time that country abolished the duty on Sugar, and it may well be doubted if a change from this standard here would be accompanied with satisfactory results.

While it is yet early in the season to forecast with certainty the crop results of most of the producing countries in the Western hemisphere for the present year, nevertheless an approximation may be arrived at and to this end we hafle corresponded with the most reliable and conservative authorities in the cane growing countries.

authorities in the cane growing countries.

As our chief dependence for supplies is upon Cuba, the greatest interest necessarily attaches to As our chief dependence for supplies is upon Cuba, the greatest interest necessarily attaches to the crop of that island. At the present writing the prospects are extremely favorable for a erop for 1878 considerably larger than that made in 1877. The export for last year was about 481,000 tons against about 566,000 tons in 1876, at 4 700,000 tons in 1875; the erop now being made is pitched at 540@550,000 tons, some authorities even naming 580,000@590,000 tons. The yield, however, is still snbject to atmospheric and other influences which may reduce very materially these figures. Owing to the steady decrease in plantution laborers and the disturbed state of the Island, the prospect for a strength of the prospect for a few or the larger and strip of few may read upon the larger ways the larger and strip of few may read upon the larger ways the larger and the disturbed state of the Island, the prospect for a

to the steady decrease in plantution laborers and the disturbed state of the Island, the prospect for a return to the large production of former years is, to say the least, very doubtful.

Porto Rico, the next Island in importance, yielded last year 55,600 tons, against 61,400 tons in 1876, The prospects are flattering for a considerable increase the present year. 118 @120,000 hhds are expected and our correspondent adds "if the weather remains as favorable as now these figures may be increased."

The two French Islands made a crop in 1877 of about 170,000 hhds, the present expectation is that for the present year a yield of 200,000 hhds will be reached. Barbados turned out in 1877 47,852 hhds, against 87,795 hhds in 1876; the present crop will be fully up to, if it does not exceed that of last year; grinding commenced early.

44,532 hads, against \$1,750 hads in 150; the present crop will be lully up to, it it does not exceed that of last year; grinding commenced early.

The prospects for the Island of Trinidad are very favorable for a crop far beyond an average, which, on a basis of the past five years, may be stated at 55,000 hhhs; the present estimates are about 65,000 hhds or over. In the Southern districts the cane is short, and only an average crop is expected, but in all the districts of Naparimo the cane was never in better order, and a very large yield is looked for.

Taking the lesser Antilles separately, the yield is without much influence, but grouped, their crop is by no means inconsiderable. St. Croix yielded last year 5000 hhds, this year the outturn will probably be 7 @ 80 0 hhds. St. Kitts made a crop last year of 5000 hhds, which was far below the average, for the present year a yield of 12,000 hhds is expected. St. Lucia and Antigua each made last year ahout 10,000 hhds, and a crop for this year equal to, or perhaps slightly in excess of these flagues is looked for these figures, is looked for.

The crop of St. Vincent is early, and promises to be up to the full average.

Dominica made about 3800 hhds in 1877, and expects 4300 hhds this year.

Granada turned out 3500 hhds last year; the crop now being made will be less, as the planters abandoning the culture of the Cane for that of Cocoa, finding the latter crop to be most profita-

The reports from Guiana, both Dutch and British, are unfavorable. Surinam will export this year considerably less than last year; the crop that finds an outlet through Demerara for 1877 was 105 @ 110,000 hhds, but in consequence of a long and severe drouth, a deficiency on these

Brazil in the crop year 1876-77, made a very large yield, estimated at 205 @210,000 tons, but the Sugar producing districts have this season suffered greatly for want of rain, and consequently the estimates for the present crop are down to 150,000 tons, with the prospect for the next season very unfavorable, owing to this great lack of moisture.

From the more distant Cane growing countries the advices are, upon the whole, less definite.

The Philippine Islands and Cbina promise not more than an average crop. Java reports a yield for this season of 10@15 per ct short of last year, and the two Islands, Mauritius and Reunion, the yield of which, however, have rather an European than an American significance, expect a crop for this season of 160,000 tons, which is a smaller one than that made the previous season.

Having thus reviewed the promised supply of Cane Sugar for the present campaign, there only remains to consider that important crop, the European Beet Sugar yield for 1877-78. Up to the present time, the prospects are very favorable for a large increase over the previous short crop; the best authorities estimate the crop now being made at 1,275,09 tons, against 1,059,233 tons marketed season of 1876-77, 1,343,839 tons in 1875-76, and 1,165,356 tons in 1874-75.

The consumption of Cane and Beet Sugar for all Europe for the year ending November 1, was

18	77. 1886.	1875.	1874.
Tons		1,527,924 360,535	1,588,362 319,596

With stocks in all the consuming countries 1st inst, much larger than at the same time last year, a net increase promised in the cane crop of 1878 of 180 @200,000 tons, an increase in the present crop of Bect Sugar of 200,000 tons, and everywhere a diminished consumption, the outlook, unless the industries of the world be aroused from the stuper now prevailing, does not encourage the expectation of anything beyond very moderate, if not low, prices for Sugar during the year now entered upon.

				r 91					
An em	inent Euro	pean author	rity submits	the fo	llowi	ng stateme	nt :		
2221 0311		•	PRODU	TION	OF	SUGAR.			
					Beet		Cane.		Total.
				.tons.	950.00	00	1,660,750		2,610,750
876	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •			1,	310,6	23	1,550,760 1,710,763 1,848,956 1,811,826 1,599,064 1,661,884		3,161,383
875	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •			1,	145,8	5	1,710,763		2,856,648
070				1,	164,2	18	1,848,956		3,013,234
818	• • • • • • • • • • •	••••		1,	177,9	00	1,811,826	•	2,989,726 2,527,339
071					928,2	75	1,599,064		2,604,414
070					942,5	30	1,661,884		2,004,414
Troot Brit	ain		tons.90	0,000	Swe	den and No	rway	1	tens.20,000
Jormany	аш		31	5,000	Port	markzerlandeceeish Colonies	• • • • • • • •		15,000
France			27	5,000	Den	mark	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	11,000
Precio			25	0,000	Swit	zerland	••••		3,000
Anstria		•••••	17	0,000	Gree	ce	mat produc	ing Sugar	200,000
Snain				0,000	Brit	ish Colonies	not produc	ing bugar.	740,000
Belgium				00,100	Uni	ted States	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	
Holland				30,000		Total		tor	s 3.069.000
Turkey		•••••		25,000		Total			13.9,000,000
	TO A STOTE	OF PRIC	THE IN C	TIRE	ENC	Y AT N	EW YOL	RK THE	PAST
THE	RANGE	UF FRIC		O YI		5.			
	N O	Cuba 1	Porto Rico			Havana	1.		
10 88	N. O. Refining	Fair to	Refining	Hava	ana	· Brown.	Manilla.	Brazil	Melado.
1877.	Crades	G'd Ref'g.	Grades.	Whi		Nos.10@12			
		d'd merg.	- Gradesi					- 10 0 -	
T laur	7% @ 8% 8 @ 8% 7% @ 8% 7% @ 8% 9% @ 9% 8% @ 9%	9%@ 9%	91/8@101/8	11 @	1111	9% @ 10	834 @ 934	9 @ 95%	5 @ 734
Jan ry	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	9% @ 9%	9 @ 9%	10%@	11	9%@ 9%	8% @ 9% 7% @ 8% 7% @ 8% 8% @ 9%	9 @ 93/2	5 @ 7½ 4%@ 7½
red ary	71/20 074	5% @ 9%	81/00 91/	110360	111	83/@ 93/	7% @ 8%	8%@ 9% 8%@ 9% 9%@10%	4%@ 7%
March	175000 0	8% @ 9% 8% @ 9%	84 @ 9%	101/6	1111/	83/ @ 97/	71/6 @ 8%	83%@ 93%	4%@ 7x 5 @ 8½
April	1% @ 8%	8%@ 9½ 9½@ 10%	9% @10%	111/6	112	9% @10% 9% @10%	83/60, 93/	91/20101/4	5 @ 83
May	340 9%	9½@ 10¾ 9¾@ 10¾	978 (0,1079)	113/6	220	97/ @10%	9 (02, 9%)	9%@10%	514 @ 81/2
June	8%@ 9%	9% @ 10%	93/60103	11%@ 10%@	1111	91/4 @ 101/4	8¼@ 9% 7‰@ 8%	38/10 95%	5 4 @ 8 4 5 @ 7 3
July	8 @ 9	9% @ 9%	8% @ 10	01/	010%	8 @ 9%	74 0 8%	75/10, 9	4% @ 6%
August	6% @ 8	8 0 9%	7%@ 9¼ 7¾@ 8%	95%	310/8	81/6 83/4	74 @ 84	714@ 83%	4%@ 6
Septem .	6% @ 7%	81/6 83/8	1% 00 0%	9%	0.7	81/00 85/	7 6 8	73/@ 834	4% @ 6
October.	7 @ 71/2	81/6 83/8	7% @ 8%	95%	01/	81/4 @ 85/8 73/4 @ 81/4	6% 7%	6% @ 7%	4 @ 614
Novem	6% @ 734	8½@ 8¾ 7¾@ 8	6% 8	05/4	9 %	734 @ 734	6% 7	6%@ 7%	4 @ 5%
Decem	5% @ 5% 8 @ 9 6% @ 8 6% @ 7½ 7 @ 7½ 6% @ 7½ 6 @ 6%	7% 7%	6%@ 7%	0%6	9	74 6 74	0/2 00 1	0/8 0 1/4	
		\$ 8.89	\$ 8.76	\$10	44	\$ 9.08	\$ 8.10	\$ 8.64	\$5.88
Average 1876.	Φ 1.00	\$ 0.00	4	1					
1840.	-								- a
Yammanı	6%@7½ 6%@7¼ 6%@7¼ 6½@7% 6%@7½	8 @ 814	7¼@ 8¼ 6¾@ 8 6¾@ 7½	10 @	210%	8 @ 81/2	7%@ 7%	7%@ 8%	5 @ 63
January.	61/0071/	8 @ 834 7 @ 8	63/@ 8	95%0	2101/4	74@ 84	63/4@ 71/2	7% @ 7%	4%@6
reb'ary	63/ 60 71/	79/10 79/	63/ @ 77/	95%6	0101/8 0101/4	7½@ 8½ 7%@ 8½	6% 0 7% 6% 0 7%	7½@ 7½ 7½@ 7½ 7½@ 7½ 7½@ 8½	4%@ 53
March	612 0 73	71/2 73/4	7%@ 7%	93/6	210 kg	75%@ 8%	6%@ 7%	7% @ 7%	4%@ 53
April	05/0.71/	7% @ 7% 7% @ 7% 7% @ 8% 8 @ 8% 8% @ 9%	714@ 8	19%6	210%	1 1% @ 0%	1 6%@ 7%	71/2@ 71/8	4%@ 53
May	0% (0 1/2	7% @ 7% 7% @ 8%	7%@ 8½ 7%@ 8½	110 6	2.10%	7%@ 8½ 8½@ 9	7 @ 778	71/200 81/8	4% @ 6
June		8 @ 83	75/0 87	110 6	2105	81/0 9	7% @ 8%		
July		8 @ 834	8%@ 9%			834@ 9%	17%(0) 9%	18% @ 9%	51/2 @ 71
August	• • • • •	8% @ 9%		(1111) 26 (4	2011	1 8% (0), 91%	73/@ 9%	83/8 @ 93/8	5% @ 7
Septem.	• • • • •	1 8% (0), 9%	1 0% 6 77	101	2107	83/ 0 95/	7% @ 9	18%(0) 91/4	1 24 60 7
October.		834 @ 93/	9 @103	1074	⊕10%	8% @ 9% 9% @10%	83%@ 91/2	9 @10	5% @ 8
Novem	7¥@9¾ 7¾@9¾	9% @ 10%		111	9113	9% @10%	81/2@ 91/2	9 @10	5% @ 8
Decem	7%@9%	9% @ 10%	9% @ 10%	111	11/4				
Average	\$7.41	\$ 8.48	\$ 8.33	\$1	0.44	.\$ 8.66	\$ 7.89	\$ 8.31	\$5.80
		-	-	-					-1
									- *

[From the New York Shipping and Commercial List.]

Molasses RADE OF THE UNITED STATES.

ANNUAL STATEMENT, SHOWING THE IMPORT AND CONSUMPTION,

For the year ending December 31st, 1877, (exclusiv	e of Californi	a and Orego	n.,
RECEIVED AT NEW YORK.	1	877	•
-	Hhds &c.	Tierces.	Barrels.
From Cuba	50178	4974	56
" Porto Rico	10661	282	102
Daibadoes	11013	221	1506
" Demerara Trinidad Island	1592 4890	71 190	86
St. Croix	1092	150	228
" Martinique and Guadaloune	1279		
" An igua	1726		110
" Nevis	663	• • • • •	1
" St. Kitts " St. Lucia and Other Foreign Ports	859	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	40
" St. Lucia and Other Foreign Ports	778		36
Total Receipts of Foreign Direct	84231	5738	2413
Received from Louisiana	. 04251	0.00	104276
Received from other Coastwise Ports	385		2011
Total Receipts	84616	5738	108700
Add Stock January 1, 1877	803	•••	4260
Total Supply	S5419	5738	112960
*Deduct Exports and Shipments inland to Canada, 1877	7503	171	7685
	77916	5567	105275
Deduct Stock January 1, 1878	2673	2001	3000
Taken from this Port for Consump'ion 1877	75243	5567	102275
Consumption in 1877, as abovegalls14,572,657—of whice Total Consumption in 187614,192,277—of whice	h Foreign, h Foreign	galls	9,835,647 $12,441,631$
Increase in 1877	Consumption	n Foreign, 18	377.2,605,996
RECEIVED AT NEW YORK.		876	•
	Hogsheads.	Tierces.	Barrels.
From Cuba	63049	6180	268
" Porto Rico	12858	593	77
" Barbadoes	7471	87	565
" Demerara	1500		2
" Trinidad Island	7544	236	174
Dia Oldia	1956	••	97
" Martinique and Guadaloupe Antigua	1281 1854	••	102 58
"Nevis	43		
" St. Kitts	1386		
" . Other Foreign Ports	350	. 19	32
Total Receipts of Foreign, direct	93792	7055	1458
Received from Louisiana	****	is	80394
Received from other Coastwise Ports	365	18	1041

- 1	66 Damayaya	1017		
ı	Demerala			2
ı	" Trinidad Island	7544	236	174
Į	" St. Croix	1956		97
Į	" Martinique and Guadaloupe	1281		102
ı	"Antigua	1354		58
ı	Morris		••	•
ı	INCVIS	43	••	• • • •
1	N to 1x10t3	1386		83
ı	" . Other Foreign Ports	350	19	32
Ŋ				
ı	Total Receipts of Foreign, direct	93792	7055	1458
ı	Received from Louisiana			80394
ı	Received from other Coastwise Ports	365	is	1041
ı	Received from other Coastwise Ports	800	15	1041
	m + 1 m + 1 m			
J	Total Receipts	94157	7073	82891
	Add Stock, January 1st, 1876	2924		6481
	Total Supply.	97081	7078	89372
	Total Supply* *Deduct Exports and Shipments Inland to Canada 1876	18822	106	6720
	Deduct Exports and Surpments Imand to Canada 1570	10022	100	0120
		BOOKO	20.05	00450
	TO 1 1 71 1 TO 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	78259	6967	82652
	Deduct Stock, January 1st, 1877	803		4260
	Taken from this Port for Consumption in 1876	77456	6267	78892
	The conduction of the total conduction of the total conduction of the conduction of	. 1200		

Consumption in 1876 as above....galls. 14,192,277—of which Foreign......galls. 12,441,637
Total Consumption of 1875.......18,182,742—of which Foreign......12,065,407

Increase in 1876...... 1,009,535 Inc. in Consumpt'n Foreign 1876.. 376,230

GENERAL STATEMENT.

RECEIPTS OF FOREIGN IN THE UNITED STATES, FROM 1st JANUARY TO 31st DECEMBER.

	1877.			
RECEIVED AT	Hhds &c.	Tierces.	Barrels.	
New York	84231	5738	2413	
Boston—from Cuba	12276	1330	272	
" Porto Rico	6475	464	182	
" English Islands	8266	602	838	
" Surinam and other Foreign Ports	2994	4	24	
Portland-from Cuba, Porto Rico, English Islands, &c	17509	1735	158	
New Haven-from Cuba, Porto Rico, &c	4582	177	155	
New London and Norwich-from uba, Porto Rico, &c	2815	201	****	
Newburyport and Fall River-from Cuba, Porto Rico, &c	1686	146	189	
Bristol and Warren	2412	271	1 :::	
Providence and other Eastern Ports-from Cuba, &c			414	
Philadelphia-from Cura	40776	4142	276	
" English Islands, Porto Rico, &c	10695	300	440	
Baltimore—from Cuba	15674	1632	26	
" Porto Rico	808	• • • • •	• • • • •	
" English Islands	1889	• • • • •	****	
New Orleans—from Cuba, &c	*****	055	56	
Savannah and Charleston-from Cuba, &c	961	255 118	151	
Wilmington, N. C.—from Cuba, &c	2807	60	639	
At other Southern Ports-from Cuba &c	821	. 00	315	
mm	217977	17175	6548	
Total Receipts		1		
Add Stock at all the Ports January 1, 1877	9049	••••	••••	
m +-1 (!1	221022	17175	6548	
Total Supply		306	1258	
Deduct Expres & Snipm'ts inland to Canada of For girlin '11.	0041	300	1200	
	212681	16869	5290	
To a day to at all the Doute Tonnous 1et 1070		1	0200	
Deduct Stock at all the Ports January 1st 1878	3000			
Total Consumption of Foreign in 1877	204623	16869	5290	
		malla	97 065 006	
Total Consumption of Foreign in 1877, as above	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	gans	26 450 504	
Total Consumption of Foreign in 1818,	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	gans	00,400,004	
Decrease in 1877				
Decrease in 1811	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	gans	0,000,000	
Motel Consumption of Foreign in 1977			27.065 906	
Total Consumption of Foreign in 1977	n States of 18	76-7 the hu	lk	
of which was distributed in 1877	ii bitatos, or re	ro-i, inc bu	12.900.000	
Would make the total Consumption of Cane Molasses in 187	7		.39,965,906	
Total Consumption in 1876			.48,809,504	
Decrease in 1877		gal	ls 8,843,598	
20010400 14 201177111111111111111111111111111111111			,,	

1876.						
RECEIVED AT	Hoghsheads.	Tierces.	Barr els			
At New York	93792	7055	1458			
Boston—from Cuba	22923	2421	317			
" Porto Rico	6077	4 9	183			
" English Islands	8496	471	809			
" Surinam and other Foreign Ports	4265	21	90			
Portland—from Cuba, Porto Rico, &c	16253	1459	111			
New Haven-from Cuba Porto Rico, &c	5061	300	141			
New London and Norwich—from Cuba, Porto Rico, &c	8729	278	2			
Newburyport and Fall River-from Cuba, Porto Rico, &c.	1677	53	85			
Duistal and Waynen from Cube fre	1	• • • • •				
Providence and other Eastern Ports—from Cuba &c	1839	178	391			
Philadelphia—from Cuba	83717	8138	471			
" Porto Rico, English Islands, &c	2878	10	7			
Baltimore-from Cuba	122:5	1291	14			
" Porto Rico	2442	• • • •				
" English Islands, &c	1478	• • • •	••••			
New Orleans-from Cuba &c	1125	123	••••			
Savannah and Charleston—from Cuba, &c	915	20	110			
Wilmington, N. C.—from Cuba, &c	1 1771	124	383			
At other Southern Ports—from Cuba, &c	871	65	841			
m + 1 Din-te	271589	22501	4913			
Total Receipts						
Total Supply	277360	22501	4913			
Deduct Exports and Shipments inland to Canada in 1876.	8206	857	1442			
	269154	21644	3471			
Deduct Stock at all the Ports January 1, 1877	3045	• • • •	••••			
Total Consumption of Foreign in 1876		21644	8471			
			96 450 504			
Total Consumption of Foreign in 1876, as above Total Consumption of Foreign in 1875		gallons.	46,418,734			
Degresse in 1876		gallons	9,959,230			
Total Consumption of Foreign, in 1876,	04-4 06	gallons	30,409,004			
Add estimated Crop of Louisiana, Texas, and other Soubulk of which was distributed in 1876.	mern states, or	1010-10, 11	C			
Would make the Total Consumption of Cane Molasse	s in 1876		48,809,504			
Total Consumption in 1875			. 58,608,734			

ľ								
۱	MOMAT CON	STIMPTIC	NINT	HE UNITED	STATES YEAR I	ENDING	DECEN	IBER 31.
		SOMITIE	71 771 77	de Omited	0 11	22.122.22.00		Gallons.
	Gallons.			Gallons.	Gallons.			
	+ CHE CO COT COC	. C Link	Tomotom	97 065 006	187152,065,784,	of which.	Foreign	1. 41 165 784
	187789,960,906,	or which,	roreign	121,000,000	161102,000,104,	01 111110119	T 01 016.	40 700 171
	187648,809,504	66	6.	.36.459.504	187049,323,171	•••		42,723,171
	[810.40,000,014	66				66	66	47,961,092
	187558, 608,734	••		46.418,734				
	004 40 006 057	66	64	39,506,257	196855 9: 7,969	•	66	. 52,587,969
	187448,206,257					- 66	66	. 46,776,465
	187351,485,526	66	"	41,985.526	186749,776,465			
	1010	66		42,995,203		66	66	43,840,110
н	1872 . 53,695,203	**	•••	. 42,990,200	1000 40,140,110			** 10,010,110

In reviewing the movements in this article during the year that has just closed, it will be found that the prominent features of the Trade are much the same as those that marked the course of Sugar, the two cane products being necessarily closely interwoven, and which we have already noticed in our annual report relative to that staple.

At our last annual writing the general expectation was for at least a fair average yield, most of the West India Islands at that time reporting favorably; but after grinding became general it was apparent that the previous sanguine hopes indulged were doomed to disappointment; that so far from an average crop to be secured, the yield was likely to be small. This proved to be the case, and, taking the Islands as a whole, the out-turn for 1877 was smaller than before in many years Unlike Sugar, which will bear a long transportation, at fair prices, and when the West India crop shrinks the deficiency can be made up by importing from more distant countries, the bulky article of Molasses cannot be brought from long distances and laid down in the United States markets at a profit. Hence our dependence for this sweet, outside the product of Louisiana, is wholly upon the Antilles and the two Guianas.

The shortence Foreign crop of 1877 was of course followed by a greatly lessened importation into the United States, and a smaller cousumption than before in fourteen years.

into the United States, and a smaller consumption than before in fourteen years,

Decrease in 1876.....

into the United States, and a smaller consumption than before in fourteen years. This diminished supply was accompanied by high prices, and values were considerably above those that were current before in several years.

The crop of Domestic, however, for the season of 1876-77 was much larger than the yield of the preceding crop year, and this aided to some extent to compensate for the deficiency in Foreign kinds, so far as the wants of Grocers were concerned, but, as Refluers cannot use the Domestic article to advantage at the prices it commands, this interest was necessarily greatly impeded in their operations for want of supplies, and boiling grades of West India for a considerable portion of the year commanded extraordinary figures, Refluers being compelled to close their works very early in the season for want of suitable stock.

Of the receipts into the United States, the Refineries at the five ports, Portland, Boston, New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore, consumed about 172,000 hlds for conversion into Sugar, &c. Distillers, of late years, are in the markets very rarely for Raw Molasses, confining their purchases

Disniers, or late years, are in the markets very rarely for Kaw Molasses, confining their purchases to the cheaper product of the Sugar House.

By a reference to the preceding tables, it will be seen that the total receipts of Foreign Molasses at all ports of the United States, exclusive of the States on the Pacific, the consumption there being confined to Sugar House Syrups, were for 1877, 28,734,848 gallons, against receipts in 1876 of 37,246,394 gallons, a decrease of 8,511,546 gallons or 22-85 per cent, while the imports of 1876 were 21-98 per cent less than those of 1875.

The consumption of Foreign for the year under review kept pretty well abreast of the importation, being 27,065,906 gallons, against consumption of 1876 of 36,459,504 gallons, a decrease of
9,393,598 gallons or 25-76 per cent. The larger crop of the Louisiana cane fields, however, partly
closed this wide gap, the deliveries of Foreign and Domestic for 1877 being 39,965,906 gallons,
against 48,809,504 gallons for 1876, a decrease of 8,843,598 gallons or 18-11 per cent. With greatly
lessened receipts of Foreign the exports in 1877 were much smaller than those for the previous
year, but there were considerable shipments made to Europe of Sugar-House Molasses and Syrups,
mainly at remunerative prices. mainly at remunerative prices.

The imports at Portland, some of the minor Eastern Ports, and Baltimore with some of the

Southern Ports, were a little larger in 1877 than in 1876, but the receipts at Baltimore, New York and Boston were considerably less in 1877 than for the previous year, most marked at the first-named port, which of late years has occupied a very prominent position in this branch of com-

named port, which of late years has occupied a very prominent position in this branch of commerce, the falling off there being nearly fifty per cent.

The United States consumption of raw Sugar in 1877, omitting Sugar made from Molasses, was 199,750 tons, if we add to this the consumption of Foreign and Domestic cane Molasses, say 190,000 tons, we find a total consumption of the products of the cane of 899,750 tons. In addition to this there are very large quan ities of Maple Syrup and Sorgo Syrup made and consumed, concerning which no reliable data can be obtained.

The refining interest for the past two or three years has been subject to the repressing influ-ence of short supplies, and their extensive works and costly machinery consequently were in enence of short supplies, and their extensive works and c-stty machinery consequently were in enforced idleness for a considerable port on of the past and the previous season. The prospect at the present writing is much more encouraging as from nearly all the West Indies we receive very flattering reports concerning the crop now commenced upon and a larger importation is confidently looked for during the current year.

The important crop of Louisiana for 1876-77 was much larger than that of the previous season; the yield being set down at 12,024,108 gallons, against a yield for the previous season of 10,870,546 gallons. This article is highly and justly esteemed for table consumption, and for this purpose none but the very highest grades of Foreign enter into competition with it.

While the Suggest production of Louisians will be greatly lessened this year owing to destruct

While the Sugar production of Louisiana will be greatly lessened this year owing to destructive frosts, the yield of Molasses will probably be as large or larger than that of the previous season as much of the frosted cane, though not available for conversion into Sugar, can be profitably ground for Molasses.

The New Orleans Price Current makes the receipts of Molasses there from the opening of the season to 19th inst. 237,793 bbls, against 187,062 bbls same time the previous season.

Referring now more particularly to the movements of this article at this port, we find that we have comparatively fared better than our neighbors, for while the receipts of Foreign in 1877 at all the ports were unusually small, New York received even more than the usual proportion, 38-66 per cent of the whole import into the country having been entered here, against 34 per cent in 1876, 25 13-16 per cent in 1875, 30 per cent in 1874, 81-26 per cent in 1873, and 35 per cent in 1871.

The direct receipts of Foreign at New York in 1877 were 11,108,925 gallons, against direct receipts in 1876 of 12,661,288 gallons, a decrease of 1,552,363 gallons, or 12-26 per cent; thus while the importation at all ports in 1877 as compared with 1876 was 22-85 per cent less, this port only fell off 12-26 per cent.

Turning now to the deliveries at New-York, we find that they were of Foreign 9,835,641 gallons, including that recieved coastwise, against deliveries in 1876 of 12,441,637 gallons, a decrease of 2,605,996 gallons, or 20,97 per cent, but this considerable deficiency was more than met by the larger supply of the Louisiana product, the total consumption of Foreign and Domestic together, being in 1877 a triffe larger (0.26 per cent) than the deliveries for 1876. The receipts here in 1877 as compared with 1876 show a falling off from Cuba, Porto Rico, Trinidad 18nd, St. Croix and the French Islands; while the Barbados, Demerara, Antigua and the lesser Islands increased their shipments hither. shipments hither.

The average prices for boiling grades Cuba for 1877 show an advance of 6 27-100 cents above the average of 1876, and 3 67-100 higher than the average of 1875; the average for Porto Rico in 1877 was 2 54-100 cents higher than the average for 1876, and 1 67-100 cents higher than the average for 1875; and the average for the English Islands product for 1877 was 2 92-100 cents higher than the average for 1876, and 2 79-100 higher than the average of 1875.

New Orleans Molasses, on the other hard, ruled lower, the average price for 1877 being 4 96-100 cents below that for 1876, and 15 12-100 below the average price for 1875.

New Orleans Molasses touched the lowest figures in September and highest in November, as always upon the early receipt of New crop, Porto Rico commanded the best price in June and receded to the lowest in December. Cuba was at the highest point in June and lowest in September, while Inglish Islands descriptions were at the highest figures in June and touched the lowest in December.

The fluctuations were wide and frequent; during the early summer months, when Refined Sugar commanded extraordinary prices, grades of Molasses suitable for conversion into Sugar rapidly ran up and extreme values were touched, but subsequently, when Sugar became depressed, prices gave way and returned to nearly a normal level; Porto Rico varied on the extremes 20@25 cents per gallon, Cuba 17 cents, and English Islands 15 cents.

For the campaign soon to commence, the outlook is toward lower prices than those obtained lastyear. The supply of Raw Sugar, as well as of Molasses, is likely to be full, and it is not probable that Refined Sugar will command the unusual rates that ruled during some of the months of 1877,

As refiners are by far the chief buyers of Molasses, it is obvious that with low figures realized for their product they cannot boil molasses at a profit, unless the article be accessible at prices considerably below the extreme values that were current during the greater part of the year just closed.

RANGE OF PRICES AT NEW YORK, FOR THE PAST TWO YEARS.

		-18	77		-1876			
MONTHS.	New	Porto	Cuba Musco-	Barba- does.	New	Porto	Cuba Musco-	Barba-
	Orleans.	Rico.	vado.	uoes.	Orleans.	Rico.	vado.	does.
January	58 @58	42 @55		43 @48	52 @ 60	40 @50	- @-	
February		40 @50 47 @55	- @38 39 @41	44 @45 44 @45		40 @50 40 @50	— @32 32@33⅓	38 @ 40 38 @ 39
March			39 @44	46 @57		40 @58	32 3 @33	
May	53 @57	40 @ 70		47 @55		40 @48		40 @ 45
June	55 @59 46 @53	55 @70 48 @65	47 @52½ 42 @44			35 @55 35 @55	83 @86	40@42%
July		88 @63	321 @40	43 @46	54 @60	40 @ 60	37 1 @40	42 @ 44
September	40 @57	38 @ 62	32 @35			40 @60		42 @ 46
OctobertNovember	40 @50 53 @62	40 @60 82 @55	37 @38	40 @45 86 @45		40 @58 40 @58		42 @ 43 42 @ 50
December	40 @48	30 @50	- @-		51 @59	42 @58		46 @ 50
		FO 100	40.070	45.040	56 0-4c.	47 58c.	24 6 00	42 12c.
Average for the year	51.08c,	50.12c.	40.87c.	45 04c.	1 50 0.40.	41 000.	04 0-0C.	1 42 120.

†Including old and new crop New Orleans.

Having thus reviewed the various sources of supply, the following may be accepted as a very close approximation to the consumption of Raw Sugar in the United States for the year ending December 31, 1877.

Cane Sugar consumed in the United States on the Atlantic. tons. In the States and Territories on the Pacific.	666,194
Of Sigar made from Molasses	35.500
of Maple Sugar Of Domestic весt Root, Sorgo, &c	
Total tons. tons.	745,250 745,269
Decreasetons	19

Referring now more particularly to the movements of the staple at this Port, we find that our share of the business did not quite come up last year to that which we enjoyed in 1876. In that year we received a fraction over 72 per cent of the whole import into the United States, while last year than proportion fell to 69-15 % cent. Baltimore received 64-59 % cent more last year than the year before, and Bo-ton 43-64 % cent more. On the other hand, there was a decrease at Portland and the other Eastern Ports, taken toge her, also, Philadelphia and at New Orleans. The importations at the other Southern Ports were a trifle larger in 1877 than in 1876.

By referring to the tabular statement it willbe seen that the receipts of Foreign and Domestic Sugar at this Port in 1877 were 456,224 tons against receipts of 439,499 tons in 1876, while the deliveries for consumption in 1877 (exclusive of exports of Refined) were 425,782 tons, against deliveries of 412,268 tons the previous year, being an increase in the consumption proper of 18,5 4 tons, or 3-28 % cen, leaving the stock at the close of the year 1756 tons, or 9-97 % cent larger than that left over December 31, 1876. Thus the deliveries from this Port for consumption in 1877 were larger than for any previous year in the history of the trade, with the exception of 1874.

were larger than for any previous year in the history of the trade, with the exception of 1874.

The importations during the year under review, show, as compared with those of 1876, a large increase from Demerara, Brazil, the Philippine Islands, Java, China and other East Indies, Trinidad, Jamaica and other British West Indies, and a slight gain for the French Islands, Porto Rico and St. Croix. On the other hand, there was a large decrease in the receipts from Cuba (34,984 tons), a slight falling off in those from Barbados, and a considerable decline in those from Europe, &c. The following statement shows the

DELIVERIES OF FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC SUGAR AT THIS PORT FOR THE PAST

TWENTY-FOUR YEARS.

1877 tons 425 732	1 1871 tone 999 795 I	1985 tome 019 560	1859tons.190,185
1876	1 1870 967 965	1864 140 047	1858185,801
1875	1869. 254 579	1861 105 161	1857147,810
1874435,265	1863 240.555	1862 219 830	1856
(1818	1867	1861 183 855	1855 750 296
1872331,025	1866227.134	1860	1854149,028

The fluctuations in prices during the year under review were wide and frequent.

The average value of the chief consuming kinds for 1877 was above the average of 1876.

Cuba Museovado was 41 cents \$\frac{100}{2}\$ 100 fb. above the average of the previous y ar, and 92 cents higher than in 1875; Poto Rico 43 cents higher in 1877; Brown Havana, Nos. 10 @ 12, 42 cents; Manila 30 cents, and Brazil 33 cents higher in 1877; Brown Havana, Nos. 10 manile 30 cents, and Brazil 33 cents higher in 1877; Brown Havana, Nos. 10 manile sheing at that time

Prices began to rise in April, the short crop accounts from the West Indies being at that time confirmed, and reached culminating points in June, then gradually and steadily declined up to the

close of he year.

The importation of Sugar in 1877 was not attended with flattering results, the profits that were realized during the era of high prices being swept away by the flood of receipts and consequent large decline in market values later on.

Neither did the refining interest fare any bet'er, for this industry was compelled to wrestle with very slender returns; when Sugar was rapidly advancing, refiners stocked lightly, and sold their product at relatively lower prices than they could replenish at upon re-entering the market, and the position was but little improved when the downward turn came, for values of Raw Sugar were almost constantly relatively as high, as higher than were those pulsar they go the constantly relatively as high, as higher than were those pulsar through the position. were almost constantly relatively as high, or higher, than were those ruling during this period for The competition among refiners has also been very keen, the margin between cost and sale extremely narrow, and the Government did not help the matter any when it reduced, unduly, it is

extremely narrow, and the Government did not help the matter any when it reduced, unduly, it is claimed, the rate of drawback on Sugar for shipment abroad.

This measure greatly checked the large export trade previously enjoyed, bringing it nearly to a stand, and over-product.on was the natural result.

A combination of these depressing elements caused a stoppage, during the closing months of the year, of a number of refineries, and reduced the cutturn of refined goods nearly one-half.

The agitation of a radical change in the mode of levying duty on Raw Sugar tends further to embarass the refining interest, and envelop the presecution of this business in doubt and hesitation. It is proposed, in the adjustment of a new tariff, to impose a uniform duty on Sugar of all grades and cost, the advocates of this measure resting upon the simplicity of such a tariff, and the impossibility of losses to the Government by "fraudulent coloring," arguing also that the producing countries will then expend more labor in the manufacture, and send us sugar of higher grades to meet the change of duty. to meet the change of duty.

to meet the change of duty.

On the other side, the refining interest, and a portion of the importing interest also, maintain that with our perfect machinery and appliances Sugar can be clarified or whitened cheaper here than in any other country; that a specified and uniform duty on Raw Sugar would discriminate largely in tavor of high grades as against the lower qualities, with the effect of shutting out of her markets, to a very great extent, if not wholly, the heavy common descriptions now so largely imported, the purifying of which yields profitable employment directly to many thousands of skilled and unskilled laborers, besides the large auxiliary assistance needed of machinists, coopers, &c.

The uniform duty would unquestionably have the effect of diminishing the importation of low grades Sugar, particularly those classes that undergo a long and an expensive transportation, and the product of the Philippine Islands, China, the British East Indies, and to some extent Brazil would, under its adverse discrimination, find little or no favor in the markets of the United States.

It is claimed that the tendency of this state of things would make Sugar dearer, restrict the consumption, reduce the income of the Government from this source, inflict a further blow upon our already depressed navigati n interest, falling with especial severity upon the large amount of tonnage engaged in the commerce of the India s as, and prostrate an industry now one of the fore-

most and one of the most important in the country.

Inasmuch as un 'er the present tariff Sugar yields to the Government an annual revenue of about thirty-two millions dollars, or nearly one-third the total collections from Foreign imports, a radical change in it should not be lightly made.

The color standard has been found to be the most satisfactory standard in all the European States after centuries of experience, was always the standard in England up to the time that country abolished the duty on Sugar, and it may well be doubted if a change from this standard here would be accompanied with satisfactory results.

While it is yet early in the season to forecast with certainty the crop results of most of the producing countries in the Western hemisphere for the present year, nevertheless an approximation may be arrived at and to this end we hafte corresponded with the most reliable and conservative

authorities in the cane growing countries.

As our chief dependence for supplies is upon Cuba, the greatest interest necessarily attaches to As our cline dependence for supplies is upon Cuba, the greatest indeest necessity attaches to the crop of that island. At the present writing the prospects are extremely favorable for a crop for 1878 considerably larger than that made in 1877. The export for last year was about 481,000 tons against about 566,000 tons in 1876, at a 700,000 tons in 1875; the crop now being made is pitched at 540,550,000 tons, some authorities even naming 580,000,000 tons. The yield, however, is still subject to atmospheric and other influences which may reduce very materially these figures. Owing to the steady decrease in plantition laborers and the disturbed state of the Island, the prospect for a

return to the large production of former years is, to say the least, very doubtful.

Porto Rico, the next Island in importance, yielded last year 55,600 tons, against 61,400 tons in 1876. The prospects are flattering for a considerable increase the present year. 118 @120,000 hds are expected and our correspondent adds "if the weather remains as favorable as now these figures

may be increased."

The two French Islands made a crop in 1877 of about 170,000 hhds, the present expectation is that for the present year a yield of 200,000 hhds will be reached. Barbados turned out in 1877 47,852 hhds, against 87,795 hhds in 1876; the present crop will be fully up to, if it does not exceed

The prospects for the Island of Trinidad are very favorable for a crop far beyond an average, which, on a basis of the past five years, may be stated at 58,000 hhls; the present estimates are about 65,000 hhds or over. In the Southern districts the cane is short, and only an average crop is expected, but in all the districts of Naparimo the cane was never in better order, and a very large yield is looked for.

Taking the lesser Antilles separately, the yield is without much influence, but grouped, their crop is by no means inconsiderable. St. Croix yielded last year 5000 hlds, this year the outturn will probably be 7 @ 80 0 hlds. St. Kitts made a crop last year of 5000 hlds, which was far below the average, for the present year a yield of 12,000 hlds is expected. St. Lucia and Antigua each made last year ahout 10,000 hhds, and a crop for this year equal to, or perhaps slightly in excess of

made last year and to know hids, and a crop for this year equal to, or perhaps angled in excess of these figures, is looked for.

The crop of St. Vincent is early, and promises to be up to the full average.

Dominica made about 3800 hids in 1877, and expects 4300 hids this year.

Granada turned out 3500 hids last year; the crop now being made will be less, as the planters are abandoning the culture of the Cane for that of Cocoa, finding the latter crop to be most profitable.

ble.

The reports from Guiana, both Dutch and British, are unfavorable. Surinam will export this year considerably less than last year; the crop that finds an outlet through Demerara for 1877 was 105 @ 110,000 hhds, but in consequence of a long and severe drouth, a deficiency on these figures for the present year of about twenty-five per cent. is expected.

Brazil in the crop year 1876-77, made a very large yield, estimated at 205 @210,000 tons, but the Sugar producing districts have this season suffered greatly for want of rain, and consequently the estimates for the present crop are down to 150,000 tons, with the prospect for the next season very unfavorable, owing to this great lack of moisture.

From the more distant (ane growing countries the advices are, upon the whole, less definite.

From the more distant Cane growing countries the advices are, upon the whole, less definite.

The Philippine Islands and Cbina promise not more than an average crop. Java reports a yield for this season of 10@15 per ct short of last year, and the two Islands, Mauritius and Reunion, the yield of which, however, have rather an European than an American significance, expect a crop for this season of 160,000 tons, which is a smaller one than that made the previous season.

Having thus reviewed the promised supply of Cane Sugar for the present campaign, there only remains to consider that important crop, the European Beet Sugar yield for 1877-78. Up to the present time, the prospects are very favorable for a large increase over the previous short crop; the best authorities estimate the crop now being made at 1,275,00 tons, against 1,059,233 tons marketed season of 1876-77, 1,343,839 tons in 1875-76, and 1,165,356 tons in 1874-75.

The consumption of Cane and Beet Sugar for all Europe for the year ending November 1, was

1877.	1886.	1875.	1874.
Tons	1,632,932	£ 1,527,924	1,538,302
Stock in all Europe, December 1387,769	270,471	360,535	319,596

With stocks in all the consuming countries 1st inst, much larger than at the same time last year, a net increase promised in the came crop of 1878 of 180 @200,000 tons, an increase in the present crop of Bect Sugar of 200,000 tons, and everywhere a diminished consumption, the outlook, nuless the industries of the world be aroused from the stupor now prevailing, does not encourage the expectation of anything beyond very moderate, if not low, prices for Sugar during the year now cateroal Jurea. entered upon.

An eminent Europe	an authority submits the following statement:
	PRODUCTION OF SUGAR.

Beet.	Cane.	Total.
1876tons.950,000	1,660,750	2,610,750
1876	1,550,760	3,161,383
1.75	1,710,763	2,856,648
1874,	1,848,956	3,013,234
1872	1,811,826	2,989,726
1872	1,599,064	2,527,339
1871	1,661,584	2,604,414
11870	, ,	

CONSUMPTION OF 1876.

		TION OF 1010.
Great Britain	tons.900,000	Sweden and Norwaytons.20,000
Germany	315,000	Portugal
France	275,000	Denmark
Russia	250,000	Switzerland
Austria	170,000	Greece
Snain		British Colonies not producing Sugar200,000 United States 740,000
Releium		United States
Holland	30,000	*
Turkey		Totaltons.3,069,000

THE RANGE OF PRICES IN CURRENCY AT NEW YORK THE PAST TWO YEARS.

1877. I	N. O. Refining Grades.	Cuba Fair to G'd Ref'g.	Porto Rico Refining Grades.	Havana White.	Havana Brown. Nos.10@12	Manilla.	Brazil	Melado.
Jan'ry 73 Feb'ary 8 March 73 April 73 May 83 June 83 July 85 July 66 Septem 6 October 7 Novem 6 Decem 6	6 8 4 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8	9%@ 9% 9%@ 9% 5%@ 9% 5%@ 9% 9%@ 10% 9%@ 10% 9%@ 8% 8 @ 9% 8%@ 8% 7%@ 7%	9 @ 9% 8%@ 9% 8%@ 9% 9%@10% 9%@10%	11 @11¼ 10%@11 10%@11 10¼@11 10½@11 11½@12 11½@12 10%@11½ 9½@10% 9%@10 9%@0 9%@9% 8%@9%	9%@10 9%@9% 53%@9% 53%@9% 9%@10% 9%@10% 9%@10% 5%@9% 7%@8% 7%@8%	84 @ 94 84 @ 94 84 @ 94 84 @ 94 84 @ 94 84 @ 94 84 @ 96 84 @ 96 85 & 96 86	9 @ 9% 9 @ 9% 8%@ 9% 9%@ 10% 9%@ 10% 8%@ 9% 7%@ 8% 7%@ 8% 6%@ 7% 6%@ 7%	5 @ 7% 5 @ 7% 4%@ 7% 4%@ 7% 4% 8% 5 @ 8% 5 @ 8% 5 @ 7% 4%@ 6 4%@ 6 4 @ 6% 4 @ 6%
Average 1876.	\$7.86	\$ 8.89	\$ 8.76	\$10.44	\$ 9.08	\$ 8.10	\$ 8.64	\$5.88
January. 6; Feb'ary. 6 March. 6 April. 6 May 6; June July August. August. Novem. 7 Decem. 7	%@7% %@7% %@7% %@7%	8 @ 5½ 7 @ 8 7 @ 8 7 % @ 7¾ 7 ½ @ 7¾ 7 ½ @ 7¾ 8 @ 8½ 8 % @ 9¾ 8 ¾ @ 9¾ 9 ½ @ 10½ 9 ½ @ 10½	8%@ 9½ 8%@ 9½ 9 @10½	9%@10¼ 9%@10% 9%@10% 10 @10% 10 @10% 10 @10% 10¼@11 10¼@11 10%@11% 10%@1134	7%@ 8% 7%@ 8% 7%@ 8% 7%@ 8% 7%@ 8% 8%@ 9% 8%@ 9% 8%@ 9% 9%@10%		8%@ 9% 8%@ 9% 8%@ 9% 9 @10 9 @10	4%@ 5% 4%@ 5% 4%@ 5% 4%@ 6 4%@ 6% 5%@ 7% 5%@ 8 5%@ 8
Average	\$7.41	\$ 8.48	\$ 8.83	\$10.44	\$ 8.66	\$ 7.89	\$ 8.31	\$5.80

[From the New York Shipping and Commercial List.]

MOLASSES TRADE OF THE UNITED STATES.

-**%**XXX -----

ANNUAL STATEMENT, SHOWING THE IMPORT AND CONSUMPTION, For the year ending December 31st, 1877, (exclusive of California and Oregon.,

RECEIVED AT NEW YORK.	1	877.	
	Hhds &c.	Tierces.	Barrels.
From Cuba	50178	4974	56
" Porto Rico	10661	282	102
" Barbadoes	11013	221	1506
" Demerara	1592	71	l s€
"Trinidad Island	4890	190	249
" St. Croix	1092		228
" Martinique and Guadaloupe	1279		
" An igua	1726		110
" Nevis	663		
" St. Kitts	359		40
" St. Lucia and Other Foreign Ports	778		36
Total Receipts of Foreign Direct	84231	5738	2413 104276
Received from other Coastwise Ports	385	••••	2011
Total Receipts	84616	5738	108700
Add Stock January 1, 1877	803	•••	4260
Total Supply	S5419	5738	112960
*Deduct Exports and Shipments inland to Canada, 1877	7503	171	7685
Deduct Stock January 1, 1878	77916 2673	5567	105275 3000
Taken from this Port for Consumption 1877	75243	5567	102275

Dec. in Consumption Foreign, 1877.2,605,996

RECEIVED AT NEW YORK.	1876.			
	Hogsheads.	Tierces.	Barrels.	
From Cuba	63049	6180	268	
" Porto Rico	12858	523	77	
" Barbadoes	2471	87	565	
" Demerara	1500		2	
" Trinidad Island	7544	236	174	
" St. Croix	1956		97	
" Martinique and Guadaloupe	1281		102	
" Antigua	1354		58	
" Nevis	43			
66 St. Kitts	1386		83	
" . Other Foreign Ports	350	19	32	
Total Receipts of Foreign, direct	93792	7055	1458	
Received from Louisiana	*:::		80394	
Received from other Coastwise Ports	365	18	1041	
Total Receipts	94157	7073	82891	
Add Stock, January 1st, 1876	2924		6481	
Total Supply	97081	7078	89372	
*Deduct Exports and Shipments Inland to Canada 1876	18822	106	6720	
	78259	6967	82652	
Deduct Stock, January 1st, 1877			4260	
Taken from this Port for Consumption in 1876	77456	6967	78392	
Consumption in 1876 as abovegalls. 14,192,277—of w Total Consumption of 187518,182,742—of w	hich Foreign. hich Foreign	gal	ls12,441,637 12,065,407	

GENERAL STATEMENT.

RECEIPTS OF FOREIGN IN THE UNITED STATES, FROM 1st JANUARY TO 31st DECEMBER.

.1	1877.						
RECEIVED AT	Hhds &c.	Tierces .	Barrels.				
New York	84231	5738	2413				
Boston-from Cuba	12276	1330	272				
" Porto Rico	6475	464	192				
" English Islands	8266	602	838				
" Surinam and other Foreign Ports	2994	4	24				
Portland-from Cuba, Porto Rico, English Islands, &c	17809	1785	158				
New Haven-from Cuba, Porto Rico, &c	4582	177	155				
New London and Norwich-from tuba, Porto Rico, &c	2815 1686	201	1				
Newburyport and Fall River-from Cuba, Porto Rico, &c		146	189				
Bristol and Warren Providence and other Eastern Ports—from Cuba, &c	2412	271	414				
Providence and other Eastern Ports—from Cuba, &c	40776	4142	276				
Philadelphia—from Cu a	10695	300	440				
Baltimore—from Cuba	15674	1632	26				
" Porto Rico	808	2002					
" English Islands							
New Orleans—from Cuba, &c			56				
Savannah and Charleston-from Cuba, &c		255	15				
Wilmington, N. C.—from Cuba, &c	2807	118	639				
At other Southern Ports—from Cuba &c	821	60	31				
Total Receipts	217977	17175	6548				
Add Stock at all the Ports January 1, 1877		11110					
and become at the action of an analy a, activities the							
Total Supply	221022	17175	6548				
Deduct Exp'ts & Shipm'ts inland to Canada of For'gn in '77.	8341	306	1258				
	212681	16869	5290				
Deduct Stock at all the Ports January 1st 1878		10300	0200				
Total Consumption of Foreign in 1877	204623	16869	5290				
Total Consumption of Foreign in 1877, as above. galls . 27,065,906 Total Consumption of Foreign in 1876, galls . 36,459,504							
Decrease in 1877galls 9,393,598							
Total Consumption of Foreign in 1877							
Would make the total Consumption of Cane Molasses in 1877. .99,965,906 Total Consumption in 1876. .48,809,504							
Decrease in 1877		gall	ls 8,843,59				

RECEIVED AT At New York. Boston—from Cubs. " Porto Rico " English Islands Surinam and other Foreign Ports Portland—from Cuba, Porto Rico, &c. New Haven—from Cuba Porto Rico, &c. New London and Nowieh—from Cuba, Porto Rico, &c. New London and Nowieh—from Cuba, Porto Rico, &c. New London and Nowieh—from Cuba, Porto Rico, &c. New London and Fall River—from Cuba, Porto Rico, &c. Bristol and Warren—from Cuba, &c. Providence and other Eastern Ports—from Cuba &c.	93792 22923 6077 8496 4265 16258 5061 8729 1677	7055 2421 4 9 471 21 14'9 300 278	1458 817 188 809 90
Boston—from Cuba. "Porto Rico. "English Islands. "Surinam and other Foreign Ports	22923 6077 8496 4265 16253 5061 8729	2421 4 9 471 21 14'9 300	817 188 809 90
" Porto Rico " English Islands " Surinam and other Foreign Ports Portland—from Cuba, Porto Rico, &c New Haven—from Cuba Porto Rico, &c New London and No-wich—from Cuba, Porto Rico, &c Newburyport and Fall River—from Cuba, Porto Rico, &c	6077 8496 4265 16258 5061 8729	4 9 471 21 14'9 300	188 809 90
" English Islands " Surinam and other Foreign Ports Portland—from Cuba, Porto Rico, &c New Haven—from Cuba Porto Rico, &c New London and Nowich—from Cuba, Porto Rico, &c Newburyport and Fall River—from Cuba, Porto Rico, &c Revburyport and Fall River—from Cuba, Porto Rico, &c	8496 4265 16258 5061 8729	471 21 14'9 300	809 90 111
"Surinam and other Foreign Ports Portland—from Cuba, Porto Rico, &c New Haven—from Cuba Porto Rico, &c New London and No wich—from Cuba, Porto Rico, &c Newburyport and Fall River—from Cuba, Porto Rico, &c	4265 16258 5061 8729	21 14'9 300	90
Portland—from Cuba, Porto Rico, &c. New Haven—from Cuba Porto Rico, &c. New London and Nowich—from Cuba, Porto Rico, &c. Newburyport and Fall River—from Cuba, Porto Rico, &c. Ristol and Warren—from Cuba, &c.	16253 5061 8729	14°9 300	111
New Haven- from Cuba Porto Rico, &e	5061 8729	300	
New London and Norwich—from Cuba, Porto Rico, &c New London and Fall River—from Cuba, Porto Rico, &c Bristol and Warren—from Cuba, &c	8729		
Newburyport and Fall River—from Cuba, Porto Rico, &c.			14:
Bristol and Warren-from Cuba, &c	1677		
Providence and other Eastern Ports—from Cuba &c		53	8
	1889	178	39
Obile delahis Arm Cube	88717	8138	47
Philadelphia—from Cuba " Porto Rico, English Islands, &c	2878	10	21.
Baltimore—from Cuba	122:5	1291	1-
" Porto Rico	2442	1201	
" English Islands, &c	1473		
New Orleans—from Cuba &c	1125	123	
Savarnah and Charleston—from Cuba, &e	915	20	110
Wilmington, N. C.—from Cuba, &c	1771	124	38
At other Southern Ports—from Cuba, &e	871	65	84
Total Receipts	271589	22501	491
Add Stock at all the Ports January 1, 1876	5771	22001	
and Stock at all the Ports valuary 1, 2010			
Total Supp'v	277360	° 22501	491
Total Supply Deduct Exports and Shipments inland to Canada in 1876.	8206	857	144
	269154	21644	347
Deduct Stock at all the Ports January 1, 1877	3045	••••	•••
Total Consumption of Foreign in 1876	266109	21644	847
Total vonsumption of Foreign in 1010	200100 1	2.014 (0.11

Tot	al Corsumption of Foreign in 1876, as abovegallons	36,459,504
Tot	al Consumption of Foreign in 1875gallons	46,418,734
1-00	- Community of the Comm	
	Decrease in 1876 gallons.	. 9,959,230
Tot	al Consumption of Foreign, in 1876,gallons.	.36,459,504
Add	d estimated Crop of Louisiana, Texas, and other Southern States, of 1875-76, the	,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,
h	ulk of which was distributed in 1876	12.850.000
1		72,500,000
-	Would make the Total Consumption of Cane Molasses in 1876	49 900 504
I	Would make the Total Consumption of Cane Molasses in 1500	BO 600 794
Tota	al Consumption in 1875	50,000,104
1		0.500.000
	Deerease in 1876	9,199,230

TOTAL CONS	UMPTIO	N IN T	HE UNITED	STATES YEAR	ENDING	DECEMB	ER 31.
Gallons.			Gallons.	Gallons.			Gallons.
187739,965,906,	of which,	Foreign	n27,065,906	(187152,065,784.	of which,	Foreign.	41,165,784
187648,809,504	"	"	.36,459,504	187049,323,171	"		42,723,171
187558,+08,784	66	66	46 418,734	156954,361,092	66		47,961, 92
187448,206,257	66	6.6	39,506,257	1868 15 9. 7,969			.57,587,969
187851,485,526	66	66	41,985.526	186749,776,465	66		.46,776,465
187253,695,203	66	66	42,995,203	186645,140,110	66	"	43,840,110
- ' '							

In reviewing the movements in this article during the year that has just closed, it will be found that the preminent features of the Trade are much the same as those that marked the course of Sugar, the two cane products being necessarily closely interwoven, and which we have already noticed in our annual report relative to that staple.

At our last annual writing the general expectation was for at least a fair average yield, most of the West India Islands at that time reporting favorably; but after grinding became general it was apparent that the previous sanguine hopes indulged were doomed to disappointment; that so far from an average crop to be secured, the yield was likely to be small. This proved to be the case, and, taking the Islands as a whole, the out-turn for 1377 was smaller than before in many years Unlike Sugar, which will bear a long transportation, at fair prices, and when the West India crop shrinks the deficiency can be made up by importing from more distant countries, the bulky article of Molasses cannot be brought from long distances and laid down in the United States markets at a profit. Hence our dependence for this sweet, outside the product of Louisiana, is wholly upon the Antilles and the two Guianas.

The shortened Foreign crop of 1877 was of course followed by a greatly lessened importation

Antilles and the two Guianas.

The shortened Foreign erop of 1877 was of course followed by a greatly lessened importation into the United States, and a smaller consumption than before in fourteen years.

This diminished supply was accompanied by high prices, and values were considerably above those that were current before in several years.

The crop of Domestic, however, for the season of 1876-77 was much larger than the yield of the preceding crop year, and this aided to some extent to compensate for the deficiency in Foreign kinds, so far as the wants of Grocers were concerned, but, as Refluers cannot use the Domestic article to advantage at the prices it commands, this interest was necessarily greatly impeded in their operations for want of supplies, and boiling grades of West India for a considerable portion of the year commanded extraordinary figures, Refluers being compelled to close their works very early in the season for want of suitable stock.

early in the season for want of suitable stock.

Of the receipts into the United States, the Refineries at the five ports, Portland, Boston, New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore, consumed about 172,000 lhids for conversion into Sugar, &c. Distillers, of late years, are in the markets very rarely for Raw Molasses, confining their purchases to the cheaper product of the Sugar House.

By a reference to the preceding tables, it will be seen that the total receipts of Foreign Molasses at all ports of the United States, exclusive of the States on the Pacific, the consumption there being confined to Sugar House Syrups, were for 1877, 28,734,848 gallons, against receipts in 1873 of 37,246,394 gallons, a decrease of 8,511,546 gallons or 22–35 per cent, while the imports of 1876 were 21–98 per cent less than those of 1875.

The consumption of Foreign for the year under review kept pretty well abreast of the importation, being 27,065,906 gallons, against consumption of 1876 of 36,459,504 gallons, a decrease of 3,993,599 gallons or 25–76 per cent. The larger crop of the Louisiana cane fields, however, partly closed this wide gap, the deliveries of Foreign and Domestic for 1877 being 39,965,306 gallons, against 48,809,504 gallons for 1876, a decrease of 8,548,998 gallons or 18-11 per cent. With greatly lessened receipts of Foreign the exports in 1877 were much smaller than those for the previous year, but there were considerable shipments made to Europe of Sugar-House Molasses and Syrups, mainly at remunerative prices.

year, but there were considerable shipments made to Europe of Sugar-House Molasses and Sylups, mainly at remunerative prices.

The imports at Portland, some of the minor Eastern Ports, and Baltimore with some of the Southern Ports, were a little larger in 1877 than in 1876, but the receipts at Baltimore, New York and Boston were considerably less in 1877 than for the previous year, most marked at the first-named port, which of late years has occupied a very prominent position in this branch of commerce, the falling off there being nearly fifty per cent.

The United States consumption of raw Sugar in 1877, omitting Sugar made from Molasses, was 709,750 tons, if we add to this the consumption of Foreign and Domestic came Molasses, say 190,000 tons, we find a total consumption of the products of the cane of S99,750 tons. In addition to this there are very large quan lites of Maple Syrup and Sorgo Syrup made and consumed, concerning which no reliable data can be obtained.

The refining interest for the past two or three years has been subject to the repressing influence of short supplies, and their extensive works and costly machinery consequently were in en-

The renning interest for the past two or three years has been subject to the repressing influence of short supplies, and their extensive works and costly machinery consequently were in enforced idleness for a considerable portion of the past and the previous season. The prospect at the present writing is much more encouraging as from nearly all the West Indies we receive very flattering reports concerning the crop now commenced upon and a larger importation is confidently looked for during the current year.

The important crop of Louisiana for 1876-77 was much larger than that of the previous season; the yield being set down at 12 024 108 callons, against a yield for the praying access of 10 270 terms.

The important crop of Louisiana for 1876-77 was much larger than that of the previous season; the yield being set down at 12,024,103 gallons, against a yield for the previous season of 10,870,546 gallons. This article is highly and justly esteemed for table consumption, and for this purpose none but the very highest grades of Foreign enter into competition with it.

While the Sugar production of Louisiana will be greatly lessened this year owing to destructive frosts, the yield of Molasses will probably be as large or larger than that of the previous season as much of the frosted cane, though not available for conversion into Sugar, can be profitably

ground for Molasses.

The New Orleans *Price Current* makes the receipts of Molasses there from the opening of the season to 19th inst. 227,793 bbls, against 187,062 bbls same time the previous season.

Referring now more particularly to the movements of this article at this port, we find that we have comparatively fared better than our neighbors, for while the receipts of Foreign in 1877 at all the ports were unusually small, New York received even more than the usual proportion, 38-66 per cent of the whole import into the country having been entered here, against 34 per cent in 1876, 25 18-16 per cent in 1875, 30 per cent in 1874, 31-26 per cent in 1873, and 35 per cent in 1871.

The direct receipts of Foreign at New York in 1877 were 11,108,925 gallons, against direct receipts in 1876 of 12,661,288 gallons, a decrease of 1,552,363 gallons, or 12-26 per cent; thus while the importation at all ports in 1877 as compared with 1876 was 22-85 per cent less, this port only fell off 12-26 per cent.

Turning now to the deliveries at New-York, we find that they were of Foreign 9,835,641 gallons, including that recieved coastwise, against deliveries in 1876 of 12,441,637 gallons, a decrease of 2,605,996 gallons, or 20,97 per cent., but this considerable deficiency was more than met by the larger supply of the Louisiana product, the total consumption of Foreign and Domestic together, being in 1877 a trifle larger (0.26 per cent) than the deliveries for 1876. The receipts here in 1877 as compared with 1876 show a falling off from Cuba, Porto Rico, Trinidad Island, St. Croix and the French Islands; while the Barbados, Demerara, Antigua and the lesser Islands increased their shippers in the contractions of the contraction of th shipments hither.

The average prices for boiling grades Cuba for 1877 show an advance of 6 27-100 cents above the average of 1876, and 3 67-100 higher than the average of 1875; the average for Porto Rico in 1877 was 2 54-100 cents higher than the average for 1876, and 1 67-100 cents higher than the average for 1876 and 1 67-100 cents higher than the average for the English Islands product for 1877 was 2 92-100 cents higher than the average for 1876, and 2 79-100 higher than the average of 1875.

New Orleans Molasses, on the other hand, ruled lower, the average price for 1877 being 4 96-100 cents below that for 1876, and 15 12-100 below the average price for 1875.

New Orleans Molasses touched the lowest figures in September and highest in November, as always upon the early receipt of New crop, Porto Rico commanded the best price in June and receded to the lowest in December. Cuba was at the highest point in June and lowest in September, while English Islands descriptions were at the highest figures in June and touched the lowest in December.

The fluctuations were wide and frequent; during the early summer months, when Refined Sugar commanded extraordinary prices, grades of Molasses suitable for conversion into Sugar rapidly ran up and extreme values were touched, but subsequently, when Sugar became depressed, prices gave way and returned to nearly a normal level; Porto Rico varied on the extremes 20@25 cents per gallon, Cuba 17 cents, and English Islands 15 cents.

For the campaign soon to commence, the outlook is toward lower prices than those obtained lastyear. The supply of Raw Sugar, as well as of Molasses, is likely to be full, and it is not probable that Refined Sugar will command the unusual rates that ruled during some of the months of 1877.

As refiners are by far the chief buyers of Molasses, it is obvious that with low figures realized for their product they cannot boil molasses at a profit, unless the article be accessible at prices considerably below the extreme values that were current during the greater part of the year just closed.

RANGE OF PRICES AT NEW YORK, FOR THE PAST TWO YEARS.

***		-18	77	18*	-1876			
MONTHS.	New	Porto	Cuba Musco-	Barba-	New	Porto	Cuba Musco-	Barba-
	Orleans.	Rico.	vado.	does.	Orleans.	Rico.	vado.	does.
January	53 @58	42 @ 55	- a-	43 @48	52 @ 60	40 @50	_ @_	38 @ 40
February		40 @50	— @38	44 @45		40 @50	- @32	
March	50 @54	47 @55	39 @41	44 @45		40 @50	32@333	
April			39 @44	46 @57		40 @58	32 2 @33	
May		40 @70	461 @ 52	47 @ 55		40 @48	33 @34	40 @ 45
June		55 @70	47 @ 521			35 @55	33@83%	
July.		48 @ 65		48 @ 50		35 @55		40@42%
August		88 @63	321 @40	43 @46		40 @ 60	37 % @ 40	
September		38 @ 62	32 @35	38 @45		40 @60		42 @ 46
October	40 @50 53 @62	40 @60 32 @55	37 @38	40 @45		40 @58		42 @ 43
December	40 @48	30 @50	0.10	36 @45		40 @58	35 @40	
, 2000mber	40 (640	00 (0)00	- @-	35 @41	51 @59	42 @58	- @-	46 @ 50
Average for the year	51.08c.	50.12c.	40.87c.	45 04c.	56 0 4c.	47 58c.	34 6-0c.	42 12c.

†Including old and new crop New Orleans.

JOHN HENNESSEY.

JAS. M. HENNESSEY.

HENNESSEY'S

Copper, Brass & Iron Works.

John Hennessey & Bro.,

DEALERS IN

Seamless Jopper and Prass Pipes

FOR STEAM TRAINS,

Gas & Iron Pipe, Steam Fittings, Valves & Cocks,

Steam Trains of the Most Improved Plans,

SAND ALL DEECRIPTIONS OF

Copper, Brass and Iron Work,

Worms, Tanks, Clarifiers, Gilters, Chimnens, Breaching Fire-Beds and Heaters, &c.,

CORNER GIROD AND MAGAZINE STREETS,

NEW ORLEANS.

Distilleny, Steamship, Steamboat and Plantation Work
-PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO.

J. FOERSTER'S

BICE & CORW

109 & 111 JULIA STREET,

---AND---

164, 166 and 168 MAGAZINE STREET,

NEW ORLEANS.

ALL ORDERS FOR

RICE MILLING

Received at the Mill, or addressed to

POST OFFICE BOX 1380,

Will be Promptly Attended to.

SACKS FURNISHED FREE!

Large Stock of Fresh Ground Corn Meal and Hominy

Always on Hand.

RICHARD FROTSCHER, SEED MERCHANT,

-AND DEALER IN-

Buist's Warranted Garden Seeds.

Planters and Gardeners will find my Seeds the most improved, and sold at satisfactory prices.

Country Merchants can purchase their Seeds, either in papers or bulk, on favorable terms.

Nos. 15 and 17 Dumaine Street, New Orleans.

MAMMOTH SOUTHERN STABLES,

Nos. 131, 133 & 135 Baronne Street, Branch, 82 Carondelet Street, New Orleans.

ALFORD, MARTIN & CO., - Proprietors,

DEALERS IN

Kentucky Mules and Horses.

Respectfully solicit a call from Buyers.

HEADQUARTERS

FOR

STATIONERY,

INCLUDING

Blank Books, Memorandums, Envelopes, BLOTTING AND WRITING PAPERS. INK OF ALL KINDS,

Gold Pens of Fairchild's and Foley's Make. Also Steel & Quill Pens, Lead & State Pencils, Clips, Liles, etc.

And everything usually kept in a first-class Stationery House.

The celebrated DIXIE MILLS Paper is made exclusively for us, and the low price at which we offer it, for the quality of the paper, is unequaled in this section. Special attention of DEALERS and LARGE BUYERS is called to our STOCK and PRICES.

PAPETERIES.

New styles received constantly at prices to correspond with the times. handsomest designs ever issued.

_____ SCHOOL BOOKS.

The Largest Stock and Best Assortment in the Southwest.

HEADQUARTERS for all the leading EDUCATIONAL WORKS in use in this section. SLATES, BLACKBOARDS, CRAYONS, GLOBES, and all other material constantly on hand. Catalogues mailed to any address.

WEBSTER'S UNABRIDGED DICTIONARY.

Latest revised edition; price, \$12. Every family should have one.

Worcester's Unabridged Dictionary,

Latest revised edition; price, \$10. The standard

FAMILY AND PULPIT BIBLES.

From \$2 to \$150 each. New styles of Binding.

STEREOSCOPES FOR 75 CENTS.

And Stereoscopic Views at 75 cents per dozen.

MISCELLANEOUS BOOKS

At less than cost to close out.

ROBT. J. HARP, Agent, Book and Stationery Depot, Nos. 110 & 112 Camp Street, New Orleans.

THE

Tallow, Gil & Fertilizing Co.

OF NEW ORLEANS,

Is prepared to furnish Planters and others with

Ground Bone, Dried Blood and Meat

AT REASONABLE RATES.

Is highly recommended by parties using it; renews the land and improves the crops.

Applications to be made at the Stock Landing, or by letter P. O. Drawer 233.

C. DUHAMEL,

OPTICIAN

111 Canal Street, New Orleans.

HOUSE AND SUGAR THERMOMETERS,

STEAM AND VACUUM GUAGES,

MATHEMATICAL and SURVEYING INSTRUMENTS,

MADE AND REPAIRED.

Spectacles and Eye Glasses.

Double Focus, Cylindric and Pebble Glasses, Etc., Etc.

P. S.-THIS HOUSE EMPLOYES NO TRAVELLING AGENTS OR PEDDLERS.

SHAKSPEARE

IRON WORKS,

Cor. Girod and Dryades Sts., Office—No. 219 Girod Street, New Orleans, La.

MANUFACTURE EVERY VARIETY OF

Steam Engines, Sugar Mills, Vacuum Pans, Rice Milling Machinery, Mill and Gin Gearing, &c., &c.

Estimates and Price Lists furnished on Application.

THE NEW ORLEANS

Democrat

GEORGE W. DUPRE & CO., Proprietors.

GEO. W. DUPBE, H. J. HEARSEY. JNO. AUGUSTIN. ALBERT C. JANIN.

THE NEW ORLEANS

IS PUBLISHED

EVERY MORNING.

IT IS THE

Official Journal of the State of Louisiana

AND THE

CITY OF NEW ORLEANS.

THE DEMOCRAT has a large and increasing circulation in this State, and also in Mississippi, Alabama and Texas, and therefore offers superior inducements to advertisers. No pains will be spared to make

our paper a welcome visitor in the counting-room and family circle.

THE WEEKLY DEMOCRAT is a handsome eight page paper, issued every Saturday, containing the latest news by telegraph and mail from all parts of the world.

RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION.

The Daily Democrat. Six months....

Three months. 3 00
One month. 1 00
P. stage, one year. 1 00
Payable in Advance.

The Weekly Democrat.

The Weekly Democrat, a large eight-page paper, will be furnished to subscribers at the following rates:

One year. \$3 00
Six months 1 50
Three months. 1 00 Postage..... Payable in Advance.

MOBNING STAR

-AND---

CATHOLIC MESSENGER,

ESTABLISHED FEBRUARY 9th, 1868.

SIZE, 33x44;

48 COLUMNS.

116 Poydras, Corner Camp St.,

Most Rev. N. J. PERCHE,

Archbishop of N. O., President.

WM. J. CASTELL, Vice President.

The Morning Star

Having an EXTENSIVE CIRCULATION throughout

Louisiana, Texas, Alabama and Georgia,

And being regularly received by almost every Catholic family in the city, is one of the best advertising mediums offered to the public.

By Mail-One copy, one year, \$3; postage prepaid by office.

A Beautiful Picture, suitable for Framing, is sent to each Subscriber who pays one year's subscription in advance.

RATES OF ADVERTISING:

SQUARES.	1 Month.	2 Mos.	3 Mos.	6 Mos.	12 Mos.
	\$5	\$9	\$12	\$20	\$30
	9	16	20	31	50
	. 16	22	28	44	70

THOS. G. RAPIER,

GENERAL MANAGER.

THE

Daily City Item

Is not only the Cheapest but the most interesting

EVENING PAPER

Ever published in New Orleans. It is delivered to subscribers at

15 CENTS A WEEK,

Including the Eight-Page

SUNDAY EDITION,

And as it is carefully read by all classes after the cares of the day are over, it is unquestionably

The Best Advertising Medium

Which business men can find. The

SUNDAY EDITION

Will be furnished to Subscribers without any extra charge, and sold by newsboys and on the public stands.

Its CONTENTS will be so varied as to secure acceptable

SUNDAY READING

to all classes, and our Advertising friends will consult their interests by sending in their favors at an early hour, as in that case their advertisements will appear in the

Saturday Evening Edition of the ITEM

without charge.

Let readers generally look out for the SUNDAY ITEM.

Daily Delta,

Published

EVERY EVENING AND SUNDAY MORNING,

With a Weekly Edition,

The Farmer's Vindicator, 22 Issued Every Tuesday Morning.

OFFICE No. 112 GRAVIER STREET, Up Stairs.

Terms of Subscription:

DAILY—One Year.....\$5 00 W.
Six Months... 3 00
One Month... 50

WEEKLY—One Year\$2 00
Six Months... 1 25
Liberal terms to Clubs.

One Week..... 15
(Postage prepaid at this Office).

THE DELTA

Is the largest, best and cheapest Evening Papers published in New Orleans, and is delivered to subscribers by carriers for the trifling sum of

Fifteen Cents per Week

INCLUDING THE

SUNDAY MORNING EDITION.

Which is an Eight Page Paper
Filled with well selected and interesting reading matter
suited to every taste.

THE WEEKLY

Is also an Eight Page Paper, with an Agricultural Department and a Review of the Markets.

Our local columns include the most interesting features, such as—Hotel Arrivals, Talk on 'Change, Marriages Recorded, Metereological Reports, Daily Mortuary Reports, Daily List of Letters, Transfers of Real Estate, Customhouse, City Hall and State House Gossip, etc.

Address, C. W. CLARK & CO., No. 112 Gravier St.

JE 3636 JES

Aem Orleans Times

(Daily and Weekly,)

STOUTEMYER & JUDSON,

PROPRIETORS.

SUBSCRIPTION TERMS:

-DAILY-

Seven Papers per Week, per annum, \$14, and at same rate half yearly and quarterly.

WEEKLY-

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY MORNING.

Per annum \$3, and at same rate half yearly and quarterly.

The NEW ORLEANS WEEKLY TIMES is a large 8-page paper, containing a summary of the latest and most important news; choice and select reading for the family; valuable matter for the farmer, planter, merchant and mechanic; and a financial and commercial page, the completest and most reliable of any in the South. The WEEKLY will contain miscellaneous matter of every kind, making it most readable and valuable. The TIMES is specially adapted for circulation among the planters, farmers, mechanics and merchants of the South, keeping always in view and endeavoring constantly to promote their best interests. Address,

NEW ORLEANS TIMES,

70 Camp Street, New Orleans.

THE

GERMAN GAZETTE,

[ESTABLISHED IN 1847.]

Is Published in Three Distinct Editions, viz:

The Daily, Weekly and Sunday Issues,

OFFICE: 108 CAMP STREET,

NEW ORLEANS, LA

J. HASSINGER

Proprietor.

The Gazette is the oldest German Newspaper in the State of Louisiana, and has a larger circulation than any other in the Southern States.

TERMS:

Daily Paper, \$16 00. Weekly Paper, \$3 00 and Sunday Paper \$3 00 per annum. Weekly and Sunday Paper together, \$5 00 per annum.

AS to the importance of the GERMAN GAZETTE as an ADVERTISING MEDIUM TO BUSINESS MEN, we refer to any of our advertising patrons of long standing; and we draw the attention of Wholesale Merchants particularly to the very extensive circulation of our weekly issue. Terms moderate.

THE

OLDEST and MOST POPULAR and INFLUENTIAL NEWSPAPER, HAVING THE LARGEST CIR-LATION, DAILY and WEEKLY IN THE SOUTHWEST.

AN INDEPENDENT

CONSERVATIVE JOURNAL

TO PROMOTE THE

COMMERCIAL, MECHANICAL, AGRICULTURIAL AND INDUSTRIAL INTERESTS

OF THE SOUTHERN PEOPLE;

To give the Latest News,

TO CULTIVATE LITERATURE.

AND COMMENDS ITSELF AS AN UNEXCEPTIONABLE

outhern Lamily Newspaper,

PUBLISHED DAILY AND WEEKLY.

-BY-

HOLBROOK & CO.,

Mrs. E. J. Holbrook.

Geo. Nicholson.

PROPRIETORS.

AT No. 66 CAMP STREET, NEW ORLEANS.

TERMS OF THE PICAYUNE:

RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION-DAILY, per annum, in advance, \$12; Half-yearly \$6;

RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION—DALLY, per annum, in advance, \$12; Half-yearly \$6; Quarterly \$3. Single copies, Five cents.

Weekly Picayune—Three Dollars per annum.

RATES OF ADVERTISING—All transient advertisements, first insertion, per square, \$150; each subsequent insertion, 75 cents. Advertisements for insertion at intervals to be charged as new, each insertion. All advertisements not marked for any pecified number of insertions will be published six times, and charged accordingly. Cuts taken at special rates. No advertisement or subscription will be stopped until arrearages are paid, unless at the option of the proprietor. Editorial notices of advertisements to be charged 20 cents per line for each insertion.

L'Abeille de la Nouvelle-Orleans.

The NEW ORLEANS



ESTABLISHED SEPTEMBER 1st, 1827.

Circulates very extensively in Louisiana and the adjoining States. Also in Mexico and France.

THE BEE

Is the only DAILY NEWSPAPER

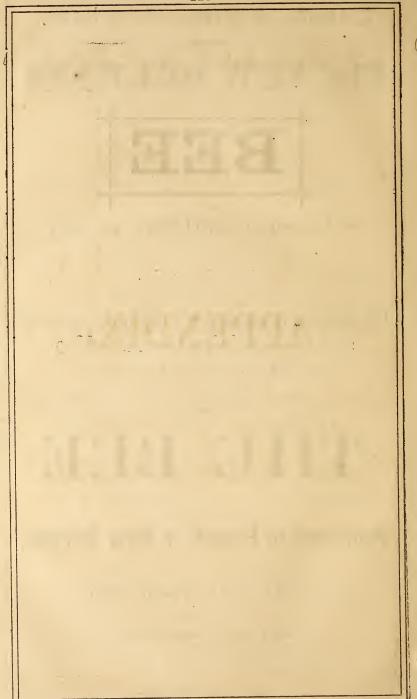
Published in French, in New Orleans,

And, being read by everyone, is a very

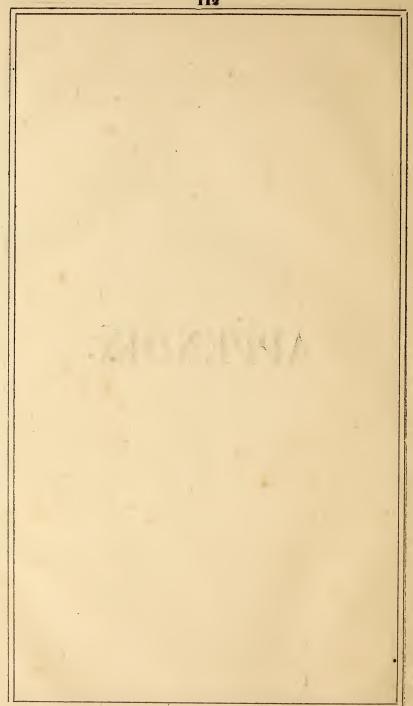
VALUABLE ADVERTISING MEDIUM.

PRICE OF SUBSCRIPTION:

One Year, Daily Bee\$14	00
One Year, Weekly Bee 5	00



APPENDIX.



FIFTY-FIFTH

ANNUAL REVIEW

-OF THE-

NEW ORLEANS MARKETS

-FOR THE-

Commercial Year Ending August 31st, 1877.

spects not dissimilar to those which preceded it. Taking a broad glance at its most salient features they present a checquered aspect, in which the very dark spots perhaps exceed the bright, but with a still wider surface toned down into neutral tints, approximating either the one or the other. 'For example, in some instances the merchant has met with heavy losses, in others he has reauzed satisfactory profits; in most cases he has merely maintained his position without showing either progress or retrogressi n. Rents and salaries have been reduced. Business has been conducted throughout with the most rigid economy, which has been equally extended to family expenses. And vet the merchant's balance sheet indicates no net improvement, excepting perhaps in its diminution of liabilities, with little reward for personal services and nothing for interest on capital. Brighter anticipations were entertained at the commencement of the commercial year, and even now, the merchant trusts that such hopes have only been deferred and still looks forward with confidence that they will be realized at no distant period.

In this hope he perseveres and prudently continues his business with the advantage of the wisdom taught by experience and his debts circumscribed within narrower limits. . Calmly viewing the past and closely scrutinizing the present, he finds reason to hope for a more favor-If he had not he would wind up able future. his affairs and emigrate to some more prosperous locality. But when he glances around the whole field of American enterprise he finds no point more attractive. In all others the commercial world is suffering from similar causes. The shrinkage in real estate has its equal in the shrinkage of the volume of busines. Trade has duced within the past few years. He is right in been restricted within limits too narrow to afford his premises, but we think errs in his conclusion. scope to all its participants. If a certain rum- A people as a whole cannot be permanently her of dealers, in any line of business, were to empoverished by excessive production. While

The year that has just closed is in some re-|remove to some other city, the actual trade would perhaps furnish a fair remuneration for those who remained. Under existing circumstancés it is so much divided, that the share of each individual is barely sufficient to meet expenses. It is no doubt, however, a wise policy to hold their position. Independently of the objections of adding their faithful employes to the large number who are idle and destitute, and unfitted by their previous pursuits for other avocations, they can see no probability of improving their situation elsewhere. If on the other hand they persevere they have good reason to hope for

A FAVORABLE REACTION.

If the country were a sandy desert and it had neither fuel nor water power to run its manufactories-in short, if it were incapacitated for production, it would be otherwise. But, on the contrary, we have a fertile soil, extensive tracts not yet opened to cultivation, increased means of accessibilty to market, exuberant production at cheapened cost from lower wages with undiminished purchasing power, and foreign markets brought commercially nearer to us by cheapened freights, as well as by steam power. From all these it is fair to conclude that when actual supplies are consumed by the increasing multitudes of our population, then will arise a demand from consumers, who will be able to pay for what they want, to an extent that will give renewed activity to the business of the country merchant-greater perhaps than has been known for many years-which, reacting on the city trade, will inaugurate a period of prosperity even beyond what the most sanguine have anticipated. A sagacious publicist attributes the increase in the number of unemployed persons to the new labor-saving machines intro-

many no doubt suffer by labor-saving machinery superseding their manual services, others profit by it. An equal or an increased amount of wealth has been created by the co-operation of capital and labor, although it may be irregularly and differently distributed. Eventually society accommodates itself to its changed condition. The unemployed find some other field for their services and again become producers, in which they add to the aggregate wealth, while each individual derives some advantage from its accumulation.

We shall not attempt to pursue the reason to its legitimate conclusion, using it not as a question of political economy but to indicate that the merchant, whose vocation is the interchange of commodities, must eventually profit by their increased production. As we remarked on a former occasion, in this country, with its fertile soil and exuberant products, affording an enormous surplus for foreign export, embracing not only cotton, breadstuffs and provisions, but to-bacco, petroleum and many minor articles, it must eventually exhibit an accelerated movement in every department of agriculture, manufactures and commerce when this

RENNAISSANCE

occurs, confidence will displace distrust, enterprise supersede caution, activity succeed to lethargy and general prosperity follow the previous depression. Inspired by such anticipations we enter upon the new commercial year with renewed confidence and courage.

The new year was ushered in with equally cheering hopes. Not only our Southern products were coming forward freely and commanding satisfactory prices but the cereal crops of the West were meeting a ready sale at the seaports, and it was estimated that the winter packing of pork alone would command hardly less than \$70,000,000. The flow of currency to the West for the purchase of grain and hogs, and to the agricultural districts of the South for the movement of cotton, sugar and molasses had been of imposing proportions, and its return to the seaports in payment of obligations to banks and factors had already commenced. Such was our condition in the third month of the commercial year. Increased confidence, moreover, inspired our commercial classes from the results of our State and municipal elections-a confidence that was felt by capitalists, as well- and with the assured prospect of social harmony, public morality and wise legislation, it would be difficult to point to a time when a more general contentment pervaded every class of the community.

If all the hopes which we then entertained have not been realized, it requires but little reflection to note the causes of our disappointment. Of course the falling off in our receipts of cotton and the low prices at which it has ruled must be ranked among the principal. But this is to some extent compensated by the increase in sugar and molasses. Corn and wheat have also come forward more freely, but on the other hand our receipts show a falling off in a long list, including flour, provisions and many minor articles. This shrinkage in our supplies of these articles would be less important if it did not indicate a corresponding reduction in our business with the interior, curtailing the sales of nearly all our wholesale dealers and jobbers. The same causes which have diverted these articles into other channels, have controlled supplies for the interior, and as long as the lateral railroads by their competition with each other run at rates which will not pay their actual expenses, and even below the current rates for river transportation, Western produce will seek a market and Western merchants lay in their supplies in the Atlantic sea ports.

Under these circumstances it was never more important than now that we should adopt such new modes for transportation of produce by the river as will warrant a reduction in river freights. Our St. Louis friends allege that 20c per cental is merely a paying rate by barge and would not compensate a steamboat. We have no doubt, on the contrary, that at an average stage of the river between Cairo and St. Louis grain can be carried from the latter point to our levee at half the rates named. When the rate was reduced to 12%c per cental, we heard no complaint from the carriers, and what was done then, can be done again. We do not believe, however, that the barge system is beyond all question the most expedient and economical. The towage of the barges back to St. Louis, against a heavy current, with unremunerative freight lists, presents an objection to that system, which it is alleged by shipwrights and engineers can be obviated by boats, with their own motive power, especially adapted to the transportation of freights. We have never lost confidence in the Sharrock

IRON STEAM BARGES,

with the hulls perfectly adapted to carrying large cargoes on a moderate draft of water, and with steam engines of sufficient power to drive them 10 miles per hour up stream and 14 miles per hour with the current, occupying but little room and run at a comparatively triding expenditure for fuel. Had the projector of these boats not found profitable employment for the whole of his large capital in supplying machinery and engines to sugar planters, he

this enterprise. Without, however, having recourse to his boats, others have been projected from which similar efficiency and economy are anticipated. The necessity of providing for cheapening river transportation becomes manifest every season. Even if the lateral railways be compelled to abandon their cutting down competition and combine on rates which will afford them a fair remuneration, the current river rates will be too high to command the preference. The river therefore must be utilized to its full capacity, and when this shall be done, we have no doubt that New Orleans will become the main outlet for Western produce. Nor have we any doubt that when this is accomplished there will always be an abundant supply of both steam and sail freight room for prompt shipment, at low rates, of all the grain or produce that may be offered. The supply of both steam and sail tonnage is abundant, and it will freely seek our port as soon as it can be assured of With rapid communication by telegraph, ship-owners at other ports, American and Canadian, being kept advised of the freight prospect, are always ready to send to this port any amount of tonnage that the demand may require, and with the competition between the jettied South Pass and the dredged Southwest Pass, they may confidently rely upon a sufficient depth of water to prevent any delay. But ocean rates will never be reduced to their minimum point until the ships have a steady and ample supply of freight. In this case, more promptly perhaps than in any other, the demand must precede and will attract the supply. New Orleans is essentially a steam port. The steamship requires no tug to tow her inward or outward, and if she have the necessary appliances, her steam power can be used for discharging and for loading cargo.

But we are not dependent on the river alone. We may, on the contrary, rely upon the

ILLINOIS CENTRAL

and its connections for increasing receipts of Western produce, at reasonable rates, which will be kept down to their minimum point by the competition of the river.

The purchase of the Mississippi Cen tral Railroad by this Company, been for some time regarded as a foregone conclusion, but now an accomplished fact ali d that it is doubts that may have previously existed on the subject have been happily removed. The Illinois Central Railroad Co. has now a through track between Chicago and New Orleans independent of all other roads. Orleans independent of all other roads.

The importance of this route to our city can hardly be overestimated. It affords the means for the transportation of creased by steam dispensing with the ex-

would no doubt long since have accomplished tral Illinois, Western Tennessee and Mississippi, and, by its connection with Western roads, for all the produce of the Northwest that now finds a market at Chicago. It may be regarded, in one sense, as a monopoly, possessing all a monopolist's power, but it is a monopoly in which the interests of the proprietors can best be promoted by operating it for the benefit of the public. While it has a monopoly of its route, that route has the treble competition of the lateral lines of transportation between the West and the East, the river from St. Paul to New Orleans, and the lateral roads from Tennes-see to the Atlantic ports. The competition of these several routes will make it the interest of the road to carry through freights at low rates. The inhabitants of intermediate towns will, no doubt, grumble, at the charges between their own localities and New Orleans being high, compared with the through rates, but they should reflect that the reduc-tion in the latter is specially for the benefit of the South and the Southern terminus. The commerce and population of New Orleans cannot be largely increased, without benefitting the people of adjacent districts, creating for them a larger demand for their products and en-abling them to supply their wants for goods and the produce of other sections of the country at lower prices. Take for example fruits and garden vegetables. Is it not manifest to our friends along the line of this road that with a population of 300,000 souls, the demand for these products of the orchard and the garden will be much greater, than it we have a population of only 200,000? By such works as the Illinois Central, New Orleans becomes the entrepot, not only of a few Southern States, but of the great West with its fertile soil and increasing population. Through rates then will be kept down to a point low enough to prevent the diversion of trade from New Orleans to her Atlantic rivals. Formerly it was urged that New York capital was not only the source of Chicago's prosperity but controlled her transportation lines for the spec al benefit of the Northern emporium. Whether this was true or not, it cannot be correctly asserted now. The interests of the Illinois Central and of the lateral transportation lines and the Atlantic ports are rather antagonistic than identical. The Illinois Central, from the enormous capital invested in it and the wealthy country through which it runs, may well aspire to becoming the greatest freight carrier of the continent. To attain this object of its ambition, it will be its interest to facilitate the movement of produce to the Gulf by every means in its power, and to foster the New Orleans export trade by whatever influence it

Western produce from the whole of Cen- pense of river towage, and the towage of

sailing vessels reduced by competition, with a retorm in our system of loading and discharging vessels, in which steam will be used to a greater extent and the stevedore's personal profits will hardly be diminished, waile his charges will be materially reduced from cheaper labor and labor-saving machinery, and with reform, wherever it is practicable, in all our local charges, nothing will remain to be done at the New Orleans terminus With to promote our foreign commerce. such ameliorations of trade, river freights will be cut down to a minimum point, and the competition will make it the in-terest of the Illinois Central to adjust its charges at rates which will still command a large proportion of the trade. We learn by telegraph that a direct shipment of flour has been made, or is making, from Nashville, via Port Royal to Liverpool. When our steam lines are run in connection with the Illinois Central, such shipments will be made with greater advantage to the shippers via New Orleans; and so with regard to the entire Western surplus seeking a foreign market.

Not only the export trade, however, will be benefitted by the Illinois Central and the river route, but our import trade as well, and the time is not far distant. with our cheaper rents, cheaper living, and immunity from the paralysing power of severe winters, the importers of New Or'eans will be able to meet the de-mand from the merchants of the interior who supply the country demand for consumption, at prices which will give her the preference over the Atlantic seaports. This import trade will be distributed to the West almost exclusively by the rail, while the river will compete with it successfully in all low priced and bulky goods, and the transportation of a large portion of the Western crops. We regard then the purchase of the Mississippi Central by the Illinois Central as a happy event for New Orleans, auspicious of a material extension of our commerce and indirectly of increased prosperity for all classes of our fellow citizens as well as of more direct benefit to our commercial friends.

We may, moreover, confidently expect, at an early period, railway connection with the Texas roads, which will assure us ample receipts, not of cotton and hides alone, but of wheat and other cereal crops in a more imposing volume than the most sanguine have as yet anticipated. This communication with the interior will at the same time enable our wholesale dealers to supply the country merchant with all the goods he may require, and we shall thus recover the valuable trade diverted from us hitherto by Western cities. When one reflects upon the manifest advantages of this connection, it seems almost incredible that it should have been so long delayed. The value of

REAL ESTATE

is so utterly dependent on the extent of our trade, the changes in which have always controlled the fluctuations of its market value, that t would seem, that even if our commercial classes had been unable to contribute for the purpose, the property holders themselves would have long since built the road necessary to effect the desired connection, as the certain means of enhancing the value of their stores and dwelling houses, of ensuring prompt payment of increased rents, of extending the sales of merchandise by retail as well as wholesale dealers, of restoring prompt payments both of small and large debts, and of city and State taxes, as well, of making the collector a weleome visitor instead of an odious intruder, and of enabling every one to contribute more liberally to all other useful enterprises which appeal to the public spirit. We are not blind to the benefits to be derived from the extension of this road to the Pacific, but leaving that for the future our attention is absorbed by the present-by the paramount importance of our recovering the trade of Western Arkansas, Northwestern Louisiana and Northern Texas, diverted from us by longer roads, to other markets, and of extending our commerce with all parts of Texas in connection with the great lateral line of railway. The letter of Mr. James C. Clarke, Vice-President of the N. O., Jackson & G. N. R. R. Co., presents an argument in favor of this road which is irrefutable. Mr. Clarke shows that Northern Texas and Northwestern Louisiana would have at New Orleans a much nearer market than either St. Louis or Chicago, quite as favorable for breadstuffs and provisions, and more so for cotton and wool. Mr. Clarke urged, moreover, that while wheat, too, is worth as much in New Orleans as at either of the other points, there is no reason why flour should not be manufactured as cheaply in New Orleans as in St. Louis or Chicago. The lower freight charges, owing to the shorter distance to New Orleans, would be a source of profit to the miller; add to this only twenty cents per barrel for freight from St. Louis by river to New Orleans, and the manufacturer could count on a profit of forty cents per barrel in making flour at New Orleans, and also find a ready market, at good prices, for all his mill feed. Texas beef is now sold at retail in the St. Louis and Chicago markets for ten to thirteen cents per pound, after paying freight on the cattle in one instance a distance of 220 miles to St. Louis, and in another of 446 miles to Chicago, greater than to New Orleans, from the same common point of shipment, taking Fort Worth as the base. The

ĺ	ı	PRACTICAL POINTS	
		in this matter are the respective distances	
		the interior to St. Louis and New Orleans w	hich
	١	are stated as follows:	
	И		iles.
	ı	Marshall via Little Rock to St. Louis	565
	ı	Marshall via I. M. R. R., Cairo and I. C. R.	000
ŀ	d	R. to Chicago	838
l	d	Marshall via N. O. Pacific Railway to New	
۱	ı	Orleans	336
ı	1	Dallas via M. K. and T. and C. B. and Q.	
ı	1	R. R. to Chicago	930
ı	1	Dallas via Marshall and Little Rock to St.	
1	1	Louis	713
ı	1	Dallas via Marshall and N. O. I acific Rail-	
	ı	way to New Orleans	484
	1	Shreveport via Marshall and Little Rock to	
	1	St. Louis	605
	Ì	Shreveport via Marshall. I. M. R. R., Cairo	
	1	and I. C. R. B to Chicago	878
	1	Shreveport via N. O. Pacific Railway to	
	1	New Orleans	300
		Texarkana via L. M. R. R. to St. Louis	490
	1	Texarkana via I. M. R. R., Cairo and I. C.	
	1	R. R. to Chicago	763
	1	Texarkana via Marshall and N. O. Pacific	
	1	Railway to New Orleans	411
	1	Sherman via A. and P. R. R. to St. Louis	594
	1	Sherman via A. and P. R. R. and C. and	
	ı	A. R. R. to Chicago	877
	l	Sherman via Dallas, Marshall and N. O.	
	1	Pacific Railway to New Orleans	548
	ı	Fort Worth via Dallas, Marshall and Little	
	l	Rock to St. Louis	745
	ı	Fort Worth via Dallas, M. K. and T. and	
	l	C. B. and Q. R. R. to Chicago	962
	ı	Fort Worth via Dallas, Marshall and N. O.	
	l	Pacific Railway to New Orleans	516
	l	The following gives a fair estimate of the	first
	l	year's income of the road when completed:	
	i	150,000 bales cotton, at \$2 50 per bale \$375	,000
		2000 car loads stock, at \$45 per car 90	
		3000 car loads grain, at \$50 per car 150	
			,000
		Express and miscellaneous freight by	000
		passenger trains 15.	
	1	Through and local passenger traffic 100.	
		Merchandise, supplies & general freight. 80.	,000
		Gross earnings\$\$40.	
		Operating expenses and taxes, 65 per ct. 546.	,000
ĺ	1	Net applicable to interest 394,	,000
1			
		First mortgage \$3,000,000 at 7 per cent. \$210,	,000

Second Mortgage \$675,000 at 7 per cent 47,250

Annual interest charge \$257,250

We think that the receipts of cotton will con-

PRACTICAL POINTS

and will probably reach 250,000 bales, and that he has also made too low an estimate of the passenger traffic and freight on other commodities than cotton, grain and stock.

This subject has been so forcibly pressed upon our people that those who have paid the most attention to it suppose that its merits are fully understood. We think this is a dangerous error. At one time it was opposed on the ground that it was not a road from New Orleans, but one from Alexandria to Marshall, overlooking the fact that produce delivered at Alexandria could be ferried to our port and delivered along side the ocean going ship, at only a shade more than if the terminus were Westwego. objection having been obviated by a strong force being placed on the line from Bayou Goula to Alexandria, and a through line from Marshall to Westwego being thus assured, the road through sea marshes to Orange and its connection there, with the road to Houston is brought forward in opposition. The importance of this road we fully appreciate. But we have long since come to a conclusion that the surest means of expediting its construction will be to build a road to Marshall When that is in operation, the parties interested in the Houston road will be compelled in self-defence to construct it without delay, as otherwise passengers from Houston for New Orleans, and a fortiori from all northern and western Texas, would take the rail via Marshall. Hence if by the trifling subscription required of us of \$675,000, we ensure the construction of a road to Marshall, we also ensure the building of the road to Orange and Houston.

This, however, hardly requires mention, for we believe it is more generally understood in our community than the respective local advantages of the two roads, and their prospective value to our commercial classes and real estate owners-to the later even more than to the former. On an earlier occasion we remarked that public attention had been often fixed on the terminus to an extent that caused the intermediate or local trade to be overlooked. In case of the construction of the Marshall road. we see a fair prospect of recovering the trade of Northwestern Louisiana and Arkansas, and Northeastern and Northern Texas. wholesale dealers will again become the recipients of orders for the various commodities required for consumption in those districts and a volume of wheat, greater than any which has ever before flowed into New Orleans, will be poured upon our levee for sale or transhipment. We may also expect unprecedented supplies of siderably exceed the estimate of Mr. Clarke, horned cattle and packed meats for export, and

our beef market will become the best and the cheapest in any American seaport. As shown above we may also expect a very large addition to our receipts of cotton. But this is not all. Let us look a little nearer home. The experience of every community proves that railroads are the sure precursors of an increase of popu-Not of unskilled labor only, but of small eapitalists as well; that is of farmers with means to purchase lands, and pay for improving and stocking them with animals and implements. This is the case even when they penetrate districts with a poor and unproductive soil, but must be much more so when they enter a fertile and salubrious country, with a ready aecess to a never-failing and remunerative market. It cannot be doubted that when the RAILWAY TO MARSHALL

is completed we shall witness a steady immigration of hardy, thrifty and industrious white men to take up farms along its line and develop their latent agricultural wealth. With the increase of population, towns and villages are sure to spring up at suitable locations. Every one of these well-to-do immigrants will be a nucleus around whom others will congregate. Churches and schools naturally follow, and the whole country is transformed from an impassable swamp and entangled wilderness into a rich, populous and prosperous territory. The increase in population along the line of this railroad will give an impulse to the trade of New Orleans, which we verily believe, is not appreeiated by even its projectors-perhaps not by even its most sanguine advocates.

All these arguments derive additional force from the developments of the recent wide-spread tions of the Chamber of Commerce and railway strikes, and communist mobs. The great question now is

THE LABOR PROBLEM.

With an excess of unskilled labor at one point there is a deficiency at another. We shall have no difficulty in obtaining all the unskilled labor needed. The small capitalists and the skilled labor necessarily follow the rail-the one to purchase the land, the other to make the improvements. But both require unskilled labor, as well. Build the road then and there will be no deficiency of either, and Louisiana will have the honor of being among the first to solve the labor problem by giving reasonable wages to assuring to us the favorable reaction in trade change has developed into a compact and powwhich we have so long expected. But this will not complete the chapter of

OUR PROGRESS.

We have beyond the present terminus of the road an empire, the conquest of which will inevitably make New Orleans the chief outlet for volumes of produce, and the chief export city of the United States. With the increase in its export trade we may fairly expect a certain inerease in its imports.

To hasten this brilliant future, we require a more cordial union among all classes of our community. Each is dependent upon some other. Labor is dependent upon capital and capital profitless without labor. And thus, too, skilled labor, requires the aid of unskilled, active capital aids fixed capital, and, above all, the mutual dependence is strongest between the tenant and the landlord-the merchant and the property owner. Take away the commerce of the city and its rural sections would be more valuable than its urban, for the one would still be produetive, while the other would be worthless ruins. There are men still living who shot ducks in ponds on the site of what is now the centre of the cotton trade. The marvellous change from oue period to the other was caused by trade, without its usual adjunct manufactures. From that time to this, property has fluctuated in accordance with the variations of eommerce, and yet there are men so blind to their own interest as to attach more importance to a slight reduction in their assessments, than to the railroad so absolutely essential to their future prosperity. By request, we reproduce in another column an editorial article on this subject, which we originally published August 25th.

The general movement of our trade has continued to be facilitated and aided by the opera-

THE COTTON EXCHANGE.

The former has exerted a legitimate influence in the interest of our foreign and domestic commerce, and its proceedings have been prompt and judicious The value of the Cotton Exchange, even if considered merely as a newsroom, relieving its members of the onerous tax for daily telegrams of the Northern and European markets, has become indispensable not only to the cotton trade, to which the full membership is confined, but to ship agents and dealers in money and exchange, as visiting members; but the seope of its proceedings has been much wider, and it has exercised a wholesome influence in behalf of the great inteerst of which the starving multitudes of older sections. If this it is the special exponent. The Merchants' Exroad form a connection with the Texas Pacific change has subsided, but will undoubtedly be at Marshall, and the latter be earried no further revived with increased vigor, as soon as the railthan Fort Worth, it will still be the means of way is completed to Marshall. The Stock Exerful body, with a controlling influence in all matters relating to financial matters.

The International Cotton Convention assembled at Liverpool on the 13th and 14th of June. The delegates present were nine representing the National Cotton Exchange of America, three from the American Chamber of Commerce, Liverpool, six from the Liverpool Cotton Brokers Association, two from the Liverpool Chamber of Commerce, three from the United Cotton Association, two from the Cotton Spinners Association of Manchester, one from London, one from Havre, two from Bremen and two from Amsterdam, -- in all 31 delegates. The delegates from the National Cotton Exchange were Messrs. Samuel Simpson of New Orleans, J. W. Bright, of Galveston, Adolph Proskauer, of Mobile, Francis Muir, of Savannah, H. W. Frost of Charleston, W. D. Reynolds, of Norfolk, W. P. Campbell, of New York, T. F. Ferguson, of Memphis and Harlow J. Phelps of St. Louis. Liverpool was represented by Merssrs Samuel Smith and F. Prange. On the organization of the convention Mr. W. B. Forwood was unanimously elected President and Mr. R. D. Halt, Vice-President.

On taking the chair Mr. Forwood welcomed the delegates to Liverpool in a sensible and practical address, from which we extract the following:

This is the most important gathering ever held in connection with the cotton trade. Up to this time the regulations made in connection with the trade have meen mainly governed and guided by local considerations without any regard, or very little regard, to the convenience or interests of those who would ultimately have to handle and use the staple, but the girding of the globe by telegraphic communication, and the large use now made of steamers for the conveyance of cotton to this market, has brought the producer, the merchant, and the consumer in closer contact, and experience has taught us that the prosperity of one is the prosperity of all, and if the c tton trade is to flourish it is by all interests pulling toge her for one common object—the success of the trade as a whole. It is with this object this convention has been called trade as a whole and the control of the convention of the control of the convention of the control of the cont this object this convenient has taken place in the cotton business during the past fifteen years; the planter has now to raise his co-ton by free labor in the place of slave labor, and the transfer from one to the other has been fraught with much expense and disorganization. Happily this has been surmounted, and the American planter can now produce cotton cheaper than under the old regime of slavery. The American Cotton belt has also been spanned by railway communication in every direction opening up new cotton fields and changing the outlets of many important cotton centers. The merchant has also had to contend with an aftered condition of things. The wealthy planter and factor no longer sends his cotton forward unsold on consignment. They sell it at the port of shipment, and it has to be brought forward to this market on the merchants' account. The system of selling cott n for 'future' delivery has also been introduced, and forms a new and operations. These charges in the course of trade lave necessitated new laws and regulations for its government in this market. These have been framed by the Cotton Brokers' Associated the strength of the course o ciation, and in America by the Cotton Exchan-

ges, and have generally been found to work well, and I take this opportunity to congratulate the Cotton Brokers' Association upon their careful attention in watching the various new phases which the trade has passed through.

phases which the trade has passed through.
"There are also many points in the conduct of the trade at this port which will no doubt occupy our attention, and among these the system of selling cotton for future delivery without calling for margin or a deposit. Of late, owing to some failures, there has been a feeling expressed in favor of introducing the New work system of margins, I trust we shall rause and consider well before in roducing such a radical change. One of the great safeguards of our market has been our system of giving credit, and the moral responsibility of a broker for his principal. Directly you do away with personal credit, and substitute credit based upon security only, you lower the tone of the market without, I think, obtaining any additional protection from bad debts. I think all will admit that, considering the magnitude of the trade, bad debts are exceedingly few; and I am sure in this respect the cotton trade will compare most favorably with other trades in this contry. Some means should be adopted of inducing the captains of cotton laden vessels taking more care of their cargoes: laden vessels taking more care of their cargoes. They sign for their cargo in good order, but appear to be quite indifferent in what condition they deliver it. United action on the part of consignees in refusing to accept the cotton except in good order would, no doubt, soon bring about a reform in this respect. I have no doubt that this conference will recommend the Continental cotton associating to here. Continental cotton associations to base their transactions in the staple upon Liverpool classifications, which would very greatly facilitate transactions both with this market and Ameritransactions both with this market and America, where the Liverpool classification has been universally adopted. There are many other points in connection with the conduct of this trade here and on the Continent which will, no doubt, be submitted to you, and which will received. doubt, be submitted to you, and which win ceive your careful consideration. Our one object is to secure increased eare in the packing, shipment, and handling of cotton to facilitate its purchase and sale in the various markets, and to assimilate our rules and practice as closely as possible. One great good has already the convention by enabling closely a possible. One great good has already been achieved by this convention by enabling been achieved by this convention by channing those having the management of the various cotton markets to make each other's personal acquaintance and to establish a feeling of friendship which cannot be otherwise than beneficial

Papers on the cotton trade of their respective ports were read by Mr. Bright, of Galveston, Mr Proskauer, of Mobile, Mr. Muir of Savannah, Mr. Campbell, of New York, and Mr. Simpson, of New Orleans. In his remarks on the subject Mr. Simpson called especial attention to the care taken at New Orleans that cotton be shipped in the best condition. The subject of "country damaged" cotton was discussed by Mr. Iken, of Liverpool, with a special reference to shipments from Mobile and Galveston, and the speaker alleged that in most cases the damage called "country damage" was done after the bales left the hands of the shipper. On his motion, seconded by Mr. Pickering, of Liverpool, the following resolution was adopted:

"Whereas the losses sustained by merchants by "country damage" to cotton, particularly from the ports of Mobile and Galveston, have become very secious, some more efficient means of inspecting cotton before shipment should be

provided, and no cotton should be allowed to be shipped beyond the port of Mobile or outside the bar of Galveston, except by covered lighters."

It was unanimously resolved that when exceptional allowances for damp have been made at the scale, no cotton shall be shipped until authorized by the inspectors. After free discussion it was recommended that the Liverpoo classification be adopted in America. It was also resolved to, discontinue the old system of allowing a rebate of 1/2 per cent. on invoices to the trade. The convention agreed to a proposition made by Mr. Iken that it is desirable that cotton should be bought and sold in America at net weight. A proposition to adopt the term "American cotton", as a substitute for "Orleans" was defeated. The convention adjourned to meet in June, 1879, at the same place.

On the 18th of July, the National Cotton Exchange opened its second Annual Convention at Greenbrier, White Sulphur Springs, Va., with a short address from the President, Mr. John Phelps of the New Crleans Cotton Exchange, after which the committee on credentials reported 50 delegates present from the Cotton Exchanges of New Orleans, New York, Memphis, Mobile, Cineinnati, St. Louis, Vicksburg, Charleston, Savannah and Norfolk.

The courtesy of free Western Union Telegraph wires extended to the members for family and social messages, was accepted with thanks.

Mr. John Phelps, of New Orleans was reelected President, Mr. Wm. A. Campbell, of New York, was chosen as Vice President, and the following gentlemen as Executive Council: James A. McCaw, of Mobile; Wm. A. Goodwin, of Memphis; W. W. Gordon, of Savannah; W. S. Trenholm, of Charleston, S. C.; D. C. Stone, of Galveston; W. B. Reynolds, of Norfolk; J. F. Wheless, of Nashville.

A committee, consisting of Messrs. C. J. Sheppard and H. G. Hester, of New Crleans; John Nesbit, of Savannah; Felix Warley, of New York and M. C. Humphreys, of St. Louis, was appointed to consider the advisability of memorializing the United States Government to enforce the clause of the charter of the Direct Cable Company, forbidding the amalgamation of that company with any other, the same having been one of the conditions on which said company were to land their cable on the shores of the United States.

At the meeting of the Convention on the ensuing day the committee on Tares reported, and recommended the adoption of resolutions setting forth the desirability of selling cotton in this country at its net weight, and fixing a time after which said cotton shall be subject to a tare of ____ per cent on the gross weight.

report, if practicable, a method by which the resolutions in the majority report may be carried into effect, it adopted.

A report providing that new types of cotton be made up by experts to assimilate exactly with the present Liverpool standard, was debated at length and postponed till next day.

Resolutions were also adopted memoralizing Congress to increase the appropriation for the Signal Service Bureau, for the establishment of other stations in the cotton States, so as to obtain moré accurate information of rainfall and temperature; also providing that arbitration on the deliveries of cotton sold on the basis of classification be upon a class only of fair average staple, and that valuation should afterwards be fixed according to the official quotations of the day of delivery; also, providing for the appointment of an inspector to examine the condition of the cotton at the time of delivery, etc.

On the reassembling of the convention on the day following, the 20th, the resolution that new types of cotton be made up by experts to assimilate to the present Liverpool standard was discussed, amended, and adopted. It provides that types received from Liverpool shall be the American and international standards. The types "Uplands" to be made up by experts from the New York, Norfolk, Charleston, Savannah and Cincinnati Exchanges, and the types for Mobile, New Orleans and Texas cotton, to be made up respectively by experts from New Orleans, Memphis, Galveston, St. Louis, Mobile and Vicksburg Exchanges; the American types to conform exactly to the Liverpool types now in possession of the National Exchange.

The Executive Council was empowered to correspond with the proper authorities, with the view of having the National Exchange fully represented at all the meetings of the International Cotton Exchange, and to endeavor to obtain the adoption by the International Exchange of such a basis or ratio of representation as will be just and equitable to the different coun'ries and sections interested in the cotton trade of the world.

On the 21st, the last day of the Convention, a preamble and resolutions were adopted setting forth the vital importance of the early completion of the Texas Pacific road from Shreveport, La., to San Diego, Cal., recommending the subject to the attention of Congress, and requesting Senators and Representatives to use their best efforts to secure the passage at the next session of Congress of the bill now before that body, granting aid to the said Texas Pacific road.

A series of resolutions was adopted, recommending that all Cotton Exchanges take such A minority report on the same subject was action as to result in the establishment of Agriadmitted. After a lively discussion a committee cultural State Bureaus in the Cotton States, as of one from each Exchange was appointed, to there now exists in Georgia, and appointing a

MARKET-1876-77. NEW ORLEANS

committee of five to memorialize Congress for a more liberal appropriation, so as to make the statistical division of the Department of Agricultere at Washington more perfect, and to enable the Department to have thoroughly investigated and published the character and habits of the cotton caterpillar, boll worm, and forms of insect life that prey on the cotton plant and fruit, in order that means may be arrived at for relief from their ravages.

The views of the International Cotton Convention, in favor of establishing margins on contracts bought or sold in Liverpool, were in-

The Committee on foreign and domestic bills of lading reported the text of a bill to be presented to Congress for the better security of bills of lading and other commercial instruments, and to punish fraud in connection therewith. Adopted.

The election of the place for holding the next biennial session was left to the Executive Committee, and after the adoption of various resolutions of thanks, the Exchange adjourned sine die.

The Sixth Annual meeting of the N. O. Cotton Exchange was held in the Exchange Room on Wednesday evening, November 29th. The proceedings were unusually interesting and elicited the close attention of the numerous assemblage. A full report was published in the Price Current of Saturday December 2d, but in our present issue we can find room for only the following extracts:

In his able and comprehensive address, the President, Mr. W. C. Black, said :

The labors of the past twelve months, and the result of those labors, you have just heard admirably set forth in the reports of your various conimittees; but before entering upon a consideration of these, I deem it important to call attention of these, I deem it important to can article IV of the charter, and article VII of the constitution. By the modifications there effected the issue of stock to members upon their admission, upon to five the rescription of the constitution to members upon their admission, upon no further consideration than the payment of the regular initiation fee, censed on and after the first day of last. June, and all persons now or hereafter seeking full membership, while still required to pay the accustomed fee of iniation, can acquire the share of stock necessary to perfect their membership only by purchase from the Exchange or by procuring it elsewhere.

The effect of this is not merely to increase the

The effect of this is not merely to increase the revenues of the Exchange, but to give to your floating stock a value which it has never had before.

The report of your committe on

shows that at the commencement of their term there was on the roll of the Exchange, including there was on the roll of the Exchange, including sixty-six visiting members and ten persons holding powers of attorney, a total membership of 294. And that during the year against 39 with drawals for various causes, they have granted admissions to the number of 41, thus making an increase of 2 in the number on the roll and raising the total membership to 296.

When it is borne in mind that to this committee are assigned the delicate duties of investigating all charges against members affecting their personel character as merchants, it must strike the attention with pleasing force that they are able to preface their statements of withdrawals and admissions with the graceful announcement that no other business has come before them during the year.

Here, then, we have in the outset of our review; from your committee on membership, the assur-ance of two essential elements of prosperity, to increasing numbers and integrity unim-peached. A third will not be found wanting in the reports of the

FINANCE COMMITTEE AND TREASURER.
From many items worthy your attention and
fit subjects of congratulation, I refer to the fact
that each of the departments of the Exchange
shows an excess of receipts over expenditures in
handsome proportion to the business done:
In the *xchange*, proper*, a gain of... \$5,661 22
In the department of press supervision to 1st September last... 15,077 24
In the department of leave inspection. FINANCE COMMITTEE AND TREASURER.

In the department of levee inspection.. 2.891 72

.\$23,630 18 Total.... The estimated expenditures for the 27,650 CO

we may estimate at\$33,000 00

It was necessary for the Treasurer, in presenting the year's movement in his department, to bring the accounts of press supervision and levee inspection up to the date of this report. But the figures which I have just used indicate the condition of these two accounts at the close of the crop year, as furnished by the Treasurer to the Board of Directors on the first of last Septem-

The income of press supervision and levee in-The income of press supervision and levee inspection belong each to its department, and can be appropriated to no other account. Hence whatever profits may accrue are insofar a guarantee that the efficiency of supervision and inspection will not at any time be checked through diminished receipts of cotton offering an income inadequate to the current expenses.

The total gross assets are reported by the Treasurer as.....\$39,364 15 Total gross liabilities as........... 18,630 91

And the difference between them. ... 70,733 24 If from this result we deduct the

amount of the annual dues for the coming year, now being collected in advance of disbursements and amounting to..... 28,800 00

We have a gross capital account of ... But from this we must deduct profit and loss account.....

And show a net cash capital as the

value of your stock. \$22,763 24

For in connection with this subject I would
recommend that the Exchange authorize the
Treasurer to close the account of profit and loss by its transfer to capital account of profit and loss by its transfer to capital account, as there is not the most remote probability of any portion of the \$12,170 which has been standing at its debit for some years past, ever being collected. Your ca pital will thus be exhibited in its proper light and true proportions, as I have just set forth.

true proportions, as I have just set forth.

As to the gratifying nature of these reports, it is hardly necessary for me to speak. In connection with the affairs of the Exchange, "success" is becoming a familiar word; and unquestionably the justice of its application was never more satisfactorily demonstrated than in our present financial exhibit. "Nothing," says the maxim, "is so successful as success." It grows. But it

does not grow without wise and assiduous tillage, and to the sagacity and taithful labors of your present Finance Committee and Treasurer must be attributed the emphatic fulfillment, in the Exchange's interest, of the natural law of well managed finances to 'finerease and multiply.' To Mr. John T. Hardie, chairman, and his associates of the Finance Committee, are due the hearty thanks of your entire membership. As to the estimation in which your Treasurer, Mr. John Phelps, is held by all, it has risen to a pitch where words of mine can no more add to it than does not grow without wise and assiduous tillage; where words of mine can no more add to it than they could take from it. One of the founders of your Exchange, for three successive years its President, for the past twelve months its Trearresidents for the past tweive months its 1rea-surer, and never since the inception of your as sociation, separated from the councils of your Board of Directors, he has shown a devotion to your interests and enterprises, impossible to be

The Committee to whom it was appointed to direct the

SUPERVISION OF COTTON IN PRESSES AND ON THE LEVEE.

have made a full and deeply interesting report; and although I have said that I should confine my remarks to the affairs of the year now closing, In desire here to carry my retrospection farther back, to the date when this new feature of the cotton trade—a feature having its origin entirely in

the action of your Exchange—was first established.
So great at that time had become the complaints of shippers of cotton to this market, con-cerning loss in weight, as indicated on accounts sale rendered them, that it had become a grave question whether our cotton trade was not about to be seriously injured unless a remedy could be found for the evils complained of. Moreover, these expressions of dissatisfaction touched anthese expressions of dissatisfication to define another motive besides that of interest. Shippers to our market being sufferers by an obvious wrong committed against them somewhere, and not knowing upon whom to lay the blame, often indulged in unjust suspicions against their fac-tors, which they did not hesitate—if not openly, at least by oblique hints—to make known. Factors, therefore, feeling it imperatively necessary to take immediate steps toward removing an evil which was not only a menace to their interest, but a reproach upon their good name, determined to find out its source and effect its cure. To this end they inaugurated the system cure. To this end they imangurated the system now in successful operation, of a general oversight of the handling, sampling, storing and shipping of all the cotton coming to this port. A large and efficient corps of supervisors was employed and stationed, one at each press, others, as needed, along the Levee, at wharves where cargoes of cotton were being taken upon shipboard, and others at the various railroad depots, charged with the duty of detecting any and all charged with the duty of detecting any and all malpractice in the handling of cotton and of reporting the same to the Exchange. The core of the disease was touched at once, and it was almost immediately seen that the system would soon assure to all controlled by the membership of the Exchange an immunity from loss while in the city, which these measures alone were capable of effecting.

Not to make the original case worse than it was, however, one qualifying fact mentioned in your committee's report must be given due weight. The returns of 1574-5 showed actural exports from New Orleans, 1,159,433 bales, while the Custom-House authorities reported 7966 bales more. The explanation of this discrepancy doubtless is that masters of vessels cleared before their entire eargoes were on board, and often left port with a less number of bales than that for which they were cleared, thus leaving behind them a growing surplus to be erroneously counted with that made up by the rebaling of loose and damaged cotton.

Yet at best the losses attending the handling of cotton were such that their reduction under the supervision scheme has been very great.
The Cotton Exchanges of other cities have marked the success of the experiment, and by the report of your committee you are informed that some of these exchanges, realizing the same that some of these exchanges, realizing the same necessities of reform, are now inaugurating a similar system. But however I might feel impelled at this point to claim for this exchange the credit it has fairly earned in taking the initiative against an evil common to most or all cotton markets, I find it unnecessary. In order to show both how far from peculiar to New Orleans were the irregularities which you have corrected, and how highly the work effected is appreciated elsewhere, I beg your attention to a few extracts from the report of a committee of the New York Cotton Exchange bearing directly upon this subject:

"The committee appointed by the President, from your board, to inquire into and suggest remedy for the serious losses inflicted upon the cotton trade of this port through irregularities and frauds upon the part of those who have charge of the same, beg to report that after a careful consideration of the subject we are unwilling to recommend further outlay of money at present in the direction previous con-

charge of the same, beg to report that there a careful consideration of the subject we are unwilling to recommend further outlay of money at present in the direction previous contributions have gone; that the disease is one of too long standing and too deeply located to be reached by other than constitutional treatment; that any other course can only aggravate it," etc.

* After mentioning several features of the evil, the report continues: "A little thought will convince you that these frauds could not be committed by any one person or any one class of the various parties employed in handling spot cotton, without the connivance or at least without the knowledge of the others: that they should have been carried to such excess as to excite the alarm of every thinking member of the trade, and even to threaten the life of the trade itself is sufficient to prove that the whole system, as at present existing is faulty in the extreme. * * * * "The Exchange should adopt such rules and After mentioning several

"The Exchange should adopt such rules and take such action itself as will protect its members from loss; such as will draw a distinction between the honest and dishonest, shielding the former from even suspicion of guilt, and putting a stigma upon the latter that may deter others similarly disposed from incurring its results; that as a step towards this end it should draw all those as a seep towards inseed a feature from that an inose connected with the trade within the scope of its influence and under control of its laws. Then, if by wise legislation it can cause these laws to be obeyed and felt throughout the various departments of the trade, it will do more than capital could to revive the now drooping business of New York, to save, not alone its merchants, but those dealing here through its merchants, from pecuniary losses which at present are enormous, to give assurances of protection to those who send their cotton here, to wipe out the wide spread reproach on this market which at present we dare not call unjust.

"It would be a mistake to think that we alone have suffered from these evils, or have alone made efforts to suppress them. They pertain to have suffered from these coust of an arrange efforts to suppress them. They pertain to every city where cotton is bought and sold and have engaged the attention of the members of the trade in all such places, but the only really good system for their prevention has been established by Now Orlangs.

lished in New Orlaens.

We respectfully recommend that a similar system be inaugurated here, so modified as to meet the requirements of our peculiar method of conducting the business."

To Mr. T. L. Airey, your Vice President and chairman of the Committee on Supervision, and to the gentlemen associated with him, the thanks

of your body are eminently due for the labor and attention they have given to your interests during the year. There are points in their report hardly less important than those upon which I have touched; and if I purposely omit to consider them here, it is because I would not see their remarks abridged, but leave them to receive, when published in full, the attention they will certainly command. I desire to direct your appreciative regard to the faithful officiency of your Chief Supervisor, Mr. T. O. Sully, and Mr. Holm Fischer, your Chief Levee Inspector.

Your committee on

INFORMATION AND STATISTICS

have duties characterized by numerous details and involving much labor. I need not say that the report you heard from Mr. Harrison Watts, chairman, and his associates, discovers the ele-ment of progress. The punctual dispatch of ment of progress. The punctual dispatch of their routine tasks, and the improved arrange-ments about being completed by them, alke deserve your grateful acknowledgments.

The duties assigned to the Committee on

CLASSIFICATION AND QUOTATIONS

are peculiarly delicate. They have to determine, daily, from the prices at which sales are reported to them, the state of the market; and by their announcements the market; and by their an-nouncements the market is largely influenced, and at one time gathering strength and tone, at another becoming weak and depressed. They are thus in continual danger of incurring undue criticism. Without disparagement to any, I can crucism. Without disparagement to any, teach safely say that the gentlemen of this committee could not be excelled; their labor of twelve months past, however, performed as it has been to the satisfaction of all, is its own best praise. I beg to commend the report of the chairman, Mr. Leopold Christ, and those laboring with him, for its fullness of detail.

The satisfactory nature of the report of Mr. R. M. Walmsley, chairman of the committee on

lies not more in what that body has well done than in what it has not been called upon to do. than in what it has not been cancel upon to do. This committee, with that on Appeals, constitute whas has been familiarly styled the courts of your I xchange—that on Arbitration your lower and that on Appeals your supreme court. Their reports represent a condition of things, as far as I know, without a parallel in the history of litigation and as flattering to the charges of your tion and as flattering to the character of your numerous membership as it is unusual; in the lower court, two suits only in the twelve-month; whilst in your supreme court your Chief Justice, the venerable Moscs Greenwood, according to his own report, sat through the year without an entry on the docket-a court without a case! Surely. the pride will be pardoned with which we repeat in substance from his report: That, though the 300 members constituting your Exchange sell and ship \$100,000,000 worth of cotton and nearly half that value in other produce annually, the six years' history of this institution is marked by but two cases before this court, while, so far as we learn, none between members of the Exchange has been brought before the tribunals of the State. All honor to the judges of your courts.

The President also complimented the Committee on Credits, the Committee on Insurance, the Committee on Books, and the Superintendent and his clerical force, closing his address as follows:

I should feel myself making an important omission did I neglect this opportunity to speak for you, gentlemen, in acknowledgment of the uniform esteem shown to the New Orleans Cotton Exchange by the people of our city and State. I suppose they feel that so long as we truly represent the greatest branch of commercial interest in the State their own interest is more or less bound

up in ours. I suppose that as long and in so far as the probity with which they now credit, our body continues to challenge their confidence; they will demand our co-operation, as they have in the past, to the utmost boundary of our charter. And as long as we can respond in this limitation. I know I speak your sentiments when I say we shall feel it our plain duty to do so; and may the State and city prosper.

The following is from the report of the Committee on Supervision, (Messrs. Thos. L. Airey, Chairman, H. M. Neill, R. T. Buckner, and J. W. Labouisse):

The direct eause which had led to the adoption of supervision was the large surplus found in stock at the close of the seasons of 1872-3, (24,481 bales,) 1873-4 (34,508,) and the general belief that this surplus, which could not be accounted for by this surplus, which could not be accounted for by any method of calculation from the receipts and exports, was due largely to oversampling, or careless handling. That these evils existed to a sufficient extent to justify the trade's action, is beyond a doubt, but it is now certain that the entire apparent excess reported in the years prior to supervision was not made up from rebaling of loose and damaged cotton.

In the year 1874-5, the first of supervision, it was ascertained that considerable discrepancies had occurred between the figures of actual coastwise exports and the official Custom-House returns the same was also true regarding elearances to foreign ports but not to so great an extent as in the case of coastwise steamers, the returns in that year, showing actual exports to all points of 1,159,433 bales, while the Custom-House authorities reported them at 7967 bales more.

It is needless to say that every bale erroneously reported as cleared from the port by reducing the running count of stock added to the surplus found when an actual count was made.

We may therefore safely conclude that although a large saving was undoubtedly made through its instrumentality during the first year of supervision, much of the comparatively enormous decrease from the 34,508 bales eity crop, reported the year previous, resulted from discovering the unreliability of the custom; official records.

The necessity for some general system for the protection of this valuble article of merchandise in its transit through the city was obvious, and with it, too, some agreement or understanding by which the weight of a fair sample should be determined, and the general loose or waste for handling, etc., be reduced to the lowest possible

point.

To do this, it at first appeared, would be to saddle a burden upon the trade which it could ill afford to bear in face of the sharp competition maged to bear in face of the sharp competition waged with other places, but a short experience soon demonstrated that a careful saving of the trifling quantity of loose per bale, unavoidably made in trimming of samples and the handling of bales in the press yards, would defray any and all emposes of supervision. all enpenses of supervision.

We are thus particular in details, demonstrating, as they do, that the supervision department of this exchange, in addition to the protection it affords, is, in reality, self-sustaining, being neither a tax upon the trade through a direct charge upon eotton received at New Orleans, nor a cost to the merchants which is not fully reimbursed by careful gathering and preservation of loose, which is probably less per bale than any other American market.

During the past commercial year this department has supervised 1,376,924 bales received, and 1,426,018 bales delivered.

To do this work the Exchange has kept constantly employed during the year, one chief supervisor and twenty-six assistants, besides some fifty or more laborers, the number of which varied in

accordance with the extent of the receipts and deliveries of cotton. One clerk has been employed in the chief supervisor's office to keep his accounts with numerous parties storing in the presses, and a considerable part of the time or several of the clerks in the superintendent's office has been taken up in collecting and other duties appertaing to this and the Levee inspection department.

The accounts of the supervision and Levee inspection departments are, as in case of the reguler cash accounts of the Exchange, kept by the Treasurer, to whose annual report we refer for item of receipts and expenditures.

Twenty-four cotton presses have been in operation during the year, and we are pleased to report that the proprietors thereof have courteously afforded all facilities requested of them, in aid of members of the supervision force stationed in

In addition to the regular work of supervision in the presses, men have been stationed, withf consent of the proper authorities, at the depots o the New Orleans, St. Louis and Chicago Railroad, and the New Orleans and Mobile Railroad, and upon application to the chief by the parties in interest, cargoes of several vessels damaged by fire or water, have been supervised and certificates issued setting forth the actual extent of damage, etc., as evidence for the underwriters and others.

At the earnest request of a large number of shippers, rules were adopted by the Fxchange in June, 1875, to take effect from and after the September following, for the inspecting and watching

of cotton upon the landing.

This department was intended and has been kept as distinct from press supervision, the duties of its officers being in brief to assume a general watch and inspection of cottons on the landing whilst in course of shipment abroad, and to co

operate with the Supervision Pepartment in sup-pressing piffering by petty cotton thieves. The duties of the inspectors are also to report upon the condition of cotton on the landing, and furnish such other data setting forth facts from which proper official certificates could be given by the Exchange to ship owners, ship captains, or shippers, as to the condition of the whole or say part of the cargo of any vessel from the port of New Orleans, at the time it was loaded.

Police Commissions were procured for the in-spectors and they are authorized to make arrests whenever necessary to protect the bales from

being robbed.

The result of the working of the department has

been to give general satisfaction.

Large numbers of petty cotton thieves have been arrested by the inspectors and dealt with according to law, and the Exchange, standing between the ship and the shipper, as a disinter-ested medium, has been enabled to give certificate acceptable as undoubted evidence of the facts asserted.

Great care has been taken as to the condition of cotton received from presses and handled by the ships, resulting in deliveries at other ports in more

than usual good order.

For this service cotton shippers have cheerfully paid the charge of 1c per bale to the Exchange, the amount thus raised proving amply sufficient to defray all expenses incurred during the past season. The force employed in the Levee inspection Department consists of one chief and five assistants, one of the latter having been detailed to watch cotton upon the steamboat landing and attend to the Morgan Railroad cottons.

A messenger boy also is employed in the chief's office; the collecting and disbursement of money for the department being attended to as above set forth in remarks relating to super-

The work of the department during the year has covered the inspection of the cargoes of 747

vessels destined for ports in Great Britain, France, Germany, Russia, Spain, Italy, Mexico and the United States.

Though but one year in operation, we are pleased to say that rapid strides have been made toward perfecting the Levee Inspection Department. Many minor points still require attention, however, in both levee inspection and supervision.

vision.

As far as practicable dealings in loose cotton have been discouraged; that made from bales controlled by members of the Exchange being kept securely under lock and key by the supervisors in the various presses (who make daily reports of the weights of same to their chiefs) until sufficient to bale, and in that form it is discovered off

and is uncient to bare, and it that form it is disposed off.

A few receivers still decline to have their cotton supervised, although the Exchange offers to do the work for all, whether members or not, provided obedience to the supervison rules is agreed to. These, however, represent so small a part of the trade as to be scarcely worthy of mention, and are only noted that nothing may be omitted in our report.

mention, and are only noted that nothing may be omitted in our report.

In conclusion, gentlemen, your committee beg to congratulate you upon the success of a system by which New Orleans can now guarantee protection to every bale of cotton from the time it reaches her port until it is finally placed aboard ship bound for other markets, and this too without adding in the least to the charges upon the stable.

It may not be out of place to state that the success of our system is not appreciated by our mer-chants alone, but has attracted marked attention

from other large cotton cities.

Galveston has already adopted it, Memphis has partially put it into operation, and New York but a few weeks since applied through a special committee of its Cotton Fxchange for such information as * ould enable them to adapt it to the wants of their port,

We have made these copious extracts not only on account of their permanent interest, but because they present important events in the history of our great cotton interest, without a full notice of which our Annual Statement would be We can only say in addition, that mperfect. the proceedings of all the committees referred to, and especially of the Supervision Committee, and its Chief Supervisor, Mr. T. O. Sully, have been marked by persevering zeal in the discharge of their respective duties, to the manifest benefit of the cotton trade.

For years we have constantly advocated more solid compressing than was made by our old presses. We could not close our eyes to the manifest fact that a ship in which 4000 bales would be the extreme in limit of the stevedore's stowage, could carry 4500 bales or even more if our compressing at all approximated to the solidity of the Bombay bales, and that, with the larger cargo, the freight could be proportionably reduced. While in New Orleans we could stow only 1424 fbs per registered ton, in Savannah, with improved presses, the stevedores stowed 1789 fbs, and in India 2758, the last being nearly double the compression in our New Orleans presses. Since the inauguration of the solid compression, which has been accomplished since our last annual review, the new presses of the

and the Champion Press to 2022 Ds in single	le
bales and 2640 fbs in double bales. When thes	se
improvements were first advocated, some of ou	
commercial friends admitted the correctness	of F
our views, but argued that they were impracti	i_ -
cable; that a very large capital had alread	y
been invested in our old presses; that to es	;_
tablish more solid compressing, would requir	e F
presses of greater's rength and power and fa	
more costly, that the charges for compressing	
were already as high as the cotton would bear	
and that with no additional remuneration w	
could not expect the proprietors of cotton presse	
to largely increase their investments, or abando	
the use of the presees they had already erected	
for new ones which, after all, would be to som	
extent experimental. Others alleged that	
more solid compressing would injure the stapl	
and deprive the Gulf cottons of the prestige the	y o
then enjoyed. The weight of opinion was how	r_ p
ever, adverse to this view, but still we migh	1 0
have gone on for years longer on the old system	
had not certain improvements been made which	h c
greatly facilitated solid compressing. Then the	ie o
Empire Press entered the field and proved by	y i
its more solid work quite as much as we ha	d t
anticipated. From causes, however, which it	
unnecessary to mention, the press was withdraw	
from the field, when a new entry was made b	yt
Mr. J. B. Lafitte, with his Champion Pres	s, E
which may be regarded as the actual inaugura	ı- b
tion of solid compressing in New Orlean	s. s
Clearly comprehending all the difficulties to b	e d
surmounted, seeing the importance in this fir-	st r
adventure of preventing accidents, and guardin	
against all danger of failure, a press was de	- s
signed of extraordinary strength, iron being sub)- d
stituted for wood and wrought iron for cast ior	
wherever necessary and of unprecedente	
power effected by improvements on the we	
known Tyler Press. It is unnecessary for t	
here to describe this and other new and power	
full presses which have been put up in our cit	
It is sufficient to give some of the results:	I
From the Empire (Taylor's Hydrostatic) Press,	
the stevedores stowed in the ship Adorna bales 58:	- 1
Adorna bales 58: Previous cargo from old Tyler Presses 50:	1
	_1.
Gainbales 7	71
Equal to 15.27 per cent.	l
From the new Tyler press the same ship	- 1
and the Genevieve Strickland—	
Took (5971 and 4840)bales 108:	
Previous cargoes from old presses (5043	200
and 4219)bales 920	62 t
Colo	49
Gainbales 15	±9

Equal to 16.56 per cent.

Press Association have compressed to 1700 fbs,

From the Morse Improved Tyler, the Schr. Mattie W. Atwood took 1,183,763 Previous cargoes from this port 1,014,221
Gain Bos 169,542 Equal to 16.71 per cent. From the Champion Press the Bark Gaspee, stowed bales 3925
Previous loaded from a hydrostatic press in Savannah. 2923 Gain
Equal to 34.25 per cent. The Bark Minnie H. Gerow
Gain
Gain

We have given the above not for the purpose of showing the difference in the workings of he presses named, but to show their improvement on the old, the figures taken being from Captain 5. H. Gilman's pamphlet on the rationale of compressing cotton. In our view the excellence of any one press compared with another is not n question, but their common superiority over he old presses. In fact neither the new Tyler nor the more improved, admit their inferiority to he Champion. Without, however, any reference to their respective merits the statement shows a nuch greater gain than was ever anticipated before the crucial experiment by presses constructed at such a large expenditure of capital. lemonstrating not only the convictions of the proprietors of the practicability of such solid compressing, but their assurance that it would be supported by the trade, and can no longer be dispensed with in our port. It requires but litde reflection to discover that this is one of the most important improvements of the age and must result in an enormous saving in freights, to to the advantage of the American planter as well as of the trade.

The discussion of this subject suggests the importance, in the face of the competition of other cotton growing countries, of effecting whatever other reforms are practicable, either in the handling of cotton or local charges, whether by the State, the city or individuals. In fact, to enable the American to fully avail himself of the capabilities of his plantation and increase the product without pressing down prices below the actual cost of production, it is essential that the transit charges between the producer at home and the consumer abroad, should be reduced to the lowest possible point, and that a more rigid economy should be observed in the production. We have no space to dilate on this point, but it should meet the prompt and earnest attention of

all those engaged in the cultivation and trade. No one, however, can give it the most cursory examination without the reflection that the success of solid compressing must have an important bearing on the stowage of cargo, and will, to some extent, dispense with the skilled labor which has hitherto commanded such high wages.

The following powerful presses have been erected since our last Annual Review:

GILMAN'S REVERSIBLE CHAMPION PRESS, built at the Scott Foundry of the Reading Iron Works, from designs furnished by the patentee. Proprietors, The Louisiana Cotton Tie Co., John B. Lafitte, President.

Diameter of cylinder 75 inches, stroke of piston 10 feet; multiplication of power by leverage 8.76; net power 2,250 tons; lifting rods 12 inches in diameter; weight 14,900 pounds each; total weight of iron and steel in press 538,386 pounds; in boilers, chimney, and connections 103,150 pounds; total weight of metal 641,536 pounds; cost including foundation, brick work and cupola \$58,000. This press is claimed to be the most powerful press ever built in this or in any other country, and 2,022 pounds of cotton per registered ton has been stowed in a ship loaded from it exclusively. With poss bly the exeception of Krupp's mammoth steam ham . mer, this is the largest machine working within itself, upon a single foundation, ever built.

Morse Improved Tyler.—Seven are now building for this city, or have been erected here by S. B. Steers & Co., from invention and plans of E. L. Morse, viz: For the Orleans Press, Sam'l Boyd & Co., proprietors; cylinder diameter \$6 inches; diameter of lifting rods 12½ inches; pins and axles 15 inches; castings from Fulton Foundry, St. Louis; forgings from Reading Iron Works, Penn.: boilers from John Ward, New Orleans; total weight of iron work (not including frame) about \$30,000 pounds; cost of press, foundation, etc., about \$27,000.

Four as follows of similar dimentions: For Penn's Press, Herndon & Krumbhaar, proprietors; Canal Street, G. Townsand, agent, Van Winkle lessee; Factors', S. Hayward proprietor; Louisiana, E. K. Bryant; cylinders 84 inches, lifting rods 12 inches; pins and axles 14 inches.

Castings for two are making by Leeds & Co., New Orleans; and for two by Fulton Foundry, St. Louis; forgings, by Helmbacker Steam Forge Co., St. Louis and Reading Iron Works, Pennsylvania; Boilers from Leeds & Co., New Orleans; Jos. F. Wanglers, St. Louis, and Wm. L. Cuching, New Orleans; total weight of iron, (each press) about \$10,000 pounds, total cost each of these 4 presses, about \$25,000, including foundation and cupola.

For Planters Press, Herndon & Krumbhaar, proprietors, cy inder 80 inches, lifting rods 9 inches, pins and axles 11 inches; castings from Fulton Foundry, St. Louis; forgings, New Albany Steam Forge Co., Ind.; boilers by Jos. F. Wangler, St. Louis; total cost press, etc., about \$21,000.

For Reading Press, H. H. Stanley, proprietor; cylinder 80 inches; lifting rods 11 inches; pins and axles 13 inches; castings from St. Louis Iron and Machine Works; forgings from Reading Iron Works, Penn.; boilers from Wangler, St. Louis; total cost of press, etc., \$24,000. Total cost of the 7 compresses, etc., one hundred and seventy-two thousand dollars.

S. B. Steers & Co., have also orders, and are building three more of these "Morse Improved," one each for Houston, Vicksburg, and Shreveport.

These Compresses will be larger and more powerful than any ever before constructed in this country. The larger ones will possess a gross power of over 2600 tons; and reduce ordinary bales cotton (450 fbs) to five and six inches, in the press.

Ever since Captain Eads, "put the bar in motion" we have n t had, nor have we now, a doubt as to his success. Obstructions and delays might well be apprehended in a work of such magnitude, but they have been much less than might have been reasonably expected. The Mississippi has found a master, who has controlled it and will continue to control it, until he has furnished our commerce a reliable outlet to the Gulf of 22 to 25 feet, or perhaps even more. He has already given us 20 to 21 feet, which is really all that is wanted at present for practical purposes. Even with this deepening of the channel we may fairly expect an average reduction in ocean freights. But Captain Eads is not alone in promising us a deep outlet to the sea, Captain John Cowden expresses equal confidence in his being able to open a ship canal through Bayou Barataria to the Gulf, with a channel of 25 feet or more, and a deep, landlocked and safe harbor at the mouth. With full faith in the practicability of his projet and backed by ample capital, we may fairly anticipate that whatever can be done in the premises, his energy will accomplish.

In the event of his success, we shall have two deep outlets to the gulf; two deep and secure harbors inside; two means of ingress and egress for ships of the largest class and deepest draft.

But to assure us of the golden future presented to the commerce of New Orleans and the Mississippi Valley it is essential that all transit charges from the upper Mississippi should be re-

will ensure regular navigation, where it has been mented power. hitherto obstructed, and the earnest attention of To pass from general considerations to details be supplemented by steam engines uniting the pared with last year:

duced. The opening of the Des Moines canal great requisites of increased economy with aug-

every one interested in our great waterway we annex the following tables giving the moveshould be given to the means of reducing river ment of our foreign commerce as shown by the freights, which we presume can only be effected returns of the Customhouse and also the receipts by boats specially adapted to the transportation from the interior of the leading articles of our service, in which large capacity for cargo will trade, showing the increase or decrease com-

IMPORTS FROM AUGUST 31ST, 1876, TO JULY 31ST, 1877.

The same of the sa	Total of Free. August. \$ 15,300 September. 212,051 October. 263,640 November. 310,603 December. 757,044 Jan'ry, '77. \$86,737 February. 499,698 March 599,549 April. 245,921 May. 245,921	Subject to Duty. \$ 557,831 \$59,871 478,013 251,476 851,975 300,016 286,424 386,911 470,833 765,090	Entered for consumpt'n. \$ 154,180 815,440 575,126 443,067. 946,653 588,514 752,696 460,587 329,114	Entered for Ware- housing. \$ 400,705 249,570 155,869 75,709 159,235 146,790 198,756 224,694 253,170 676,764	Trans-shipment without appraisem*t. \$ 17,796 6,912 10,658 2,228 3,131 3,852 9,070 3,047 7,502	Vessels. \$372,386 245,375 63,029 43,425 46,169 270,724 277,430 152,883 266,606 562,583	326,547 673,624 515,659 1,062,850 916,029 508,692 833,577 450,148 450,797	\$ 572,631 571,922 741,653 1562,084 1,109,019 1,186,753 1786,122 986,460 1716,754 1,013,380
ŀ	June 151,028 July 189,530	317,S11 145,575	252,114 $252,700$ $251,259$	213,898 77,411	2,241 6,135	164,803 94,394	304,036 240,411	468,889 834,805
The same and the s	Total\$4,379,396 Total, '765,154,573 " '754,691,407 " '744,513,108 " '734,572,188	\$4,171,026 6,546,901 7,665,062 10,021,056	\$6,109,199 7,864,765	\$2,827,571 3,901,003		\$2,559.S07 3,774,317	\$6,490,615 7,848,556	\$9,050,422 11,499,777 .12,356,469

STATEMENT OF GOODS IMPORTED, FROM THE 1ST OF AUGUST, 1876, TO THE 1ST OF AUGUST, 1877.

FREE OF DUTY											
	Coff	ee ——	C	oin			Hides.	-Ale and	Beer-		
	Pounds.	Value.	Gold.	Silver	in bars	Value.	Volue	gallons.	Value.		
	Founds.	value.	Gold.	buver.	v arue	v arue.	value.	ganons	Y aruc.		
August		\$2,198	\$1 80	\$9,470				2,733	2,888		
September		188,326	4724	15,050			4*::::	1,948	1,689		
October		233,278	800	11,006		2,378	1,164	3,475	4,031		
November		271,782	700	23,456		0.104	6,973	4,097 8,330	1,054 8,436		
December		738,139	****	1,998 15,856		2,194	$\frac{1,252}{4,220}$	7,562	7,483		
January February		\$56,100 459,661	23,237	5,570	•••	2,775	455	8,906	8,082		
March		536,109	20,201	27,500			24,055	1,653	1,605		
April		173,707		26,900		739	19,798	19,910	18,165		
May	1.166,557	215,005		7,403		367	2,887	9,809	10,891		
June		86,240		17,344		13,479	3,311	20,103	17,736		
July	861,750	157,148		16,500	377		4,756				
						440.000	00.054	20 504	400.000		
	24,628,059	\$3,917,693	\$29,641	\$17 S,053	\$761	\$12,932	68,871	88,531	\$82,060		
									′		
	Bread-	Chemicals		-Cotton-				n	Cotton		
	stuffs,			d & Unbl				ncolored,	Hose,		
	Value.	Value.	Sq. Yo	ls. V	alue.	Sq.	Yds.	Value.	Value.		
August	. 411	\$ 2,026	44.8	005 4	2,966	A	3,242	4.302	\$1,915		
September.			19.0		1,640		5,512	11,305	153		
October			208.9		13,784		1,574	10,273	2,894		
November.			52,1		3,409		3,599	6,850	816		
December			138,8	346	10,469		586	32,135	1,328		
January	2,853	2,157	130,6		8,867		3,908	3,112	1,817		
Februery			25,4		2,271		8,642	21,430	1,312		
March	579		210,6		16,158		2,898	21,549	650		
April			225,7		15,338		9,674 7,954	17,779 63,326	493		
May			336,8 148,4		21,941 $10,859$		0,239	36,112	2,125		
June			24,6		1,762		6,220	20,044	202		
July	4,100	1,210			1,.02						
	\$18,492	\$24,230	1,564,	577 \$1	09,564	2,53	3,008	\$248,217	\$13,714		

STATEMENT	of Goods In	MPORTED,	FROM THE 1	ST OF AUG.	1876, то ти	1st of Au	rg. 1877—0	Continued.
	-Cotto	n Jean s	Cotton,	Earthen ware, Value	- Fancy Goods,	Sardines	manuf.	Fruit,
	Sq. Yds	s. Value.	Value	. Value	Value.	Value.	Value.	Value.
August September.			\$ 8,159 1,920	2 \$20,21 12,87	9 \$2,054 8 761	\$7,024 2,271	\$8,028 4,858	\$11,752 4,576
October	17,915	\$2,532	32,25	8 - 23.95	8 11,248	2,271 11,899	4,858 45,981	4,576 23,337
November December.	. 19,531	3,708	25,45	5 14,14	1 3,071	9,001 9,283	11,701	33,636 18,446
January February		409 S5	22,98 $12,649$	$\begin{array}{ccc} 6 & 11,49 \\ 9 & 9,93 \end{array}$	4	8,180	1,883 11,701 27,129 7,720	4,725 9,759
March	,		07 509	3 24,09 0 16.71	6 1,388	3,285 7,107	27,027 36,908	33,595 35,160
April	5,104	7.11	11,88	4 9,61 6 12,09	1 181	2,363 82	10,290 7,657	8,826 8,579
June July	S,936	1,518	5,422	2 15,70			7,629	4,694
	67,851	\$10,867	\$198,147	\$179,20	1 \$42,788	\$59,918	\$196,211	\$187,085
	Iron and		& Leathe	er & Marl f. of	ole, Silk & manuf. o	f. —Olive	Oil—	Paper manufac,
	Value.	Valı	ie. Valu	e. Valu	e. Value	Gallons.	Value.	Value,
August September		5,109 557	21	183	1,844 703	150 104	\$287 195	\$1,040 119
October November .	$22,394 \\ 2,696$	10,458 3,388	10,925 7.250	5 53	13,884 8,990	$9,249 \\ 2,686$	16,496 4,608	1,185 884
December January .	6,528 5,219	6,690 $12,722$	7,250 2,274 4,357	2,443 172	3,305 1,386	1,668 3,814	2,889 6,852	635 1,448
February	1,391 1,563	5,062	1,548	2,421	408 3,834	55 100	73 139	598
March	827	7,234 $2,623$	3,SS0 7,992	319	1,870 612	3,479 185	6,505 263	2,169 183
May June	988 1,575	15,666	1,652 4,614	292 41	2,395	1,491	2,702	676
July	4,456	1,751	1,882	155	1,065	8,367	13,689	748
	\$148,487	\$71,753	\$49,591	\$6,717	\$ 35,296	\$31,348	\$54,198	\$9,685
					_			
	Salt-		· F	Bicarb,	So Ca	da————————————————————————————————————	Can	tic. Value.
August	Pounds. 989,150	Value. \$ 2,489	Pounds 28,000	s. Value.	Pounds. 243,621	Value. \$ 3,911	Pounds. 5	Value. \$ 2,595
Sentember	1 510 900	3,470 12,319	28,000	625	$37,104 \\ 171,067$	432	20,458	554
October November December	5,412,100	11,625		256	55,543	2,689 528	207,534 96,942	5,558 2,714
January	1,904,000	22,800 15,824	11,209 5,600	137	55,548 92,867 214,051	1,160 3,485	109,873 85,220	3,194 2,559
February	1,390,400 $2,787,720$	2,919 5,219	5,600	138 543	56,000 109,802	542 1,849	29,045 $423,065$	794 8,302
April	10,155,000	19,842 3,921	5,600	131	166,743 246,807	1,915 3,307	104,307 95,271	2,917 2,692
May June	2,293,300	4,390	56	4	86,615	511	••••	• • • •
July			100.105	40 175	1 496 999	630,030		****
	51,934,520	\$104,818	106,465	\$2,475	1,436,220	\$20,329	1,167,784	\$31,879
•	Spi	ices	Su	onr	Molass	cs	Tin in l	Plate —
	_		Bro Pounds.	wn.				
August	Pounds.	Value.	6,237,S7S 2,863,601	\$293,026	Gallons.	\$	Pounds, 1.728	Value. \$ 8,427
September October	$\frac{2,414}{14,400}$.430 2,993	43,158	147,307 2,287 273			2,387 3,969	12,527 21,953
November	5,900	690 356	$\frac{4,626}{356}$	249		*****	$\frac{2,211}{1,262}$	12,063 6,161
January February	3,000 13,656 6,160	3,536	753,851 2,845,169	49,709 124,140			139	952
March	1.250	932 132 3,427	2,273,218 1,569,657	128,704 79,751			7525 1,864	2,776 6,555
April May	6,207 11,877 5,898	13,305	9,543,096	534,149			607	3,327
June July	5,898 8,538	$\frac{1,146}{2,167}$	1,482,765 78,925	\$0,\$77 4,027	2,248	686	1,215 1,076	6,092 5,387
	79,348	\$18,982	27,146,300	\$ 1, 441,499	2,248	\$686	16,478	\$86,120

	NEW ORLEANS MARKET-1876-77.										
STATEMENT OF GOODS IMPORTED, FROM THE 1ST OF AUG., 1876, TO THE 1ST OF AUG., 1877—Continued.											
_	Leaf Tob	acco-	——Cigars	Sp	irits. Win	nes. Wool manuf.					
August September October 4 November December 2	125 233	\$ 77 160 1,841 4 615	1,266 \$ 3,3 1,974 6,8 1,834 5,2 ,952 5,9 1,700 14,9	\$12 \$2 996 4 43 4 51 2 84 14	alue. Val 535 \$47, 272 63, 591 72,1 541 84,4 942 63,8 673 17,8	ue. Value. 924 \$3,610 407 554 131 4,744 150 1,487 527 6,228					
March 4	598 519 123	1,837 8 737 7 1,839 2	5,610 14,1 3,116 8,3 7,044 16,1 ,980 7,5 ,311 3,9 ,069 3,7	18 4, 80 15, 84 7, 07 3,	17,8 17,8 17,80 18,8 18,9 18,9 18,9 18,1 18,1 18,1 18,1 18,1 18,2 <td>$\begin{array}{ccc} 1,979 \\ 22 \\ 6,629 \\ 89 \\ 922 \\ 5,126 \end{array}$</td>	$ \begin{array}{ccc} 1,979 \\ 22 \\ 6,629 \\ 89 \\ 922 \\ 5,126 \end{array} $					
17.	704 \$	8,415 3	5,049 \$97,9	51 \$70,	608 \$492,8	\$37,891					
Exports from 31st August, 1876, to July 31st, 1877. In American Troreign Vessels. Vessels.											
October November December January, '77 February March April May June July.				3,407,716 4,068,855 1,411,330 1,300,727 1,217,788 1,500,926 1,833,198	4,742,49 4,896,28 6,164,829 9,066,63 8,096,27 6,171,45 3,984,239 3,476,038 1,416,835 882,047	6 5.294,838 4 8,304,000 9 10,238,654 5 10,477,965 6 9,397,005 4 7,889,242 2 5,485,158 5 5,309,233 3 3,389,545					
Total Total, 1876 1875 1874	•••••••		······································	12,202,470	\$50,484,254 61,711,726 to July 31, 1	84,194,496 71,617,390 91,418,495					
August September. October November. December. January	Beer Value \$ 44 499 208 63 821	Bushels. 35,673 53,081 260,999 126,925 140,348	\$ 19,02 29,20 121,044 70,473 86,473 28,073	Bushe 5,920 32,761 26,161 24,000 6 12,277 5	\$ 7,100 38,931 27,040 28,800 14,307	Bbls. Value. 5,922 \$ 33,470 6,447 36,387 4,289 21,704 5,336 28,768 3,391 17,211 3,271 22,222					
February March April May June July	1,390 3,300 12 1,618 420	455,859 479,652 637,036	237,32 257,33 378,13 152,32	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		1,550 10,878 424 2,394 1,741 14,360 1,942 16,622 1,971 18,092 2,792 17,687					
	\$8,571	2,868,810	\$1,573,84	3 101,119	\$116,178	39,076 \$234,790					
	Reloc		Value	Hides.	Rosin and Tur- pentine.						
August September October	T7,449 17,053 95,730 152,718 206,367 178,827 164,546	Pounds. 7,860,430 7,646,587 41,005,841 70,648,132 95,453,932	\$971,249 \$84,232 4,823,082 7,913,917 9,963,751		arrels. Value. 5,352 \$5,004 100 242 1,450 3,000 2,990 5,970 121 465 300 650	6 \$ 23 12 47 9 26 3 9					

STATEMENT OF EXPORTS, FROM AUGUST, 1876, TO JULY 31ST, 1877—Continued.

		•		, , , ,		,	om and a			
	——Oil Cal		-Cotton S	seed Oil-	Cotton	Seed-	Bacon &	S. C.		
August	1,152,360 \$	Value. 17,038	Gallons, 8,000	Value. \$ 4,440	Pounds.	Value.	Ham Pounds, 34,170	8. Value. \$4,643		
September	3,848,705 6,191,043	42,791 77,470	•••••	••••	70,884	1,068	51,905	7,089		
November	10,629,541	141,060	81,591	37,197		1,005	20,215 $11,350$	$\frac{2,600}{1,425}$		
December January		77,743 165,650	44,913 $552,775$	$22,000 \\ 275,382$	18,300	366	7,715	771		
February	10,888,199	186,094	74,406	35,459	81,000 402,433	1,600 3,316	7,925 14,280	£03 1,570		
March		59,491	4,737	1,999	557,066	3,887	11,128	1,135		
April	6,887,796 8,528,261	86,276 103,347	172,287 4,760	78,013 2,600	240,945	1,250	28,517 6,960	3,111 570		
June	5,801,446	72,947	69,701	39,200	488,397	13,932	3,279	215		
July	3,018,734	32,469	93,866	52,835	198,881	1,000	5,196	568		
	79,210,127 \$1.	,012,376	1,099,036	\$ 544,685	2,057,902	\$26,419	202,640	\$24,500		
	——Во	ef	—Bu	tter——,	Lard	rd———Pork——				
	Pounds.	Value.	Pounds.	Value.	Pounds.	Value	Pounds.	Value.		
August Beptember	4,900 6,050	\$ 347 315	833 2,329	\$139 566	2,590 $46,420$	\$ 316 5,118	12,970 12,900	\$1,321		
October	16,000	1,048	300	74	2,620	324	1,600	991 127		
November	$\frac{3,400}{3,700}$	187 196	$\frac{1,007}{2,091}$	241 489	$20,\!435$ $48,\!081$	2,124	24,000	2,222		
January	3,200	202	4,058	966	13,183	5,291 1,702	3,200 13,600	307 1,294		
February	9,300 6,370	575	2,934	659	35,537	4,164	10,800	998		
March	5,200	$\frac{413}{402}$	3,053 $2,241$	645 375	1,961 169,781	$\frac{219}{17,321}$	10,611 14,600	814 1,173		
May	4,220	273	533	93	41,020	4 149	3,800	270		
June July	$3,520 \\ 2,500$	$\frac{212}{160}$	610 1,856	63 456	2,735 6,080	330 710	11,910 14,300	902 848		
	68,360	\$4,330	21,845		391,443	\$41,768		\$11,267		
	,	* -,	-1,010	Ψ1,000	001,110	φ±1,100	104,201	ф11,201		
	—Т:	allow		Leaf Tob	acco—	Lumber. Staves				
	Pounds.	Value.		Pounds.	Value.	Valu	ue.	Staves. Value.		
Augutst September	338	\$34	. •	6,395,260 133,510	\$634,610 15,347	\$ 2,	857 927	\$ 7,548 6,086		
October		•••••		,686,662	188,943		391	6,153		
November December	•••••	• • • • • •		135,107	18,789	3,9	214	26,657		
January	•••••	******	2	30,056 ,665,426	2,302 $228,921$		818 880	24,605 $126,636$		
February		••••	1	,308,865	113,983	10,8	574	40,945		
March April	50,817 123,457	4,050 9,292		,897,520 238,032	197,534 16,657		880 887	40,249 36,909		
May	264,694	22,125		478,970	41,973		545	21,675		
June July	163,145 100,037	13,459 6,783		46,476	4,698	16,9	935	14,505		
o dry			-	,516,745	135,799	3,8	897	33,882		
	702,448	\$55,748	1	,653,269	\$1,599,656	\$52,	255	\$391,850		
			_							

STATEMENT OF NUMBER AND TONNAGE OF VESSELS ENTERED THE PORT OF NEW ORLEANS,
DURING THE YEAR ENDED JULY 31, 1877

VESSELS—C-AMERICAN VESSELS FROM— FOREIGN VESSELS FROM— TOTAL												
-MONTH-		FOREIG	N P	ORTS.		FOREIGN	POI			,		
COASTWISE.	Wit	h Cargo.	In	Ballast.	Wit	h Cargo.	II	Ballast.	TON	NAGE.		
No. Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.				No.			
August 24 17,542	21	10,903	1	1,176	11	10,103	4	2,919	61	42,643		
September 28 22,641	18	8,918	9	8,974	11	10,426	10	10,916	76	61,875		
October 27 21,455	19	11,458	6	4,236	21	28,058	24	23,969	97	89,176		
November 33 25,826	13	10,744	13	13,899	19	17,211	54	43,596	132	111,276		
December 36 26,285	15	8,997	19	15,005	33	32,908	82	59,804	185	142,999		
January 29 20,891	18	6,022	7	6,748	21	23,896	38	30,954	113	88,511		
February 27 19,971	15	5,776	2	2,510	13	11,521	20	18,228	77	58,006		
March 25 21,460	23	7,455	11	11,965	18	18,873	14	13,253	91	73,006		
April 26 20,610	34	19,615	8	8,134	22	18,523	19	14,776	109	81,658		
May 19 17,837	22	6,838	1	1,274	14	11,679	7	3,559	63	41,187		
June 20 17,784	20	6,990	1	1,118	18	12,738	5	4,603	64	43,233		
July 20 16,792	7	2,431			9	5,472	5	3,033	41	27,733		
		-	_		-		4			21,100		
314 249,094	225	106,147	78	75,039	210	201,408	$28\vec{2}$	229,615	1,109	861,303		

STATEMENT OF NUMBER AND TONNAGE OF VESSELS CLEARED FROM THE PORT OF NEW ORLEANS, FOR THE TWELVE MONTHS ENDING JULY 31, 1877.

V	SSELS	-AMERICA	N VESSE	LS		-FOREIGN	VESSE	LS-	ТС	TAL
1		FOR FORE				FOR FORE			, -10	/ LALU
		TH CARGO.				H CARGO.		ALLAST.	TON	NAGE.
No.	Tons. No			Tons.		Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
August 30	21,770 13		1	88	9	6,488	• •	• • • •	53	37,336
September 26	17,168 13		••	• • • •	12	9,040	••	• • • •	53	33,064
November 25	21,654 21 $22,125$ 26	23.102	••	• • • •	$\frac{29}{46}$	39,661	• •	• • • •	66	68,786
November 29 December 40	27,317 32		i	····	59	$\frac{42,179}{52,900}$	••	••••	101	87,406
January 41	26,075 18		=		88	67,689	• •	• • • •	$\frac{132}{142}$	108,509 103,780
February 41	23,722 28				69	62.066	i	124	134	98.815
March 33	24,692 28		3	201	56	52,226	••	121	115	87.618
April 31	16,851 30	13,341	1	109	46	39,067	3	174	111	69,542
May 28	20,921 26		5	2,821	34	33,827	2	165	95	76,880
June 31	22,457 19		1	397	23	17,347		••••	74	56,101
July 20	17,024 12	7,210			18	14,565		• • • •	50	88,799
Totals 375	261,776 244	163,721	12	3,621	489	437,055	6	463	1126	866,639
				•						,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,
0-		T			D.	37	0			
STA	TEMENT OF	ESSELS BE	LONGIN	G TO TI	HE PO	RT NEW	URLE	ANS		
						Vessel	3.			Tons.
Ocean Steam										13,308
River										27,174
Sailing										11,970
Barges		• • • • • • • • • •	•••••	•••••	• • • • •	. 6				1,318
						483				
				_		400				58,770
				_						
Amount of Reve	nue collected	for the year	r 1876 a	nd 187	7, fro	m the 31	st of	July 187	6 to :	Inly 1st
1877.		•			,					- LLJ 1009
July									ø 10	0.070.00
August								• • • • • • • •		2,67S 23 S,416 92
September									11	6,919 51
October									21	0,246 49
November	. 		.						15	7,898 16
December									19	5.120 12
January	•••••	••••••	• • • • • • • •		• • • • • •	· · • · · · · •	• • • • •		19	3,425 67
February				• • • • • •			• • • • • •		9	6,004 45
March	•••••				• • • • •	1	• • • • • •		10	8,778 34
April			• • • • • • • •	• • • •			• • • • • •		15	9,039 42
June		•••••					• • • • • •	• • • • • • • •		1,908 74
June					• • • • • •	• • • • • • • • •	• • • • • •		9:	1,210 27

RECEIPTS FROM THE INTERIOR IN 1876-77, COMPARED WITH 1875-76.

Total \$1,601,646 32 y. \$62,889 99

ARTICLES.	1876-77.	1875-76.	Incr'se.	Decr'se	ARTICLES.	1876.77	1875-76	Incr'se	Deer!ee
		-							Decr se
Cotton-bales		1604441	• • • • •	214667	Pork, bbls	72596	74439		1843
Cotton seed sks	1176785		01010	186615	Bacon, casks	12140	15916	3776	
Sugar(crop)hhds	163837		24326		Racon, boxes	1520	9597	5604	
Molasses " gal's	11117190	100 1288	1105902		Bacon hams, tes.	15847	15369	478	
Rice, bbls	167810	158761	9049		Green Meat, ibs.	18510625	12726365	5784260	
Cow Peas, sacks.	52961		7820		Beef, tierces?		2225)	2167
Hides	377151				Beef, bbls	4039	8107	}	4126
Moss, bales	12006	11143	863		Butter, packages	39958		7285	
Oil Cake, sacks.	173627	189879		16252	Cheese, boxes				7678
Rosin, bbls	47047	31355	15692		Lard, tierces	24889	23534	1255	
Spts Turp'n bbls	4127	4126	1		Lard, kegs	31625	344-1		2806
Shingles, M		9818	1014		Whisky, bbls	45579	42202	3377	
Staves, M	5162	4090	1072		Apples, bbls		42913	39651	••••
Tallow, bbls& tes			136		Bagging, pieces.		25041		9654
Wool, bales	28352				Bale rope, coils	1268	2378	iiio	
Eggs, bxs & bbls.				492	Candles, boxes	39431	46382		
Tobacco, hhds	9317			17354	Coal bbls	1993000	4769073	6951	OFFICORS
Tobacco, boxes.	63806		11679		Glassware, pkgs.			86	2776073
Flour, bbls	631602			160099	Lime, bbls	59934	52075		***
Wheat, bushels.	110561		27749		Onions, bbls	20701		7859	2002
Cornmeal, bbls	153635		22148		Oil Carl bhla		27788	00000	7087
Corn(sks)bushels		2306900	183651		Oil Coal, bbls	20022	17077	8945	••••
Corn (bulk)	2260917	1432742	828175		Oil Coa, boxes,	3202	7252	1,50	****
Oats, sacks	417381	391608	25773	••••	Oil Lard, bbls	12935	6987	5948	****
Bran, sacks	140584			20901	Potatoes, bbls	183218	190562	0::6::	7344
Hay, bales	153806		9131		Beer, bbls	60099	35065	25034	••••
Beans, bbls					Soap, boxes	60210	42798	17/2	
Deans, DDIS	1/04	3440	••••	1664	Starch, boxes	63487	55817	7670	

COTTON.

year the stock in the presses and on shipboard not cleared embraced 29,377 bales, against 9,976 in 1875, 15,958 in 1874, 7,177 in 1873, and 6,250 in 1872. The entire supply for the year was 1,614,417 bales, composed of 1,423,110 bales proper, including corrections, 181,331 from other delivery ports and 9,976 on hand at the commencement. Compared with the previous year this showed an increase in the receipts proper of 428,487 bales and 18,857 from other delivery ports, and 19,401 in the stock. The value showed an increase of \$8,766,975-\$\$4,473,\$19 against \$75,706,\$44. The past year presents a less favorable result, exhibiting a decrease of 224,283 bales in the receipts proper and an increase of 9,616 from other delivery ports, while the value is estimated at \$12,205,571 less. That we may present a clearer idea of the changes that have occurred in the trade, it will be well to take a cursory glance at the movement of the preceding year. In 1875-76 prices exhibited a steady downward tendency for the first six months, the quotation for Middling at the close of February -121/e-showing a falling off of 2c from the opening rate in September,-when they rallied and by the close of March had recovered %c, after which they resumed their downward movement and closed in August at a net decline of 31/4c for the year, Middling being quoted at 11c, against 141/c at the commencement. The erop accounts were generally favorable and the fears of a European war somewhat clouded the prospect abroad, but, although forebodings of short time being resorted to in the manufacturing districts were calculated to have a bearing influence, yet the Manchester reports showed an improvement in trade and prices of goods were strengthened by a rise in silver. In fact, in the early part of August the Liverpool reports were decidedly encouraging. In addition to the favorable influence of the advance in Indian Exchange predicated on the rise in silver, spinners had come forward freely to fill previous contracts. It was admitted, however, that the prospects of the American erop would have a controlling influence and a marked change was apparent when about the middle of August the Agricultural Bureau Report estimated that notwith-

At the commencement of the commercial | the boll worm in a few localities of the extreme Southwest, with damage to the erop from protracted drought and extreme heat in certain distriets and excessive rains in others, that the aggregate reduction in condition was below what ought to have been expected from the extent of local disasters reported. This was much more favorable to the crop than had been anticipated. Short crop views clung to the popular figures at Liverpool of four and a quarter millions, some eonjecturing less, while long erop men predicted a yield equal to that of the preceding year.

Taking, however, a general view of the subeet, and considering the probable demand for eonsumption as well as the expected supply, the new commercial year opened in September with ndications of a steady market, and although the new erop came forward more freely, yet under threatening worm accounts, prices were mainained. With regard to the erop and the probable supply, however, all speculations as early as September are well known to be unworthy of much confidence, but nevertheless have a cer:ain influence, and, later in the month, under liberal receipts and rather encouraging reports from some parts of the interior, prices took a downward turn, giving way %e during the last fortnight. Early in October the unfavorable elements with regard to the erop were increased by a killing frost, which, with the estimated damage from rust and eaterpillars had a manifestly strengthening effect. At the same time the dry, hot weather, had brought the erop forward rapidly-some thought prematurely-and it was eonjectured that the picking season would prove to be o e of the shortest on record. But little attention was consequently given to the increase in the receipts, which compared with the previous year, showed an excess at all the ports of 69,076 bales in September and S7,549 in October, and the latter month elosed with a recovery of The elements abroad the previous decline. were, at the same time, favorable to an advance, there being an actual plethora of money in the London money market, and a good deal of importance being attached in Liverpool to the N. Y. Chronicle's average of estimates from reliable authorities, which it made 4,346,000 bales. This it was apprehended would fall short of the actual wants of the trade, an impression that was standing some ravages from the caterpillar and strengthened by the tenor of Messrs. Ellison &

ORLEANS MARKET-1876-77. NEW

Co's annual circular, of October 1st. These favorable influences were, however, to some extent neutralized by the drift of political affairs which still caused no little uneasiness and excited continued fears of the results of a European war, but at a later period such apprehensions were relieved and in view of the heavy receipts at the American ports, it was estimated that even if the crop should turn out 4% millions, it would be consumed. The movement consequently exhibited much greater animation at Manchester, where the sales on the 2d of November were the heaviest on record. Under these circumstances prices at Liverpool exhibited a marked improvement, showing, in fact, an advance of %d for the fortnight ending on the 9th of November, but spinners being well stocked, the market soon received a check, which prevented any further rise, without its exhibiting any quotable decline, later accounts from this side being of a reassuring tenor, our heavy receipts being attributed to the causes mentioned above, an early falling off being expected, and the prevailing sentiment being adverse to a large crop. The market moreover was strengthened by a less warlike political aspect of affairs, and by the crop accounts from India and Egypt being decidedly discouraging. Prices were consequently maintained at Liverpool throughout November, and in our own market the movement had been active and quota'ions had been raised, Middling closing at a net advance of 3/c.

In glancing at the movement for these 3 months we find that the sales embraced 44,700 bales in September, against 29,400 in 1875; 152,700 in October, against 116,500; and 187,800 in November, against 204,700; making a total of 385,200, against 350,600. The gross receipts were 55,648 bales in September, against 41,500 in 1875; 199,740 in October, against 161,423; and 281,731 in November, against 259,425; making a total gross of 537,119, against 462,438, while the amount proper for the three months was 446,921 The exports for bales, against 382,418 in 1875. he quarter summed up 326,197, of which, 286,484 was to Foreign Ports and 39,713 Coastwise, the former embracing 149,370 to Great Britain, against 123,854 in 1875; 103,798 to France, against 75,037; 22,738 to the North of Furope, against 32,750; and 10,578 to other Foreign Ports, against 21,570; the totals showing an increase of 33,273 to Foreign Ports, and a decrease of 16,042 Coastwise. The stock by our running statement was now 240,299 bales, against 182,550 in 1875, and the amount unsold was estimated at 100,000 bales, against 88,000.

thus far was the scant supply of the lower grades as conservative.

which consequently ruled at full prices compared with the better qualities. The supply, in fact, of these descriptions was so nearly exhausted that towards the close of November quotations for them were dropped after having been entirely nominal for several weeks, and were not resumed until the first week in February. Taking however the general quotations as a guide, prices at the close of the first quarter compared with the commencement, as follows:

Nov. 30. Advance. Aug. 31. 14@14 Ordinary. 81/2@ 83/4 8%@ 9 Good Ordinary. 93/60 95/8 105/8@103/4 14@18 Low Middling .. 10% @10% 11 @114 5/200 5/8 Middling......11 @111/2 111/2@111/8 1/2@1/2

The receipts continued liberal in December with the heaviest to date in the week ending on the 15th, after which they were pretty well maintained until nearly the close of the month, when they exhibited a considerale falling off which was still greater towards the end of January. With a rise in the tributaries they then rapidly increased, the amount for the week ending on February 9th, proving the heaviest of the year, but towards the middle of the month they resumed their shrinkage which continued for Under these variations in the supply the year. the market exhibited increased activity in December, when the sales were the heaviest of the season,-the largest for a day being 14,100 on December 7, - after which there was a marked decline, the movement in January showing a falling off of nearly 35,900 bales, with a further decrease in February of 58,200. Prices at the same time were well maintained, Middling opening in December at 11%@11%c, and, after some fluctuations, rising about the middle of January to 12% @12%c, when it took an unfavorable turn, closing in February at 11%@11%c, which, however was still %c above the opening rate at the commencement of the year.

The crop question during this quarter attracted rather more than ordinary attention and had a co: siderable influence on the market, its effect being more upon the demand than upon prices. In the early part of December 4,000,000 to 4,100,-000 were regarded as short crop estimates, and 4,300,000 to 4,400,000 as long crop, while the drift of opinion pointed to 4,200,000; towards the end of January short crop figures had been raised to 4,100,000 to 4,200,000 and long crop to 4,500,000, while 4,300,000 were regarded as conservative; and still later there was a further rise in estimates and towards the end of the month 4,300,000 to 4,350,000 were regarded as short crop, One of the principal features of the market 4,600,000 as long crop, and 4,400,000 to 4,450,000

is shown by the following general quotations:

Nov. 30. Feb. 28.
Ordinary.... 83/@ 9 103/@103/ ad. 13/@13/
G. Ordinary.... 63/0 3103/ 103/@103/ dec 13/@103/
G. Ordinary.... 63/0 3103/ 103/@103/ dec 13/@100 ch'ge
I. Middling. 11 @113/1 1 @113/ ad. 3/@3/
Middling....113/20113/ 113/@113/ ad. 3/@3/

These figures exhibit very little change except in Ordinary, all grades below Good Ordinary having materially advanced under their scarcity and the pressure of the demand upon the supply. The following compares the closing quotations with those at the commencement of the commercial year:

Net Advance. Feb. 28. Aug. 31. 10%@10% 10%@10% 10%@10% 11 @11% Ordinary.... 81/0 81/4 G. Ordinary... 93/6 95/6 1%@1% 1% @1% 5/8 @ 5/8 5/8 @ 5/8 Middling .. 10% @ 10% @11% 11%@11% Middling11

The sales embraced 196,000 bales in December, against 228,000 in 1875, 160,100 in January, against 242,200 in 1876, and 101,900 in February, against 190,600, making an aggregate of 458,000 bales, against 655,600. The gross receipts were 241,201 bales in December, against 301,860 in 1875, 195,-815 in January, against 296,129 in 1876, and 216,-130 in February, against 227,108, making a total gross of 653,146 against 825,097; while the amount proper for the three months was 571,949 bales against 757,265. The exports for the quarter summed up 588,517 bales, of which 527,374 was to foreign ports and 61,143 coastwise, the former embracing 335,224 to Great Britain against 319,-843 in 1875-76, 129,461 to France against 117,272, 36,966 to the North of Europe against 59,481, and 25,723 to other foreign ports against 41,391, the totals showing a decrease of 19,126 bales to foreign ports and of 8,513 coastwise. The stock by our running statement was now 304,923 bales against 369,999 in 1876, and the amount unsold was estimated at 50,000 bales against 164,000.

Turning to the course of the Liverpool market during the quarter we find that in December the depressing influence of our heavy receipts was counteracted by the favorable condition of trade, Manchester exhibiting not only increased confidence but a stronger tone, which was confirmed towards the close by the long expected falling off in our receipts having at last commenced, and letters from the interior of the American cotton districts indicating an early exhaustion of the supply. Under these circumstances Middling Uplands closed at 6%d against 6%d at the opening on the first of the month, and 6% d at the commencement of the calendar year. The estimated visible supply on December 30th was 2,953,000 bales against 2,830,000 in the year previous, showing a surplus of 123,000 bales. The totals of American specially were 2,366,000 bales against 2,048,000, showing an excess of 318,000. This increase in the supply of American cottons might well depress the market and lead spinners to defer purchase?, in anticipation of a decline, but the accounts from our cotton growing dis-

The net variation in prices during the quarter | tricts, and especially the crop reports of our Cotton Exchanges, together with those of the Agricultural Bureau, were scrutinised closely, and the general opinion was adverse to a long crop, while increased consumption was as generally expected. In their speculations on the subject Messrs. Smith, Edwards & Co., called attion to the coincidence that the favorite estimate in America was 4,250,000 bales, the same as in the two preceding years at the same time, and yet that in the previous year the result showed an excess of 400,000 bales over the estimate and in the year before a deficit to the same extent. They consequently drew the inference that the occurrence of a similar error with regard to the incoming crop might make it either 3,850,000 bales on the one hand, or 4,600,000 on the other. The average of these would be only 4,250,000 bales. Messrs. W. C. Watts & Co., at the same date, discussed the subject elaborately and sagaciously under the most reliable intelligence then before them, and concluded that it was difficult to understand how the yield could be much if any over an average one, giving 4,269,-000, or a decrease of 400,000 from the previous year, as the average of the Liverpool estimates, which, however, were rather less than the Manchester figures. Looking at these estimates in the light of subsequent developments, may well excite distrust of any calculations made so early in the season, a feeling that is increased by the fact that the then latest report of the Agricultural Bureau pointed to 4,200,000 bales, the estimate of the N. Y. Chronicle predicated from its correspondence 3,977,000, and that thirty estimates given on Dec. 8th by leading firms in New York ranged from 4,000,000 to 4,400,000 with an exact average of 4,188,000. New Orleans friends had evidently a more correct apprehension of the facts, but even their figures were wide of the mark. This uncertainty on an important subject, in relation to which the Cotton Exchanges and the commercial press have such extensive and apparently such reliable means of obtaining correct information, may well startle speculators who operate What makes this the on crop probabilities. more remarkable is that often mere dabblers in statistics, whose superficial views render them utterly unreliable, arc sometimes not further away from the results than experienced statisticians who have devoted many years to a careful study of the subject.

With a large falling off in the receipts and numerous letters from the country foreboding an carly exhaustion of the interior supplies, March opened with a good demand and at hardening prices, and factors were soon enabled to establish an advance of 1/2c which was fully maintained for the rest of the month. The first week of April exhibited a further improvement of %c which was subsequently lost, and, in the latter

MARKET-1876-77. ORLEANS NEW

part of the month, was followed by a further decline of 1/4@3/c. The downward tendency continued through the early part of May, the quotations on the 15th showing a falling off of 1/4@ %c, of which, 1/2 Was subsequently recovered, but the closing rates in May, nevertheless, showed a net decline of %@1c from the quotations at the commencement of the quarter. Notwithstanding the falling off in the receipts the gross amount in March being only 88,837 bales, against 216,130 in February, the movement continued active, the business for March amounting to 103,400 bales, against 101,900 in February, showing a slight increase instead of a proportionate decrease. From this time out, however, operations were materially restricted by light offerings and by factors generally holding at 1/2 @ 1/4 c above the limits of pending orders, in which they were encouraged by the views of their constituents in the country who having been relieved of their liabilities from the proceeds of previous sales, were not unwilling to run the chances of a future improvement for that portion of their crops remaining on hand. The sales embraced 103,400 bales in March, against 211,200 in 1876, 83,400 in April, against 75,500, and 72,000 in May, against 70,900, making an aggregate of 258,800 bales, against 357,600. The gross receipts were 88,831 bales in March, against 145,934 in 1876, 51,764 in April, against 81,144, and 37,647 in May, against 46,729, making a total gross of 178,242 bales, against 273,857, while the amount proper for the three months was 158,399 bales, against 245,592. The exports for the quarter summed up 352,765 bales, of which, 303,603 were to Foreign Ports and 49,157 Coastwise, the former embracing 162,634 to Great Britain, against 303,380 in 1876, 76,537 to France, against 98,337, 47,986 to the North of Europe, against 88,988, and 16,451 to other Foreign Ports, against 14,732, the totals showing a decrease of 149,169 to Foreign Ports, and 42,443 Coastwise. The stock by our running statement was now reduced to 130,405 bales, against 112,977 in 1876 and the amount unsold was estimated at 75,000, against 117,000.

Glancing at the course of the Liverpool and Manchester markets during the quarter, we find unexpectedly unfavorable developments, resulting in heavy losses to shippers and holders. Commencing with Manchester, as a controlling element at Liverpool, we find that in consequence of the heavy decline in Silver and India Exchange, the market throughout March had been extremely dull, with ltttle or no demand for goods or yarns, and prices constantly tending down. At Liverpool Middling Upland was quoted at the opening at 6 %d and after having been subsequently sold at 6d closed at 61%d, which indicate a decline hardly in proportion to This downward tendency the fall in goods. seems to have been checked by the heavy fall- hardly fairly represented the irregular condition

ing off in the receipts at the ports of the American crop, and the hope that trade, having seen its worst days, might soon exhibit a favorable reaction. The former, in fact, had caused some revision of crop estimates, many who had counted on 4,500,000 bales, reducing their figures to 4,300,600. This change to a great extent counteracted the unfavorable influence of an excessive stock, the force of which was moreover lessened by the impression that it must be mainly attributed to the rapidity with which the crop had been picked and marketed. The month consequently closed with rather a better feeling, which was increased early in April by a better prospect of a peaceful solution of the political complications between Russia and Turkey. The market consequently experienced a sharp rally under which Middling Upland rose to 6 5-16d. These favorable anticipations, however, were not realized, and on the Declaration of War by Russia, Middling Upland dropped to 5%d, from which there was a subsequent recovery of only 1/8 d. With unsatisfactory accounts from India the Manchester market had been flat throughout the month. May exhibited a somewhat better feeling at one time which subsequently disappeared, and at the close Middling Upland was heavy at the month's opening rate. There was, nevertheless, an undertone indicative of a more hopeful feeling, predicated partly on political considerations and partly on our cotton season having been inauspicious, and the backward crop, subject to contingencies that might fully neutralize the reported increase in acreage.

The movement had now subsided into its usual summer sluggishness, being checked not only by the reduction of stock but by limited offerings, the leading factors, either from policy or under instructions from their constituents in the int-rior, refusing to meet the demand at the ruling rates or holding for still better prices. The prospect in fact appeared to be re-assuring. During the first week of June the telegrams from all points were favorable, and although factors raised their pretensions, the demand was good and, considering the moderate scope offering to buyers, the sales were of fair extent at hardening prices, the quotations on the 8th showing a net advance of 3/8 @ 1/2c. similar influences this was followed by a further improvement of %c during the second week and about %e in the last fortnight, showing a net improvement for the month of 3/4 @ 7/8c in Low Middling and %@34c in Middling. This improvement was hardly maintained during the first fortnight of July, but in the third week the market recovered, but again relapsed and closed at a net decline from the quotations at the commencement of the month of 1/4 @ 3/8c. August opened dull and depressed and during the first weck quotations were reduced 1/2c, but

of the market, the principal holders claiming previous rates, while factors who desired to realize or were instructed by their constituents to close consignments, met the demand at sufficient concessions to admit the execution of pending orders. At the same time, in view of the limited offerings, buyers who had orders of any magnitude found it impracticable to fill them, unless at extreme rates, while it was equally difficult to press sales unless at liberal concessions. Towards the middle of the month the downward tendency became more marked and still more so in the third week when prices gave way %@%c, after which there was a slight recovery, predicated on crop reports, and concentration of the stock, the closing quotations showing, however, a net decline for the month of 1c in the medium and lower grades and 7/6c in Middling.

The marked improvement in June noticed above was in harmony with the course of the Liverpool market. At the opening of the month confidence was increased by the manifestly strong statistical position, the prospects of the India crop in particular exciting some eneasiness with regard to future supplies. views were shared by both spinners and speculators and their competition resulted in an advance of 7-16d, and although the Agricultural Bureau report, which was more favorable to the crop than the private correspondence which had previously had a controlling influence and pointed to 4 per cent wider acreage, had an unfavorable influence, yet the necessities of the spinners compelled them to keep in the market which closed firm at the improvement noted above, equal to about %c against % @ %c in our market. At the same time it was admitted that the Manchester situation was by no means encouraging, production having gone on in excess of the demand from foreign markets and the current prices in many cases leaving a loss to the mills. On the other hand the statistical position was, if any thing stronger. The total visible supply presented a net increase from the previous year of 145,000 bales,-2,465,000 against 2,610,000 -consisting of 1,565,600 American against 1,477,000, (increase \$8,000) and 900,000 of all other kinds against 1,123,000, (decrease 233,000,) while it was estimated that the deficit in the total visible and invisible supply reached 300,000 bales.

The sales for this quarter embraced 45,600 bales in June against 39,900 in the previous year, 27,000 in July against 26,400, and 10,600 in August against 16,300, making an aggregate of \$3,200 against \$2,600.

The closing quotations compare with last year as follows:

GENERAL QUOTATIONS. AMERICAN STANDARD OF CLASSIFICATION.

	1877.	1876.	
Inferior	7 @ 73/	634@ 7	
Low Ordinary		7% @ 7%	
Ordinary		81/2 (0) 83/4	
Strict Ordinary	8%@ 9	8%@ 9%	
Good Ordinary		9%@ 9%	
Strict Good Ordinary.		9%@10	
Low Middling		10%@10%	
Strict Low Middling		10% @10%	
Middling		11 @11%	
Strict Middling		11%@11%	
Good Middling		11%@12%	
Middling Fair		- @ -	
Fair	11%@11%	- @ -	

COTTON EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS. AMERICAN STANDARD OF CLASSIFICATION.

	1877.	1876.
Low Ordinary	—	75/
Ordinary	—	834
Good Ordinary	91/4	95%
Low Middling		101
Middling		11
Good Middling		12
Middling Fair		

In accordance with the custom of our journal for more than half a century, we have continued to give the range of prices in our general quotations, which we regard as necessary to impart to the planter as well as the trade a more precise idea of the market, than can be obtained, by a single quotation. For the same reason we have not omitted the intermediate grades of Strict Ordinary, Strict Good Ordinary, Strict Low Middling and Strict Middling, as well as Ordinary, Good Ordinary, Low Middling and Middling. The Cotton Exchange gives only a single rate for each grade, which applies to its official types kept in cases for examin tion by its members. When the Exchange was organized both the single grade and the type were regarded as necessary to promo'e prompt and satisfactory settlements of contracts. This, however, has not conflicted with the time honored custom of the press, in giving a proper range, avoiding exceptional extremes We are still of opinion that no other method can fairly represent the market, nor would any other do justice to the factor who sells a low style of a certain grade at an inside rate or to the broker who buys a high style of the same grade at the outside. This range, moreover, is not uniform. With some crops and at certain periods of the season it hardly exceeds 1/8c, while at others it extends to 1/4@3/8c. The average is about 1/2c for the grades proper and 1/3 c for Strict, except for inferior to Ordinary inclusive, which generally require a wider range than medium and the higher grades. A full, free and frank conference with factors and brokers leaves no doubt that this method meets their aproval. In correboration of this it will be recollected that when the custom was excepted to by certain members of the Memphis

Exchange, their objections were promptly met by a communication addressed to us with the request that we should continue to give the usual range and the intermediate grades, signed by a large majority of our factors, shippers and brokers, in fact by nearly every member of the trade, or, with only one or two exceptions, by every one to whom the document was presented by the public spirited gentlemen who assumed charge of the matter.

In our last Annual Review we remarked that the crop then coming in gave evidence of much better 214,667 bales in the receipts at the ports, would, ginning than in the previous year, which was to some extent attributed to the salutary effect of the suggestions of the trade published by the press and that more care appeared to have been amount to about 4,475,000. given to picking, handling and ginning.

The first receipts from the Missississi Valley was a bale from the plantation of Charles A. Pierson, of Cane river, consigned to Mr. Oscar Chopin, which was put up at auction in front of the Cotton Exchange and bought by Messrs. James Rainey & Co., for account of a New England manufacturer at 121/2c. Antecedent to this. however, on July 10th, Mr. D. L. Kernion had received a bale by Morgan's line of steamers and railway, from the plantation of Messrs. Marion & Follain, Cameron county Texas, shipped via Brownsville. After being exhibited at the Exchange, this bale was for warded by express to Messrs. Woodward & Stillman, New York, by whom it was sold a public sale at 20c. It weighed 476 lbs, was fully matured, well ginned, of good color, with good staple, and classed fully Middling. On the 21s of July two more bales were received from the same district.

The following gives the dates of the receipts of the first bale of new crop cotton, at New Orleans, for 29 years:

The following shows the date of the first re-

ceipts for a t	ern. of y	rea	rs:
1849		7	1967 Aug. 15
1850		1	1868 10
1851	July 2	5	1869
1852		2	1870July 28
1853		2	1971
1854	•	5	1872(R. Grande) " 17
1055		6	1872 (Miss. Val.) Aug 4
1855	1	5	1878 (R. Grande) July 10
1856		5	1873(Miss. Val) Aug 1
1857			
1858		25	1874(R. Grande) July 13
1859	9	28	1874(Miss. Val.) Aug 12
1859 1860	66	5	1875(R. Grande) July 15
1861	Aug. 1	11	1875(Miss. Val.) " 13
1862			1876(R. Grade) June 30
1863			1876(Miss. Val.) Aug 4
1864		14	1877(R. Grande) July 10
			1877(Miss. Val.) Aug 10
1865	Aug.	7	1011(111001 1 411) 2248 21
1866	"	6	
TTI	. 4 ~ 0 6 ~ 0	¥37 4	oron action up to Septem-

The receipts of new crop cotton up to sept ber 1st, have been as follows:

1857 1858	4934 9698	1861. 61 1862. no record 1663. no record 1964. 12 1865 22
1860	36670	1865 22

	400	-1872164	1
1866	123	1812104	.
1867	19	1873 7	1
1868	476	1874 32	
1869	432	1875 34	2
1870	109	1876 42	
1871	22	1877 41	9

The want of precise information in relation to the extent of the overland movement and Southern consumption leaves us in some uncertainty with regard to the extent of the crop, which will hardly be ascertained before the expiration of the next fortnight. The deficit of were there no other change leave us a crop of 4,450,000 bales, but with the change in overland movement, it is estimated that it will

The following tables show the variations in the market weekly:

WEEKLY PRICES.

- 1		**********		-
f	1876-77.	Good	Low	Middling
٠		Ordinary.	Middling.	
-1	Sept 8	91/2@ 95%	103/8@105/8	10%@11
,]	15	9%@ 9%	101/4 @ 103/8	10%@11
í	22	9% @ 9%	101/2 @ 101/2 10 @ 101/2	10¾@10% 10½@10%
f	29	91/2@ 95%	_	101/2010/8
f	Oct 6	9½@ 9% 9½@ 9%	9%@10 10%@10%	101/2 @ 10 1/8
-	$\begin{array}{c} \cdot \cdot \cdot & 13 \\ \cdot \cdot \cdot & 20 \end{array}$	914 @ 93%	101/8@1014	10% @10%
,	27	91/4 @ 91/2	103/8@101/2	1034 @ 1078
3	Nov 4	10 @10%	11 @111/6	11%@111/2
-	10	103/4@11	111/2@113/4	12 @121/8
ż	17	10%@10%	11 @11%	11%@11%
t	24	10%@10%	11½@11¼ 11 @11¼	11%@11% 11%@11%
y	Dec 1	10%@10%	11%@11%	11%@11%
d	15	10%@10% 10%@10%	11 @111/4	11% @11%
	22	10% @11	111/4@111/2	11%@11%
t	29	11 @111/4	111/2@113/4	11%@12%
e	January 5	113/8@115/8	12 @ 121%	12½@12¾ 12½@12%
	12	11%@11%	12 @12½ 11%@12	12%@12%
S	19	11¼@11¾ 11¾@11½	12 @121/6	121/8 @ 125/8
_	Feb 2	10%@11	11% @ 11%	11%@12%
	1 9	111/6/20113/8	111/2@113/4	12 @ 121/4
	16	11 @111/4	113/6/115/8	11%@12%
-	23	10%@10%	111/2011/4	11%@11% 11%@12
ĸ	March 2	1034@11	11¼@11½ 11½@11¼	11%@11%
5	9	10% @ 10% 10 @ 10%	10% @ 10%	11%@11%
3	23	934@ 978	103 @10%	11 @11%
Q	30	9% @ 9%	101/2@103/4	11%@11%
7	April 6	95/20010	1034@11	11%@11%
7	13	9%@ 9%	105/@103/	11%@11% 11%@11%
4	20	9%@ 9% 9¼@ 9%	10 % @ 10 % 10 ¼ @ 10 %	10% @11
	27 May 4	9¼@ 9½ 9¾@ 9½	103/8@101/2	10% @11
13	May 11	91/0 91/1	10% @ 101/4	10%@10%
2	1 is	9 @ 91/4	10 @10%	10%@10%
5	25	91/6 93/8	10 @101/4	10½@10¾ 10%@10¾
3	June1	94@ 9%	101/2@101/4 101/2@103/4	11 @111/4
4	8	95/8 97/8 101/6 0101/4	10% @11	111/4/0/113/8
$\bar{0}$	1 22	10%@10%	10% @10%	111/8 @ 11/8
0	29	10 10 10 10 18	10%@11%	114@11½
	July 6	101/4@101/2	107/8@11	11¼@11¾ 11%@11¾
ı.	13	10¼@10₺	10% @10%	111/4@11%
	20	10%@10% 10%@10%	10%@11 10%@10%	11%@11%
31	Aug3	10% @10%	10% @ 10%	11 @11%
4	Aug3	9%@10%	103/8 @ 105/8	10%@11
·d	17	934@ 978	1014,@1038	1034@1076
2	24	9 @ 91/4	91/2@ 93/4	10%@10¼ 10%@10¼
22	31	91/6 91/4	9%@ 9%	1078 @ 1074.
	,			

		with th						057/	OCT	OBER		01 G F 001
ence to	our r	emarks	above,	, we	give the	e Ex-	13	-@5 ⁷ / ₈ -@5 5-16	-@63 -@63-16 -@63-16 -@63-16 NOVE	-@ -@	1/2 5.2 1/6 5.2	21@5.231 11@5.241
COT	PON F	XCHAI	NGE C	TOIL	ATION	S.	20	-@5 5 16	-@6 3 16	15 32@	½ 5.2	54@5.264
1876.	LOM E	XCHAI SEPT.	EMBE	R.	11101	٠.	27	-@6	-@5 3-16 NOVE	15-32@ MBER		4 @5.25
Low	•	Good	Low		Good	Mid.	3	-(mb/2	-@6 7 16	мвек 15-32@ —@	16 5.2	31@4.001
Ord	Ord.	Ord.	Mid.	Mid.	Mid.	Fair.	10	@6 11-16	-@6 1 -@6 1	-@ -@	5.2	21@5.231 1 @5.221
8 7 % 15 7 % 22 7 %	834 85/8 85/8	9¾ 9¾	10½ 10¾	10% 10%	113/	12	17 24	-@6 7-16 -@6 7-16	-@68		% 5.2 5.2	0 @5.21
22 75%	85%	91/2	101/4	1034	11 1/2 11 1/2 11 1/8	12	1		DECE	MRER		
29	8/2	912	10¼ 10⅓ OBER.	10%	113%	113/	1	-@6 9-16 -@6 9-16	-@634 -@634 -@634	15-32@ 15-32@ 15-32@ 15-32@	5.1	71@5 181 9 @5.101
11	,	OCT	BER.				15	-@6 9-16	-@634	15-32@	$\frac{1}{2}$ 5.1	21@5.131
6	81/2	9½ 9¼	1017	10点	10¾ 10¾	113/8	22	-@6 9-16 -@6 9-16	-@6¾	15.32@ 6 15.32@ JARY	5.1	1 @5.12
13	81/2	914	10¼ 10¼	101/2	10%	111/2	29	-@63%	JANI	IARY	72 0.1	11@5.121
27—	81/2	9% NOVE	101/4	10%	11	11½ 11½ 11½ 11½	5	@6%	-0.7 1.16	15.32@	1/2 5.0	91@5.101
11	, -	NOVE	MBÉI	3.			12	@6 3.16 @6 15-16	-@7½ -@7 1-10 -@7½ FEBR	15-32@	15 99 5 0	9½@5.10¼ 7 @5.08½ 9 @5.10
3	_	103/8	111/8	$\frac{121}{12}$	11% 12%	123/8	26	-@6 15-16	-@71/8	13.32@	15-32 5.1	0 @5.111
17:-	_	10% 10%	11 5% 11 1/8	111/2	12	1278 1278 1238			FEBR	UARY		0 0 0 0 0 1
24 —		1034	111%	111/2	12	123%	2	-@6% -@6%	-@6 13-10 -@6 13-1	6 13-32@	15-32 5.0 15-32 5.0	94@5 11
11		DECH	EMBE.	R.			16	-@6 11-16	-@6 13-1	6 15.32@	5.0	9 65.10
1		10%	111/8	111/2	12 191/	125/8 123/4	23	-@6¾ -@6½ -@6 11-16 -@6 9-16	-@6% MAI	RCH	7-165.0	4 @5.05
8		10 % 10 ¾ 10 %	11¼ 11½	$\frac{11\frac{5}{8}}{11\frac{1}{2}}$	$\frac{12\frac{1}{8}}{12}$	12%				13.32@	7-16 5.0	2 @5.034
22		10%	113/8	1134	121/8	12%	9			12 200	7-16 5.0	51@5.061
1 29		111/2	113/8 115/8	12	$12\frac{1}{8}$ $12\frac{3}{8}$	13	23	-@6 9-16 -@5 5-16 -@6 ¹ / ₄	-@6½ -@6½ -@6 7-1 -@6 5-1	6 13-32@	7-16 5.0	2 @5.031 51@5.061 4 @5.051 4 @5.05
1877.		JAN	UARY 12	191/	197/	133/8	30	-@61/8	420 9-1	6 —@	13-32 5.0	4 @5.051
12	_	$11\frac{1}{2}$ $11\frac{5}{8}$ $11\frac{3}{8}$	121/8	12½ 12½ 12½	12 % 13	134	B	-@61/	AP	11.300	3/ 50	6 @5 071
19 —	_	113%	12	1236	12%	131/4	13	-@6 ¹ ⁄ ₄ -@6 1.16 -@6 1.16	-@6 ⁷² 5-1	6 -@	3 5.1	6 @5.071 11@5.121 41@5.16
26 —	_	111%	$12\frac{1}{8}$	12%	13	13¼ 13¾	20 27	-@6 1-16 -@5%	-@6 5-1 -@6 5-1 -@61/	6 –@	5.16 5.1	41@5.16
		FÉBR 11		12	191/	127/8			M.	AY	5-16 5.1	
9	103/		$\frac{11\frac{1}{2}}{11\frac{5}{8}}$	121/2	12½ 12½ 105/	13	11	-@57/8 @57/8	-@6 ¹ / ₈ -@6 1.1	-@	9-32 5.1	71@5.181
16	$10\frac{3}{4}$ $10\frac{3}{4}$ $10\frac{3}{8}$	11¼ 11¼	115%	12½ 12½	12%	13	18	-@5 13.16	-@6 1.1 -@6	5 9-32@ 7-16@	5-16 5.1 32 5.1 32 5.1 33 5.1	74@5.19
23 —	103/8	103/4	111/4	11%	121/4	12%	25	-@5 13.16 -@5 13.16	-@6 _{****}	@	1/2 5.1	8 @5.19
2	101/2	107/	RCH. 113/8	11%	12%	123/4	1	-@5%_	-@6 1-1	N.E@	1/ 5.1	11@5 19
9	101/2	10%	111%	11 %	121/8	121/2	15	-@6 5-16	-@6½ -@6%	3%@	12 5.0	11@5.13 71@5.081 0 @5.111 8 @5.09
1 16	10¼ 9¾	104%	10%	111/4	11%	$12\frac{1}{2}$ $12\frac{1}{4}$	22	-@6 5-16 -@6 3-16 -@6 5-16	-@6 ³ / ₈	-@	7-16 5.1	0 @5.114
23	91/4	934	101/2	11	11½ 11¾	12			-@6¼ JUI	Y _@	/8 5.0	o @9.09
30	91/4	93/4 A P	10 5/8 RIL.	111/4	11%	121/4	6	-@6½ -@6 5.16 -@6% -@i 5.16	-@6½	-@	5.0	8 @5.09 8 @5.09 8
6	91/2	10	11	111/2	12	121/2	20	-@6% -@6%	-@6 ¹ / ₂ -@6 ¹ / ₉₋₁	6 –@	7-16 5.0	81@5.104
13 —	91/ 91/4	95%	10% 10%	11½ 11¼	1134 1178 111/2	$12\frac{1}{4}$ $12\frac{3}{8}$	27	-@i 5-16	-@6 1	UST —@	7-16 5.0	71@5.09
27 —	91/4	934 938	$\frac{10\frac{3}{4}}{10\frac{3}{4}}$	111/4	1178	$\frac{12\%}{12}$	3	-@6½	-@6 5.1	6 -0		7 @5.081
21—	ð	M	AY.	10%		12	10	-@6 -@6 1-16 -@5 15-16 -@6	-@6 3-1	6 –@ –@	% D.U	61@5.071
4 81/2	9	91/6	103/2	11	11½ 11¾ 11¼	12	17	-@6 1-16 -@5 15-16	-@6½	-@ -@	% 5.0 3/4 4 9	6 @5.07 8 @5.00
11 8¼ 18 8⅓	83/4	91/4 91/8	1014	103/4	11%	12 11½	31	-@6	-@6 3-16	-@	9-16 4.9	71@4.991
25 81/4	85/8 83/4	91/4	10 101/8	10%	11%	12	1 -	Steam,				
		JU	NE.				Th	ne general	movemen	below	n by the	eweekly
1 8%	87/8	9%	101/	10%	111%	121/8	rece	ipts and ex	RECEI	PTS.		
11 8 834	91/1 95/8 95/8	934 10 %	103/8 103/8	111/8	1134 12	$12\frac{3}{8}$ $12\frac{5}{8}$		eek	GROSS	3	PROP	ER.
15 91/8 22 91/8	95%	10%	10%	111/8	117/8	121/2		ling— 18	75-76. 1	S76-77. 1		1876 77.
29 91/4	93%	101/4	11	11½ 11¾	12	$12\frac{7}{2}$	Sept	``S 15	4292 6359	4290 8496	2194 4598	3053 6239
		JI	LY		40		I	2.3	12516	16496	8635	12042
6 93/8	97/8	103/8 103/8	11 10%	113/8	12	121/2		99	18420	26365	16357	18624
$\begin{vmatrix} 13 & & 9\frac{3}{8} \\ 20 & & 9\frac{1}{2} \end{vmatrix}$	10	10%	11/8	$\frac{111_{4}}{113_{8}^{2}}$	11%	$12\frac{3}{8}$ $12\frac{3}{8}$		oper b	28894	36508	21389	30292
27 93/8	97/8	103%	10% 3UST	11光	1134	1214		13 20		35444 40881	32512 33311	32369 25854
0 01		AUG	JUST					27	47874	51469	40085	42691
3 91/4	93/4	$\frac{1034}{10}$	10¾ 10½	11½ 11	11½ 11½	$\frac{12\frac{1}{8}}{12}$	Nov	3	57182	32659	47052	54278
17	_	97/	103/	10%	113/8			10	42299	68596	34840 55274	50488
24	_	J 22	93/4	10% 10%	-	_		17 24	68035	59518 64879	59910	48115 56235
31		91/4	93/4	101/4	101/2	_	Dec	1	5S229	62687	50400	58647
Having market	we no	shown	the (week	of our	own		8	59899	66047	53541	54701
Liverpoo	ol with	the freigh	mi iroi	n this	DOTE D	v san	i	15	69541 70701	65797 49093	62621	56689
and the	quotati	ons of	Sterlin	$g \to x$	change.	sub.		22 29	74150	49093 60264	67477 62616	41018 53437
l loining t	ne Kec	eipts ai	id Exi	orts.			Janu	1arv 5	60477	48038	53022	40536
Midd	lling inds,	Middlin Orleans		eight sail,	Sterl	ince		12	69760	31485	65445	22831
Pen	ice.	Pence.	P	ence.	Exch	ange.		19	61707	35372	57542	26702
		SEPTI	EMBE	R.			Feb.	$\frac{26}{2}$		38578 66986	69737 66557	33379 62262
8@6 15@6	1-16	-@6 3 1 -@6 3 1	6 -	-@1/2	5.28 @	5.291/2		9	57906	67675	55460	64052
22@5	5-16	-@61/8	-	-@ 9-1	5.28 @ 5.26 @ 6 5.62}@	5.27		16	52660	C0445	48366	56470
29 —@5	5-16 15-16	-@61%	-	-@1/2	5.26	35.37		28	55705	41778	53189	42400
							•					

		NE	W ORLL		LIMITED T				-
March	238585	32750	37074	30878	Table showing at the close of and Sterling	the quota	tions for Mi	ddling Cot	tton
111011011	9 38613	22985	36640	20850	at the close of	bills at sar	ne date.	rate or c	.0.4
	16 33480	23084	$30785 \\ 28746$	19076 10364	1876-77. M	iddling.	Sterling,	Gold	
• •	2331426	$\frac{12594}{16008}$	25461	14571	Cts	iddling.	er dollar.	p dollar.	
April	$ \begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	11936	34821	10664					
•	13 18463	9925	16577	7920	September 10	10% 52 52 52 52 52 52 52 52 52 52 52 52 52	6 @527	110 @ 1	11014
• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	20 12741	9077	11314	8320	November 11	% (@) 10% 52 3% (@) 11% 52	0 6521	110¼@ 1 110 @ 1	11014
	2012741 2712128	16151	10164	14900 6607	December. 11	% 12½ 51	11/2@5121/2	107%@ 1	110 ¹ / ₄ 110 ¹ / ₄ 107 ⁵ / ₈ 106 ⁵ / ₈
May	4 13721	7818 9488	11835 9369	10364	Jan. 1877 12	10% 52 3 @ 10% 52 3 @ 11% 52 4 @ 12% 53 4 @ 12% 53 4 @ 11% 56 4 @ 11% 56 9 @ 10% 5 11% 5 11% 5 11% 5 11% 5 11% 5	0 @51159		
••	11 10950	7423	6651	7119	Feb. " 11 Mar. " 11	11 % 50 11 % 50	4 @5051/2	105¼@ 1 104‰@ 1	10478 107 107
- "	18 9437 25 8404	4451	6247	4183	Mar	34@ 11 5	71/2@519	106%@ 1 106%@ 1	107
June	1 6301	3116	4420	1996	May ' 10	0% 10% 0.	18 @51972	105%	105¼ 105¾
••	8 5862	3292	4483	2592	July · · i	6 11% 5	071/2@5081/2		1053/8
	10 6050	2750	3232 4058	2593 1855	Aug. " 10	01/8@ 101/4 4	971/2@4991/4		105%
• • •	22 4727 29 3939	$\frac{2049}{1654}$	3147	899	Table showin	g the tota	l product of	Cotton,	with
July	6 3399	2041	3020	1086	Table showin	at New Orl	eans, and ti	ne total cr	opoi
oury	13 2645	1553	2367	1340	each year.	otal Crow. G	ross Rec. at N	7. 0. Av'ge	Price
	20 2615	1345	2238	1248 792		Bal	es. Ba	les. Cts.	₽ · 15
	27 2286	876 567	1711 1307	456	1865-66	890	0,000 78 688 78	7,386 3 0,490 2	9¼ 7 4-5
Aug	3 1043	1151	1513	760	1865-67	2.430	893 66	8,395 2	22½ 25¾
••	10 1588 17 1398	422	1337	352	1868-69	2,260	,557 84	1,216 2	25% 22
	24 1419	787	1367	766	1869-70	4 345	1.006 1.54	8.136 1	41/2
	31 1441	817	•1153	771	1871-72	2,974	1,351 1,07	0,239 20 5 7,821 1	5-16
The	phogo include	8 11,740	bales cor	rections	1872-73	3,930	0,508 1,40	7,821 1 4 340 1	55/2
for 1876	6-77, against 2	X PORTS	10-10.		1874-75	3.827	,845 1,15	4.340 1 7,597 14 7	1833 155% 7-16 113% 1 7-16
end	ing— For. 1	Ports. Co	jastwiet.	Total.	1865-66. 1866-67. 1867-68. 1868-69. 1868-69. 1870-71. 1871-72. 1872-73. 1873-74. 1873-75. 1875-76.	4,632	2,313 1,60	4,441 1 9,774 11	1 7-16
Septem	ber 8 2	779	3036	5815	1876-77 estim:	ated. 4,47	0.000 1,50	9,114 11	1 7-10
	15 4	390	2589	6979	Season.	N Orleans.	Average Pri Per Bale.	Total V	alue
	22 4	1500	3991 4138	8491 9504				1 10 0	12,185
0-4-1-	29 t	360 2549	5144	13686	1865-66	787,386 780,490 668,395	178 20 125 10	97.6	39.299
Octobe	13 21	800	1945	23745	1866-67 1867-68	658,395	102 50	68,5	10,487
••	2024	1447	4382	28829	1868-69 1869-70	841,216	117 48 99 50	120 1	25,055 20,633
			2679	24505	1869-70 18*0-71	841,216 1,207,33£ 1,548,136	65 25	101,0	15,874
Novem	nber 329	1214	3538	32747 50117	1871-72	1,070,239	92 03 84 37 69 58	98,4	12,185 39,299 10,487 25,055 29,633 15,874 194,095 60,758
••	11141	1911	2146 2826	24938	1872-73	1,407,821	84 37	118,7	60,758 21 564
•••	1729	1118	2948	44066	1873-74 1874-75	1,548,135 1,070,239 1,407,821 1,359,896 1,157,597	65 40	75,7	21,564 06,843 73,819
Decem	$24 \dots 41$ hber. $1 \dots 50$	1120	2056	52779	1875-76	1,604,441 1,389,774	52 6á	84,4	73,819
Decen	8	3232	5139	40391	1876-77	1,389,774	52 00		8,248
	15 45	299 9 ·	3927	46926 63335	Total 12 y'rs.	12,234,950		1,160,7	57,860
	2259	911.9	4230 3863	33277	Date of Recei	pt Receipts	Total Rece	eipts [
Janua	2929 ry 535	3623	3517	37145	of First Bale.	new crop		Tota	al Crop
vanua	125	2019	2463	54482	First Barc.	le seper			
	195	3834	5004	58838				07.000 * 0	000 000
	263	2600	4018	36618 54105	1866—Aug. 1 1867—Aug. 1 1868—Aug. 1	7. 123	1865-66. 7	20 AUDI 1 C	300,000 951,988
Febru	arv. 24	8409	5646 5582	54991	1867—Aug. J	5. 19 10. 476	1866-67. 7 1867-68. 6 1868-69. 8	68,395 2,4	130,808 $130,557$ 114.59
"	94 163	9361	10072	42438			1868-69. 8	41,216 2,2	260,55
	234	5166	7124	52290	1870—July	17 90	1869-70.1,2	48 136 4.3	347,00
March	1 2 2	06 1 8	6!13	3176	1872 Inly.	8. 1,641	1871-72 1,0	70,239 2.9	974,35
	91	7433	4071	21504 40200	1873 July.	[0.] 71	1872-73.1,4	107,821 3 5	930,500
	163	3974	$6226 \\ 6207$	45348	1874 July.	13. 320 13. 342	1874-75.1.1	57,597 3.8	170,38 827,84 632,31
	30 1	8223	2489	20717		30. 424	1875-76.1.6	04,411 4,6	632,31
April	6 4	2672	3807	46479		10. 419	1876-77.1.3	209,774	475,00
April.	131	8151	2467	21434	Estimated.	Grama tha 1			Cotto
1	202	20860	1155	22015	We copy	the follow	black board	ment of	move
1	. 27	8134	2073 3560	10207 25843	Exchange ments at the	e U. S. Pa	rts fr.m.	eptember	1st t
May.	112	00065	2653	22728	August 31s	t:			
	181	6560	2445	19003		RECEIPT	S BY PORT	18.	074
1	251	14205	3932	1813			1876-7. 1	875-6. 1 401563 :	98242
June.	J	[8414	4135	22549	N. Orleans.	• • • • • • • • • •	490112		35491
	. 8	19896	5142 5089	24999 1956	Mobile		357879	371298	31926
	15	19003	4152	2315	Savannah.		477435	521437	60641
	221 29	5620	4084	970	Charleston.		442574	359638	41303
	20	4334	3383	771	Wilmingto	n	96562	78267	7639
July	6		3776	1193	Norfolk		10696	469997 18821	38127 1851
July.	6	8159	0110	AND HE CO.					
July.	. 13	8159 4408	3384	779	Baltimore.		160761	219609	
	. 13 . 20 27	8159 4408 6053	3384 2547	860	New York.		. 160761 . 108790	219609 75065	17916
Aug.	. 13 . 20 . 27	8159 4408 6053 4171	3384	779 860 725 446	New York. Boston Philadelph	ia	. 160761 . 108790 . 57805	219609 75065 58628	17916 ! 3988 3933
Aug.	. 13 . 20 27 10	8159 4408 6053 4171 1458	3384 2547 3081 3002 1230	860 725 446 218	New York. Boston Philadelph Various	ia	. 160761 . 108790 . 57805 . 54151	219609 75065	17916 ! 3988 3933 5632
Aug.	. 13 . 20 . 27	8159 4408 6053 4171 1458 950	3384 2547 3081 3002	860 725 446	0 Various	ia	. 54151	219609 75065 58629 57976	17916 ! 3988 3933

Γ				
	FIFI	CY-E11	ETH A.	NNUAL REVIEW,
	Total corrections	67779	42749	ARKANSAS RIVER.
	Overland and South-			1876-7. 1875-6.
	ern consumption 4	136642	315154	August
	Total crops 46	532313	3827845	Previously10,721 44,078
	RECEIPTS TOTAL MONT	nlv.		Total10,721 44,078
ú		1875-6.	1874-5	NEW ORLEANS, ST. LOUIS & CHICAGO RAILROAD.
Ŋ		166720	132686	1876-7. 1875-6.
ij		591737	539908	August
H		759275	665558	Freviously
ı		824820	758973	Total300,41S 306,828
1		337274	435623	10141
1		175079	381054	MISSISSIPPI BIVER AND OTHER TRIBUTARY
1		303618 161624	259204 131575	SOURCES.
1		95693	82235	
4	June 27624	46529	49155	1876-7. 1875-6.
1		26857	17439	August, 1,900 4,488 Previously, 648,002 743,318
ı	August 11017	38666	13527	Previously 648,002 743,318
1				Total
1	Total3,945,054 41	27892	3466942	TOTAL AT NEW OBLEANS FROM ALL SOURCES.
١	RECEIPTS AT U. S. PORTS TO CLO	OSE OF	AUGUST	1876-7. 1875-6.
ı	INCLUDE:			August 2,795 6,349
1	1876-7. 18	875-6.	1874-5.	August 2,795 6,349 Previously 1,179,562 1,395,214
1			1656600	
l	Atlantic Ports1914706 188		1810342	Total
	Totals3945054 412		0.1.000.40	EXPORTS FROM U. S. PORTS FROM SEPT. 1ST
1	10tals940054 417	21092	3400942	1876 то Аид. 31sт 1877.
	RECEIPTS AT NEW ORLEANS FROM	TRIBU	TARIES.	Great Conti- Chan-
	RED RIVER.			Britain. France, nent. nel. Total. N. Orleans., 665225 333325 179937 26104 1204591
	1876-7.		1875-6.	Galveston 190092 24774 25412 16650 256928
ı	August 492		1,044	Mobile 126783 25163 44922 21835 218703
	Previously 147,062		166,363	Savannah 196763 14687 50245 29003 290698
				Charleston 2057:28 50679 73:87 7936 337430 Wilmington 22215 1500 11615 1144 36474
	Total147,554		167,410	Norfolk 112245 16.2 3008 116885
	OUACHITA RIVER.			Baltimore 16885 13652 3/510 New York 59/23 9350 41213 23820 434314
	1876-7.		1875-6.	Boston 740 7 10 74107
	August 51		286	Philadelphia 14.84 14784
	Previously 73,711		135,205	Various 6464 1730 8194
	FD 4.2 FO F40			Total1991177 461088 444831 126492 3023588
	Total		135,441	Total. 75-76 2019799 456874 684046 71534 3232253

SUGAR.

Next in importance to our leading staple, sugar planters, on the other hand, are mostly to Sugar claims our attention, not only from the the merchants of New Orieans, and they rarely extent of its yield and the value of the pro-commence shipping their crops to the city, withduct, but from its being a specialty of our State. out at once relieving their eity ereditors and The proceeds of its sales, moreover, acerue in a imparting increased activity to other branches greater proportion to our own people than the pro- of trade. It is, therefore, a matter of general ceeds of cotton, a large per centage of which has gratification that, after the destruction of this to be applied to creditors in other States to cover great interest by the war-in many cases vanliabilities for merchandise and supplies furn dalic and unnecessary, and, from commercial ished directly to planters and country merchants relations, ruinous to the people of other States, by western and northern dealers, or indirectly as well as to the sugar planter—the cane culthrough advances made by New Orleans factors. ture has shown a steady, healthy and satisfactory In fact it is not unusual for the proceeds of cot- progress. The smallest crop during the war ton in September or October to fall short of cov- was in 1864-5, when the product was estimated at ering the aggregate amount of planters' drafts 10,800,000 fbs; in 1867-8 it was increased to on factors to liquidate indebtedness to others. 41,400,000 fbs.; in 1869-70 to 99,500,000 fbs; Hence we find that the money market generally and in 1875-6 to 165,450,000 fbs. In the intermeworks closer in September and October, and not diate period from 1869-70 to 1875-76, it exhibited rarely even in November, seldom materially about the usual variations, falling, however, in

easing up until December. The obligations of the 1873-74 to 103,200,000 Ds, which proved a severe

and caused serious embarrassments not only and bayous can be purchased at from \$15 to \$30 among factors, but to the banking institutions per acre, while they have a capacity for the prowith which they had transacted business. The duction of 2,000 to 4,000 and even 5,000 pounds product since has been satisfactory. Planters of sugar, with a proportionate turnout of mothe city trade is in a healthy and prosperous situation of the trade satisfactory and hopeful.

The worth of our sugar lands moreover, is have not been deceived by temporary success, highly satisfactory.

Hence we find that under the harmonious relations between capital and labor, for which we are greatly indebted to the liberal policy of the present State administration—a policy that has made innumerable friends among the negro laborers-and the improvement in pieces realized at other markets, both European and American, sugar lands have been more sought for by western and northern farmers, and have consequently materially advanced in price. And yet, notwithstanding this improvement, they are still offered at prices, much below their intrinsic value, when estimated by their fertility, salubrity and proixmity to market.

Perhaps no other product so fully combines these advantages. Generally bordering either grinding. Now it can be demonstrated that a our great river and its tributaries or the navigable bayous which intersect so large a portion of ing cane at a toll which will make the crop the our State, in most cases the crop can be readily most remunerative, which the small farmer can rolled from the Sugar house to the steamer and raise. Here then is our opportunity for the intransported to our levee at a reasonable rate of vestment of Northern or Western capital with freight, Landedhere, it has presented to it imme- the assurance of highly remunerative returns. diate shelter in the sugar sheds, with time enough Northern investments in such enterprises would allowed for its prompt sale or convenient re- derive much assistance from the facilities they moval to warehouses. It is rarely, moreover would be offered by mill-wrights and other that it does not meet a good demand at satisfac- machinists, in which they would hardly be detory prices. At the same time, it is not only the terred by the very large business done by our culture of the cane which has attracted the atten- own machine shop and iron works. tion of capitalists. Its manufacture into sugar, profitable here could hardly fail to be profitable presents a still more alluring opening for intelli- elsewhere, and a central factory, established by gent enterprise. Hence we find that within a northern capital, with northern machinery would year or two the refinery interest has received a enjoy the advantage of being able to replace or remore active impulse and men who have had pair at our own machine shops, at reasonable of money in new city refinerics. When it is con- could examine this matter thoroughly and intelli-

disappointment to both planters and the trade, sidered that sugar lands on our navigable rivers have acquired a certain degree of independence; lasses, and that planters can always find a sufflcient supply of labor, it need not cause surprise condition, the prospect is auspicious, and the that they are more alluring to the agriculturist than the richest wheat fields of the Northwest. Western or northern men, moreover, who emibecoming more correctly appreciated abroad. grate to our State are sure to meet a cordial The value of money has fallen to such a low welcome from her hospitable people and obtain point, indicated by the unanticipated extent of abundant facilities for the prosecution of their the home subscriptions to the U.S. four per enterprises. Even when, unfortunately for themcent loan, that capitalists at the north and the selves they are opiniative, puffed up with extrawest have been scanning the horizon for more vagant ideas of their own superior wisdom, and profitable means of investment, and scrutinizing disposed to attempt, what they conceive to be closely the sugar culture in Louisiana, and its improvements, with unbecoming assurance and future prospect, have found that it presents rashness, their follies are overlooked and they to them greater advantages than any industry are kindly aided when they find their futile inelsewhere. In arriving at this conclusion they novations disastrous. When, on the contrary, they really add to the stock of agricultural but have studied the precariousness as well as knowledge, or introduce practical and valuable the abundance of the crop, and making an aver- improvements, they rarely fail to meet the acage for a series of years have found the result knowledgments they deserve, and to find their example followed by others.

In connection with this matter we revert to the subject of central factories, with unshaken conviction that they will greatly promote the common welfare. All that is necessary to attract a copious flow of white immigration from other States, is that the small farmer may be assured of a home market for his cane, at a neighboring mill, without being compelled to build his own sugar house. Instances can be adduced in which the holder of a fifty acre farm has raised both cotton and cane, and found the latter much the more productive, but was deprived of the fruits of his labor by being compelled to hanl his cane several miles to the nearest mill, which exacted from him the royal share of the product for the central mill can derive large profits from grindlong experience in the trade, and have engaged ex- prices, without being subjected to the delay from tensively in planting and Sugar-making on plan-sending their orders to distant iron works. It is tation, have not hesitated to invest large sums our firm conviction that not a Northern spinner

sugar in Louisiana would prove far more remunerative than printing cloths in New England.

In the progress of sugar planting the year 1874-5 closed with a better feeling both among planters and the trade. This was the natural result of a good crop and fair prices. Compared with the previous year the former showed an increase of 31,300,000 fbs, and the latter of \$2,710,000. The year 1875-76 presented a further increase of 30,950,000 lbs in erop, and of \$313,000 in value. The increase in value was less in proportion to the crop, owing to a lower range in prices, but this was made by a corresponding cheapening of the cost of cultivation. Hence, at the commencement of the past year, both planters and factors had reason to be satisfied with the situation and the prospect. The result, moreover, has fully justified their most sanguine anticipations. The demand has been active throughout the season and prices have ruled materially higher.

As usual the movement in September and October was restricted by a partial suspension of receipts and very light supplies, the former embracing only 57 hhds in September and 42 during the first fortnight of October, after which they became more liberal, the subsequent arrivals summing up 1851 hhds. The sales also were of limited extent and consisted mostly of old crop left over from the previous season. The first receipts of new were a hogshead of Strietly Good Fair on October 5th, from Mr. L. Duchamp's plantation, Parish of St. Martin, consigned to Mr. A. Tertrou, which was sold on the landing to Mr. E. Gamet, at 10%c \$ b, and a barrel of Fair from Mr. Leon Babin's plantation, Parish of Ascension, consigned to Mr. A. F. Hickman, which was sold to Mr. L. DeMeza at 10c. Up to this period old crop had ruled at 10 % @10 % e for Common to Fair and 10%@11%c for Prime to Choice, or 1%@1%e higher than at the corresponding time in 1875. The first receipts in 1875 were on the 9th of October, and embraced 4 hhds Yellow Centrifugal from Mr. R. Chopin's Home Place plantation. Parish of St. James, which sold at 93/4c, also showing a difference in price in favor of the new year. There were some further receipts of new crop during the ensuing week, after which they were of more liberal extent, and prices rapidly gave way, sinking by the close of October to 7@ 71/2c for Common to Fair and 8@8 1/2c for Prime to Choice, showing a heavy decline, even below the range of the previous year. The extent of the sales during these two months was 2411 hhds, but the business season could hardly be regarded as

gently without being convinced that making hads, against receipts of 30,881, but prices giving way 1/0 1/2 towards the close, when Common to Fair ruled at 7@7%c and Prime to Choice at 81/2 @8%c, against 5%@6%c and 7%@7%c, respectively, in 1875. December proved to be the most active of the year, the sales summing up 52,629 hhds and the receipts 41,475. Prices at the same time had shown some irregularity, giving way 14c on the medium qualities and 14c on the higher grades, but subsequently rallying and closing at 7@Se for Common to Fair and 81/208%e for Prime to Choice, against 5% @6c and 6% @7%c, respectively, in 1875. The demand for the Northern ports had become quite active and the shipments showed a material excess over the previous season, the total thus far being 7,816 hhds for New York, against 3,344 in 1875, and 27,328 by rail, mostly for Western States, against 13,383. The receipts now materially fell off, summing up 25,548 hhds in January, 19,665 in February, and 9,312 in March, the sales being restricted accordingly, embracing 18,883 hhds in January, 18,588 in February, and 9,920 in March, which may be regarded as the close of the active business season. Prices in the meantime had presented rather more than usual steadiness, closing in January, after a further advance, at a net improvement of about 1/4e, Common to Fair ruling at 7@ Sc and Prime to Choice at 81/2@9c, against 51/2@63/cc and 7@7%c, respectively, in 1876; showing very little variation in February, when Common to Fair closed at 7@Sc and Prime to Choice at 8% @9c, against 61/2 @61/2 e and 71/2 @71/2 e, respectively, in 1876; and ruling more in favor of sellers in March, when Common to Fair closed at 7@81/2 and Prime to Choice at 81/2@9c, against -@74c and 74@81c, respectively, in 1876. The exports for these seven months amounted to 78,666 hhds against 55,428 in 1875-76, embraeing 300 to Boston against 226 in 1875-76, 16,381 to New York against 8,675, 556 to Philadelphia against 30, 585 to Baltimore against 969, 4,174 to Florida ports against 2,437, 7141 to Mobile against 12,667, 3,426 to Galveston against 8,935, and 16,153 by rail, mostly to the West, against 26,464 The shipments by rail included a considerable amount to Mobile and Baltimore, making the balance in favor of this year, instead of the falling off shown by the above figures, but upon the whole the receipts, sales and exports set down in our tables, from which the above are taken, may be accepted as a fair representation of the general movement.

For the following five months the receipts embraced 3,533 hhds in April against 4,388 in 1876, 5,442 in May against 3,149, 2,465 in June against having fairly commenced until November, which 1,019, 902 in July against 943, and . 835 in August opened with much more liberal receipts, while at against 348, making an aggregate of 13,177 hhds the same time the low prices current at the close against 9,847; and the sales, 4,067 in April against of October stimulated the demand under which 4,603, 5,745 in May against 2,160, 2,050 in June the sales were of fair extent at a slight improve- against 1,855, 1,221 in July against 2,780, and ment, after which the movement continued ani- 1,792 in August against 2,674. As the supply mated, the month's business summing up 23,780 diminished prices advanced, closing in April at

8@8½c for Common to Fair and 9½@10c for Prime to Choice, against —@8c and 8½@9c, respectively, in 1576; in May at 8@9½c for Common to Fair and 9½@10c for Prime to Choice, against —@7½c and 8½@—c, respectively; in June at —@9½c for Common to Fair and 9½@10½c for Prime to Choice, against 7½@8c and 9½c, respectively; in July at —@9½c for Common to Fair and 9½@10½c for Prime to Choice, against 8½@8½c and 9½@10c, respectively; and in August 8½@8½c for Common to Fair and 9½@—c for Prime to Choice, against 9@10½c and 10½@11½c.

Week ending—Common to Prime to

and 10%	@11¼c.			~
Week er	iding—	Common to	Prime to	1
	Sales.	Fair.	Choice.	I
Sept	. 8 356	- @1014 - @1014	10%@11%	1
-	15 180	- @101/2	10% @11%	
••	22 316	- @10½ - @-	10% @11%	1
••,	29 233		113/00 -	J
Oct	29 233	- @- - @- - @-	113/6 —]
Oct	. 6 203	- @	- @11½	
• •	13 68	- @10½ - @- - @- - @- - @10	- @-	4
	20 364	— @10	- @-	
	20 364	1 (0) 11/0	8 @ 81/2	ı
Nov	27 688 . 3 2132		9%@	ı
21011111	10 3709	7½@ 8 7 @ 8	834@ 9	Į
• •	17 8243		8% @ 9	ı
• • •		7 6 72/	01/00 07/	ı
	24 9696 . 113501	7 @ 734	8½@ 8% 8¼@ 8½	11
Dec	. 113501	7% 8% 7 @ 7% 7 @ 7%	81/4@ 81/2	١.
	811229 15 9390 2211122	0%(0) 1%	8 6 8%	ľ
	15 9390	61/2@ 71/4	8 @ 9½ 7%@ 8%	ŀ
	2211122	61/200 71/4	7% @ 8%	١,
١	29 7387	7 @ 7%	·814@ 8%	l.
7	5 5294	7 6 7%	814 @ 8%	I
Jan	10 5240	71/0 77/	81400 9	Į.
	12., 0010	7¼@ 7½ 7½@ 8	814@9	1
	19 4881	73/8 @ 8	9 @ 91/4	١
	263359	7 @ 8	8 ½@ 9	ı
Feb	. 2. 7267	7 @ 81/8	81/2 @ 9	1
	20 5567 9 3846 16 3964	7 @ 8%	8%@ 9%	1
	16 3964	7 @ 81%	81/2 91/4	1
(23 3511	7% @ 8 7 @ 8% 7 @ 8% 7 @ 8 7 @ 8	83% @ 9	1
3.5	20 0011	7 @ 8° 7 @ 8	83% @ 9	ì
March.	2 3027	7 (0) 8		١
	9 1409	7 @ 8	834@ 9	١
	16 1554	1% (0) 8%	83/10, 9	1
	23 2743	734@ 81%	8 ½@ 9	1
1 "	30 1187	7 @ 81%	81/200 9	1
Anril	23 2748 30 1187 6 1038 13 935 20 857		81/2 @ 9	1
April	19 025	7 0 8%	81/2 0 9	1
1	10 950		834@ 93%	1
	20 801	71/4 @ 8		1
May	27 1242	8 @ 8½ 8½ @ 9½	95%@10	١
May	. 4 1590	81/200 91/4	934@10	1
1	12 1619	8%@ 9%	9½@10	н
	18 1683 25 853	一 @ 9%	934@10	Н
1	25 853	8 @ 914	91/2@10	н
Tuno	. 1 508		9% @10	н
oune		- @ 9½	07/@10	
	8 543	- @ 3/4	9%@10	ı
1	15 630	- @ 91/4	9%@10	П
1	22 235	- @ 91/4	9% @10	ш
1	29 134	- @ 9¾	9% @101/	í
July	. 6 100	8	9%@101	í
1 0 41 1 11 1	13 478	- @ 934	9% @ 101	1
1	20 43	- @ 9¾	9% @101	
		- @ 93%	9% @101	hi /
August	27 400	- (0) 9%	07/60101	1
August	. 3 200	— @ 93%	9%@101	1
	10 488	3/4 (0) 3/4	9%@10	
	17 610	81/2 @ 9	91/4@ 93/	1
	24., 194		974 @ 93	1
1	31 * 300	81/2 @ 83/4		*
HIG	HEST AND	LOWEST PRICES,	MONTHLY.	

					1007 00	10,000,000	
1876-77.	COMM	ON TO	PRIM	E TO	1865–66	19,900,000 42,900,000	
2010 111	highest		highest	lowest.	1867-68	41,400,000	
Sept., cts. % D				103@113	1868-69	95,100,000 99,500,000	i
October November	710 81	7 @ 8	81 9	840 84	1870-71 1871-72	168,900,000 146,900,000	١.
December		61@ 71 7 @ 75			1872-73	125,300,000	1
February	7 @ 81	7 @ 8			1873-74 1874-75	103,200,000 134,500,000	
April	8 @ 81	7 @ 81	95@10	81@ 9 91@10	1875-76	165,450,000	
June	8 @ 94	8 @ 97	93@103	91/2@10	1876-77	194,964,000	_
August	-@ 94 84@ 94	-@ 9\\ 8\\@ 8\\	97@107 97@107	94@104 9%@10	Total	7,365,114,000	l

The following gives the monthly sales and receipts compared with last year and the year before:

belore.	P	ECEIP		SALES.		
	774-5	'75 .6	°76-7	74.5	'7 5 6	'76-7
Sept	71	264	57	2514	934	1088
Oct	2118	1139	1893	2473	1421	1323
Nov	15699	18237	30881	15557	13533	23780
Dec	39429	41066	41475	27976	33657	£2629
Jan	18023	31750	25548	17771	28367	18883
Feb	12647	13328	19665	9506	10559	18588
March	7928	8929	9312	9292	7884	9920
April	4615	4288	3533	4366	4603	4067
May	2199	3149	5412	2417	2160	5745
June	455	1019	2465	910	1885	2050
July	1271	933	816	2893	2780	1000
Aug	324	358	835	2000	3174	1792
	104779	124470	14-008	97675	110957	139073

In reverting from the future and the present to the past, the actual product since 1835-6—forty-one years—is shown by the following tables which we copy from the *Price Current's* sugar crop book for 1875-6, adding the amount in hhds from the published records of Captain Champom'er, Mr. Bouchereau and the *Price Current*.

1	Mr. Bouchereau and the Price Current.				
	CROP YEAR.	Total Crop. Pounds.	Aver'ge Price Hhd.	TOTAL VALUE.	
١,	1835-36	30,000,000	\$90 00	\$ 2,700,000	
1	1836-37	70,000,000	60 00	4,200,000	
1	1837–38	65,000,000	62 50	5,063,000	
-1	1838-39	70,000,000	62 50	4,375,000	
-	1839-40	115,000,000	50 00	5,750,000	
	1840-41	87,000,000	55 00	4,785,000	
	1841-42	90,000,000	40 00	3,600,000	
-	1842-43	140,000,000	42 50	4,750,000	
8	1843-44	100,000,000	60 00	6,000,000	
•	1841-45	200,000,000	45 00	9,000,000	
	1845-46	186,600,000	55 00	10,266,000	
	1846-47	140,000,000	70 00	9,800,000	
	1847-48	240,000,000	40 00	9,600,000	
	1848-49	220,000,000	40 00	8,800,000	
	1849-50	269,800,000	50 00	12,396,000	
	1850-51	231,200,000	60 00	12,678,000	
	1851-52	257,100,000	50 00	11,827,000	
	1852-53	368,100,000	48 00	15,453,000	
4	1853-54	495,200,000	35 00	15,726,000	
4	1854-55	385,700,000	52 00	18,025,000	
4	1855-56	254,600,000	70 00	16,200,000	
4	1856-57	81,400,000	110 00	8,137,000	
4	1857-58	307,700,000	64 00	17,900,000	
4	1858-59	414,800,000	69 00	25,000,000	
	1859-60	225,100,000	82 00	18,200,000	
14	1860-61	263,200,000	63 00	14,469,000	
14	1861-62	528,300,000	55 00	25,100,000	
	1862-63	96,000,000	89 00	7,750,000	
	1863-64	84,500,000	180 00	13,800,000	
	1864-65	10,800,000	203 50	2,000,000	
	1865-66	19,900,000	157 50	2,847,000	
_	1866-67	42,900,000	137 50	5,360,000	
t.	1867-68	41,400,000	154 00	5,800,000	
11	1868-69	95,100,000	138 00	11,610,000	
81	1869-70	99,500,000	120 00	10,442,000	
81 87	1870-71	168,900,000	98 00	14,261,000	
81	1811-12	146,900,000	108 00	13,911,000	
čĝ	1812-13	125,300,000	100 50	10,900,000	
9 9	1873-74	103,200,000	95 50	11,265,000	
9	1874-75	134,500,000	95 00 83 00	11,578,000	
ŏ	1875-76	165,450,000	52 00	15,646,000	
0	1876-77	194,964,000	52 00	10,010,000	
0 <u>1</u> 0	Total	7,365,114,000	1	445,625,000	

lation of the crop by Parishes, together with the yield of molasses:

Dansowna	Hhds	Weight	Bbls			
Parishes.	Sugar.	Pounds.	Mol'sses			
St. Landry	2,206	2,620,000	3,127			
Terrebonne	12,551	15,107,100	18,287			
Rapides	+2,103	2,628,300	2,668			
Lafayette	190	249,015				
Vermillion	8481/2	1,079,278				
Jefferson*	3,586	4,519,900	5,801			
Jeffersont	1,128	1,365,650	1,593			
St. Martin	2,307	2,978,950				
Point Coupee	3,266	4,120,300				
Iberia	5,183	6,406,565				
St. Mary	19,5121/4	24,161,831	28,052			
Iberville*	10,699	12,770,600				
Iberville†	3,209	3,999,990				
Livingston	11 104	12,900	21 215			
West Feliciana East Feliciana	26	122,000 31,200	34			
St. Tammany	20	2,400				
Washington	ĩ	1,200				
Assumption*	9,178	10,616,050	12,772			
Assumption†	7,138	8,329,500	10,457			
St. Charles*	5,064	5,792,660	10,981			
St. Charlest	1,169	1,991,800	2,837			
St. John Baptist*	4,758	5,574,440	7,769			
St. John Baptist†	5,044	5,784,450	11,568			
Lafourche*	3,424	3,856,050	4,665			
Lafourchet	7,936	9,566,250	11,633			
St. James*	7,867	9,067,057	13,432			
St. Jamest	7,305	8,206,700	12,508			
W Baton Rouge.	5,704	6,605,215	2,232			
E Baton Rouge.	2,644	3,134,540	4,675			
Avoyelles	1,888	2,138,800	2,867			
Plaquemines*	3,443₺⁄	1,130,580	4,147			
Plaquemines †	4,52214	5,426,600	7,778			
St. Bernard	2,481	3,001,700	4,776			
Orleans*	1,1343/4	1,362,500	1,70			
Orleanst	17%	21,550	36			
Ascension*	8,997	10,410,459	16,526			
Ascension†	6,744	7,820,350	11,732			
Totals	163,837	194,963,430	264,695			
* West Bank. † East Bank.						

The following estimate of the growing crop has been furnished us:

Crop 76-77 say in round numbers...165,000 Increase in acreage, 10 \$\foats \text{cent} ..16,000

Increase in better condition of the plant, 5 % cent..... 8,0^0 Total increase . Deduct for poor condition

Hhds. of stubble, 5 % cent ... Deduct for 10 days lateness of crop, 21/2 \$9 cent. 4,000-12,000

> Net increase for the coming 12,000

Added to last years will amount to 177,000 The increasing attention given to our sugar

lands by the people of other States can hardly Hence various influences combine to assure a fail to result in more capital and labor being golden future for our sugar interest, resulting applied to their cultivation, and exert a more in an extension of trade and the greater prospotent influence for their protection from over- derity of commercial classes.

From the same volume we give the recapitu- flows by a lever system established and supported by the general Government. It can be demonstrated, moreover, that such protection will not only save millions by preventing inundation of plantations now in cultivation, but be the means of reclaiming a wide extent of wild, swampy lands, which may be made among the most fertile in the State. So far as relates to production and population it would not be unlike adding a new State to the Union; not in the wilderness, beyond the present limits of civilization, but in a section readily accessible by railway and waterway to the people of the west and the north, and in the proximity of the chief seaport of the Gulf. The prosperity of a large agricultural population settled on the lands of the lower Mississippi could not fail to promote the welfare of all parts of the country, and open a profitable market for the productions of other sections. Even though not a voice were heard from Louisiana, Arkansas and Mississippi in favor of the general Government's assuming the construction and preservation of the Levees of the lower Mississippi, it would be a wise policy on its part to undertake this great work, for the general benefit of the people-to aggrandize the whole, by developing the latent riches of a part. But Louisiana, Arkansas and Mississippi have not been, and are not silent, and their voice has been echoed and supported by others with a force and cogency which must place this matter before the Government so prominently and distinctly that it cannot be overlooked. In this it is true we are scanning the dim future, but when we reflect upon the living present, glance at the wealth created by our planters, and consider that the cultivation of cane sugar is mainly confined within our own boundaries, and that within the confines of the State there is a wide extent of wild land suited to the culture, we cannot doubt that at no distant day, the Louisiana crop will exhibit an increase even beyond the present anticipations of the most sanguine. To accomplish this, however, it must not be overlooked that only by economy in cultivation, by laborsaving machinery in the manufacture, and by improvement in the quality, he can successfully compete with Inc tropical product. In all these particulars, we have already made substantial and satisfactory progress. The recent improvements in sugar making have given us advantages we never before possessed, and what is not much less important, the relations between capital and labor are more harmonious in our agricuitural district than in most other communities.

MOLASSES.

The yield of Molasses for the year 1976-77, was 264,695 barrels, which at 42 gallons \$2 bbl, gives 11,117,190 gallons, against 163,837 hhds of Sugar, equal to 67.85 gallons 2 hhd. The ratio of Molasses to Sugar has materially It was formerly generally computed at 70 gallons, but in 1867, owing to extraordinary richness of the cane, and consequently, greater production of Sugar with proportionably less of Molasses, it was only 65 gallons to the hhd. In 1874-75, from opposite causes, the yield of Molasses was 101 gallons to the hhd. Setting aside these exceptional cases, the ratio has ranged from 65% to 78 gallons to the hhd. Last year it was 7134, indicating a less valuable crop than in the past year, as shown by the ratio above. With the improvements both in cultivating the cane and making the Sugar, it would be reasonable to expect a steadily diminution in the proportion of Molasses, which may partially account to the differences from last year.

Louisiana Molasses always meets a good demand at the North, as well as at the West, from its superiority to the Cuba product, which has been demonstrated by Professor Jones, of this

city, in the following analysis;

Total saline ingredients	Acedates and carbonates of soda and potasium			CO-Iposition of 100,000 Grains, or very nearly One Gallon of Louisiana, Cuba, and Northern Molasses. By Joseph Jones, M. D., of New Orleans, La.
550 96,446	123 204 228	76,927 59,778 16,921	⊢Louisiana ≅Molasses.	ERY NI ORTHER ORTHER
8,000 95,648	501 905 963 1,054 175	66,665 48,184 28,531	Cuba Mo-	EARLY O IN MOLA ew Orte
3,750 95,419	697 1,118 370 1,277 288	55,555 58,889 26,665	HL'g Island Molasses.	NE GALI .SSES. ans, La
2,500 96,075	241 358 612 788 500	57,142 28,571 88,871	UNorthern EMolasses.	LON OF I
2,500 97,419	625 468 801 1,012 490	57,142 26,873 80,769	Northern Molasses.	Jouisi-

The percentage of the different ingredients may readily be determined in this table simply by cutting of the three last figures.

by cutting of the three last figures.

The following conclusions have been drawn from my chemical analysis of the different varieties of molasses:

 The Louisiana molases is decidedly superrior in appearance and taste to the other varieties of molasses offered in this market.

2. The proportion of crystallizable sugar is greatest in Louisiana molasses, whilst the proportion of uncrystallizable sugar is the least. The Louisiana molasses is, therefore, the most valuable, and the best suited to the purposes of the candy manufacturer, confectioner and baker.

3. The Louisiana molasses contains far less

3. The Louisiana molasses contains far less inorganic salts than the other varieties of molasses. Thus a gallon of Louisiana mo'asses does not contain over four hundred grains of salts, whilst the Northern molasses contains from twenty-five hundred to three thousand seven hundred grains. This is a point of great interest, not only because these salts interiere with the crystallization of the cane sugar, but also because the act as purgatives upon the bowels. The Louisiana molasses may be considered as almost entirely free from these impurities.

4. The Louisiana molasses is entirely free from iron salts, whilst in the samples of Northern syrups the salts of tron vary from two hundred and eighty to five hundred grains per gallon. These salts of iron are injurious to the health, and especially to children, and at the same time they blacken and injure the teeth.

5. In every respect the Louisiana molasses is

5. In every respect the Louisiana molasses is superior to each of the other samples of molasses, and combines rieliness and purity of composition with an elegant appearance, pure taste and wholesome action. Louisiana molasses is four fold more valuable than the Northern molasses."

At the commencement of the commercial year the supply was exhausted, and the few trifling receipts were insufficient to establish a market. The first receipts of new crop consisted of 12 halfbarrels syrup on September 23d, from Mr. A. Daigre's Metarie Ridge plantation, consigned to Mr. A. Cabiro, which classed Choice, and sold to Messre, R. Carey & Co., at 80c \$2 gallon. This was two days earlier than in the previous year. Some subsequent receipts of syrup sold at 75c. The first receipts of new molasses were one barrel from Mr. L. Duchamp's plantation, in St. Martin Parish, consigned to Mr. A. Tertrou, and one half-barrel from Ascension Parish, consigned to Mr. A. F. Hickman. Both sold at \$1 agallon, against 66c for the first receipts in the previous year. On the 10th of the same month, there were further receipts of 55 bbls, and during the ensuing three days 132 bbls, which met a ready sale on the landing at 6Sc for Fair and 80 @84c for Choice. The arrivals now became more copious and sold at 67%c for Fair and 70@72c for Prime to Choice, but with more ample supplies during the last week of the month, Fair declined to 47e, and Prime to Choice to 50@52c, against 40@54c and 47@62c, respectively in 1875. The month's sales embraced 4175 bbls, against receipts of 4905, but the business season can hardly be regarded as having fairly opened until November when the receipts rapidly increased, summing up 88,055 bbls, while the reported sales embraced 64,197. Prices had declined during

the first fortnight 2@3c & gallon, and closed at a net falling off of 1c on Fair and 4@7c on Prime to Choice, the market closing at 30@40c for Common to Fair and 43@4Sc for Prime to Choice, against 30@45c and 44@50c, respectively, in 1875. The demand for shipment had been active, the exports for the three months amounting to 50,342 bbls, against 48,882 in 1875, and embracing 31,047 to New York, against 21,522 in 1875, 8856 to Southern ports, against 13,537, and 14,409 by rail, mostly to Western States, against 13,790. In December the movement was still more active-in fact, the most so of the year. The reported sales embracing 70,000 bbls, against receipts of 67,000, while, under the active demand and the prospect of lighter receipts, prices for the medium grades advanced about 5c 🛱 gallon while the better qualities exhibited but little variation, the market closing at 35@45c for Common to Fair and 43@50c for Prime to Choice, against 28@40c and 43@52c, respectively in 1875. The demand now slackened and although the receipts showed a material falling off, they were in excess of the reported sales, the former embracing 56,864 bbls, while the latter were only 41,775, and the market closed at the reduced rates of 30@38c for Common to Fair and 42@49c for Prime to Choice, against 30@40 and 43@53c, respectively in 1876. In February the shrinkage in the movement was still more marked, the reported sales being confined to 15,467 bbls, against receipts of 13,713, while prices showed a further slight falling off, Common to Fair closing at 30@37c and Prime to Choice at 40@50c, against 35@38c and 45@52c, respectively, in 1876. The business in March was in a still more limited scale, the reported sales embracing only 10,241 bbls and the receipts 8,722, while prices for the better qualities hardened, closing at 30@35c for Common to Fair and 42@50c for Prime to Choice, against 30c for Common and 41@52c for Prime to Choice in 1876. This may be regarded as closing the active business season, the movement covering receipts of 238,759 bbls, against 215,472 in 1875-76, and sales of 206,035, against 168,125. The entire receipts for the remaining five months sum up 15,887 bbls, (against 6,688 in 1876,) and the sales 10,010, (against 7,100,) the former embracing 5,630 bbls in April, 7,220 in May, 1,945 in June, 539 in July and 464 in August, and the latter 6,120 in April, 3,640 in May, 100 in June, 200 in July and none in August. As usual towards the close of the year prices steadily advanced, closing in April at 35@40c for Common to Fair, and 44 @50c for Prime to Choice, against 35@42c and 44@55c, respectively, in 1876; in May at 45@50c for Common to Fair and 54@60c for Prime to Choice, against 40@46c and 46@57c, respectively in 1876, in June at 45@50c for Common to Fair and 54@60c for Prime to Choice, against 44@ 46c and 46@57c, respectively, in 1876; in July at 45@50c for Common to Fair and 54@60c for

Prime to Choice, against 35 @ 50c and 55 @ 65c in 1876; and in August nominal, against nominal rates last year. The entire exports for the year sum up 184,821 bbls, embracing 113,330 to Atlantic ports, of which 109,586 to New York, 1,045 to Philadelphia and 2,197 to Baltimore, 18,820 to Gulf ports, of which 9,514 to Mobile, 3,551 to Florida and 5,515 to Texas, and 52,611 by rail to Mobile and the West; against 146,026 last year, embracing 74,853 to Atlantic ports, of which 67,551 to New York, 4,164 to Philadelphia and 2,241 to Baltimore, 71,173 to Gulf ports, of which 19,032 to Mobile, 8,311 to Texas and 3,386 to Florida, and 40,443 by rail to Mobile and the West. It will be seen from the above that there has been a considerable increase in our shipments by sea, mainly to New York.

The following table gives the weekly prices

and sales as far as reported:

and sales as lar as		
	Prices, Con	- Prices, Prime
Date. Sales	. mon to Fa	ir. to Choice.
Sept S	- @-	- @ -
Sept S 15	- <u>@</u> -	- @ - - @ -
22	—· @—	- @ -
29	- @- - @- - @-	- @ - - @ -
Oct 6 2	- @-	- @ -
. 13 177	- @ -	
1 20 913	- @67	
27 3088	— <u>@</u> 47	50 @ 52
	35 @44	46 @ 53
	35 @44	46 @ 51
10 6467		
17 15489	00 60 40	45 @ 50
24 . 13474	_	
Dec 1 22869		
S 17172	30 @38	
15 18322		44 @ 50
00 00000		
		43 @ 50
Jan 5 9404		
12 9620		
19 10475	30 6 039	
26 6540	30 @38	42 @ 49
Feb 8736	30 @37	42 @ 48
9 5598		
16 428	30 @37	
23 3311	30 @37	
Mar 2 1769	30 @37	7 40 @ 50
9 282-) 40 (a) 50
16 208	28 @36	3 40 @ -
23 306		
April 6 96		
13 138	4 30 @30	
20 169	9 32 ¼ @30	6 42 @ 50
27 177	7 35 @4) 44 @ 50
	5 01 60-	
11 193		
18 49		
25 56		
Tune 1 18	0 45 @5	0 54 @ 60
O diliciti more	. 45 @5	0 54 @ 60
1	45 @5	0 54 @ 60
' 00	45 @5	
22	45 08	
29		
Inlv 0 30		
13	@-	@ -
20	@-	@ _
07	. – @-	- - @ -
	. – @-	
August 3	. – @	
. 1 10	_ @-	@ -
, ,,		
y 24	– @-	
31	. – @-	@ -
- 1		

ORLEANS MARKET-1876-77.

The following table, gives the highest and the lowest rates in each month for round lots:

1876-7. COMMO FAT highest	IR.	PRIME TO CHOICE.	
January 35 @40 8 February 30 @37 8 March 30 @37 2 April 35 @40 8 May 45 @50 4 June 45 @50 4	0 @42 0 @38 0 @38 0 @38	47 @53 43 @50 43 @50 42 @50 42 @50 44 @50 54 @60	— @— 50 @52 45 @50 42 @47 42 @49 40 @48 40 @50 650 @55 50 @55 54 @60 nom.

The entire movement compared with last year is shown by the following: 1876-7

1	Receipts.	Sales.	Receipts.	Sales.
	BARR	ELS.	BARRE	LS.
Sept	83		85	125
October	4905	4175	4327	4000
Nov	88055	64197	63964	45000
Dec	67000	70:00	80931	65000
Jan		41775	39141	30000
February.		15467	18669	16000
March	8722	10241	8355	8000
April	5630	6120	2927	4400
May	7220	3640	2518	2000
June		100	743	300
July		150	319	189
August		••••	448	100
Total	254646	215565	222578	175414
Total	254646	215565	222578	175414

RICE.

The steady progress of Rice planting in area [ant facilities for shipment by railway or waterway has been annually extended and upon the Louisiana has attracted general attention. The whole the culture has been remunerative. All crops are dependent upon the vicissitudes of the seasons and other contingencies. The cereal products of the West present no exception to this rule and the farmer watches the weather with as much interest as the planter. The Southern planter, however, has other enemics besides scorching heats The cut worm and droughts or excessive rains. and the boll worm and the army worm often combine against him and sweep his plantation with their ravages. Sugar is equally damaged by killing frosts and Rice suffers from the want of irrigation at the proper season. Upon the whole, Rice may be regarded as less precarious than either Cotton or Sugar, and with the improvement of Rice lands and the increased means for flooding them at the proper period, the culture promises a further increase. The swamp lands of the lower Mississippi are the best adapted to the culture, but those as high up the river as Donaldsonville and along the Bayou Lafourehe and the lower Red River also produce abundant yields. The comparative salubrity of our Rice fields, relatively to those of South Carolina, gives them an especial value and well-improved plantations eommand full prices. But even at the range of \$25@\$40 per acre it is believed that they an be made more remunerative than plantations on the Atlantic coast. They have, moreover, a great advantage in their proximity to the New Orleans market, where their product meets a ready sale at prices which are so much higher than the Charleston market that they still warrant importations from that port. The Louisiana Rice planter is not, however, confined to New Orleans as an outlet for his crop, but has abund- immigrant from the Alantic coast, which it is

to the inland cities of the West. In this respect he has a decided advantage over the Carolina planter, who is often deprived of a fair reward for his industry and eapital by the superior facilities of competitors for the supply of the Northern markets.

Taking a broad view of the two great fields of production presented by the Southern Atlantic coast and the lower Mississippi delta, we cannot but believe that a full investigation of the latter would lead to a considerable immigration of Atlantie Rice planters to Louisiana. We are aware of the difficulty of severing old connections, of abandoning homesteads hallowed by a venerated ancestry, of quitting a community to which one is attached by the ties of family and friendship as well as by State pride, yet now is the time, if ever, when such sacrifices should be made for the present and the future; now that the revolution enforced by our civil war has changed our industrial relations as well as our political. In the results, we doubt if there is any Southern State in which capital and labor have settled their relations more harmoniously than in Louisiana. When we invite the Atlantic Rice planter then to emigrate to our State, we do so with a full conviction that he will be welcomed by a hospitable, people, meet with willing laborers, find a settled and law abiding community, and be offered the choice at reasonable prices of fertile lands, improved and unimproved, in localities proven by the past to be conducive to health and longelivity. The lower coast, moreover, is noted for the abundance and excellence of its Orange crops, and all other Western and many Northern fruits The Louisiana are raised here successfully. Rice lands offer many other advantages to the

mention of our numerous mills which are pro- ment in their machinery. In 1874 there was vided with powerful machinery, embracing all a further increase in the yield which rose the latest improvements, and turning out a first to 104,415 bbls, and in 1875 the Price Curclass commercial grain. present, and reflecting on the past, we cannot refrain from a glance at the progress of the Louisiana eulture.

Not many years have elapsed since the period when the demand for eity consumption and for the West was mainly supplied by the Carolina product. At that time we had regular lines of first class brigs and schooners engaged in that trade, in which a considerable capital was invested. Little was then known of the Louisiana grain, except from the limited receipts by groeers and others engaged in the lower coast trade. Grown from inferior seed, and cleaned in primitive mills, it was mostly dark and broken, but was, nevertheless, popular among our Creole population, who preferred it, not only from its being cheaper, but because it was thought to be sweeter and more nutritions. Gradually, however, the most approved seed from Carolina was introduced among our planters, and, as the cultivation of the crop was extended, the most improved milling machinery was employed, and the mills turned out a more perfect and whiter grain, having all the good properties of that which it superseded. During the war the demand for consumption increased; an additional stimulus was impared to the culture by the interruption to the eoastwise trade, and until 1863-64 our annual receipts averaged 23,461 sacks, but in 1864-65 sunk to 18,443. In 1865-66 they presented a gratifying improvement, since which they have pretty steadily increased, and have, to a considerable extent, superseded the use of the Carolina product. The culture is no longer eonfined, as formerly, to a narrow strip on the rear of the plantations below the city, but has extended to the prairies and even the uplands, and the aggregate yield has been consequently materially augmented. In 1869-70 the crop was 100,748 bbls, with receipts at this port of 78,834, and for several years this was the largest on record. In 1870-71, owing to the low stage of the river, and a disastrons crevasse at Bonnet from the following Parishes as follows: Carre, the yield was cut down to 49,971 bbls. This discouraged planters, and rather ehecked the culture. In 1871-72 the receipts embraced 12,000 bbls clean and 17,973 rough, and the supply being insufficient for the demand, the trade with Carolina was resumed with a fair degree of spirit. At the same time, ocean freights being as follows: extremely low, a considerable quantity of Rangoon was imported from Liverpool. In 1872-73 the crop was computed at 52,206 bbls giving a total of 12,207380 fbs, and in 1873-74 to 94,546 bbls, the receipts at this port embracing 83,783 bbls clean and 125,943 sacks rough. The latter was for cleaning at our city mills, which have

unnecessary to enumerate, but we cannot omit ample steam power, with the latest improve-In considering the REN1's Annual Crop Statement put down the yield at no less than 190,408 bbls, which, it will be observed is the largest crop on record. At the same time the amount lost in harvesting was set down at 18,826 bbls. In 1876-77 owing to unfavorable weather, protracted rains after the crop had been cut preventing its being hauled from the field and other detrimental causes. The crop amounted 161,694 bbls which was stated in the Price Current's Sugar and Rice Crop Book as follows:

В	bls. Clean Rice.
St. Landry Terrebonne	3,957 1,740
RapidesLafayette	1,100
Vermillion Jefferson, West Bank	5,273 1,406
East Bank	2,240- 7,513
Pointe Coupee	450
St. Mary Iberville, West Bank East Bank	5.320 5.78— 6.098
Livingston	
Fast Feliciana	26
Washington Assumption, West Bank	2.110
East Bank St. Charles, West Bank	5,662— 7,772 11,558
" East Bank St. John Baptist, West Bank " East Bank	3,220 14,773 1,860
Lafourche, West Bank	8,911— 10,771 7,885
" East Bank " East Bank " East Bank	23,420— 30,805 21,935 1,474— 23,409
West Baton Rouge East Baton Rouge	1,414- 20,403
Avoyelles	18.93 2
East Bank	24,661 — 43,593 1,388
Orleans, West Bank	2,649 96— 2,745
Ascension, West Bank	1,970
Total	161,694
The amount lost in harvesting	

Plaquemines,	Bank West Bank East Bank	8,	Clean 086 505 —	Rice. 1,235 17,591
Total		••		18,826

The annual receipts at the port are set down

	Bbls and	
	Sacks.	Sacks.
1865-66	20,978	1871-72 48,190
1866-67	24,914	1872-78 78,424
1867-68	33,985	1873-74186,498
1868-69	53,194	1874-75105,865
1869-70	54,834	1875-76
1870-71	52,846	1876-77167,810

The following is from the report of Messrs. Roman & Cucullu:

to the wet and inclement weather Owing which followed the favorable opening of the harvest, the gathering became slow and hazardous, and the yield, in consequence, turned out small and unsatisfactory. A large stock of Old Rice, carried over from the previous season, at first rendered buyers cautious, and holders were working to unload before taking in new stock. Prices fell heavly, and a general depression ensued, which almost decided some of our largest Rice Planters to drop a culture which gave such poor results to their arduous labors.

With the inducement of low prices, offering margins to work on, and rendering Rice a comparatively cheap food, the demand gradually improved, orders became numerous, prices adranced, and the market turned out profitable in the end. The consumption was larger than for any previous year, and the stock on hand here and in the Carolinas and Georgia was hardly sufficient to meet the demand until the receipt of the new crop.

The receipts of Rice for each month during

ine year nave been:		
,	Bbls	Sacks
1876. C	lean Rice.	Rough Rice.
August	. 429	19,526
September	. 3,526	113,025
October	. 4,937	102,148
November	. 5.160	44,191
December	. 2.992	10,738
1877.	,	
January	. 2,346	7,703
February	. 2,115	14,026
March	1,003	14,123
April	. 466	2,917
May	. 483	5,581
June		3,250
July		2,051
•		
	91 471	220 591

Total amount Clean Rice received 24,471
Rough Rice reduced to Clean147,645
Total amount of crop markete d172,116
To which must be added amount kept
for seed and home consumption on the
plantati ns 15,000

Bbis.

Making a total crop of....187,116 of 230 hs net.

The prospect for the new crop now being marketed is very encouraging. The continued attention given to the selection of fine seed, the experience yearly gained in the cultivation and the improvements made in several of our best Rice Mills, warrant us in predicting a finer quality than was ever made before in Louisiana.

"Cutting" is now under full way, the weather very favorable, the yield satisfactory, and with a continued prosperous season, we think this crop will be fully as large as the last, although the acreage planted is from 10 to 12 \$\frac{1}{2}\$ cent less.

The market opening with little or no old Louisiana stock to compete with the arrivals of new, we think that prices will range on an average higher than the past season, particularly as no grounds exist for such a break down as occurred last year in October and November.

The receipts of New Rice to date amount to 15,050 sacks of rough, equal to 6,543 barrels of clean, the most of which has been sold at prices ranging from 51/2 to 71/2 cents. At this date the stock on hand is small, with a good demand, both local and interior.

TOBACCO.

With our superior climatic advantages, an ket, the course of general trade, and the probable abundance of freight-room for foreign ports and reasonable rates for transportation from the interior, we might fairly expect a steady progress towards the recovery of our ante-bellum rade in this prominent Western staple. In this we have been disappointed. The influence of Northern capital and cheap railway freights have continued to command the bulk of the Western supplies, to the disadvantage of the planter, whose tobaccos have been run off at the North at prices which would admit the execution of regie and other foreign orders. New Orleans factors, on the contrary, have not only devoted their own ample capital, but strained their credit in bank, to hold for figures which would at least leave their Western friends without any serious loss. With regard to the course of markets, the tobacco trade presents some peculiar features. In other prominent staples the market price is governed dency, natural under such circumstances, our by the law of supply and demand, modified, of factors have held when they might have sold, course, to a greater or less extent, by the contin- always buoyed up by the hope that the producing gencies of freights, exchange, the money mar- interest would eventually be the stronger and

requisitions for actual consumption. In tobacco the competition for the contracts authorized by France, Spain and Italy, reduces the price to a minimum point, not seldom under the cost of production and transportation to the delivery market. The struggle then commences between the buyers for the regie and the factors, the former naturally bearing the market to figures which will leave them some profit, and the latter contending for a fair remuneration to the planter. In this contest New Orleans factors have steadfastly held, even when the banks from which they had received advances, advised them to sell. It sometimes happens, and may prove so in the present season, that the contract price renders a loss inevitable, and the struggle between the buyer and the seller is upon whom that loss shall fall. To resist the downward ten-

compel the buyer to pay prices which the seller could accept without subjecting his constituents to serious loss. Our banks have liberally sustained the trade in this contest, and have only advised their friends to realize when the accomodations they have afforded have virtually assumed the character of long loans, inconsistent with the true principles of braking and opposed to the interests of other customers. They have nevertheless, under their desire to promote the recovery of our former trade in the staple, acted with extreme liberality and, even in the last extremity, have been unwilling to press their ink the words "falsely packed." We refer to these facts as evidence to our westesn friends, that neither our factors nor our banks have omitted any practicable means of protecting their interests. Again and again, the former have had opportunities of realizing and thereby extinguishing their liabilities to the latter, but have lost them for their refusal to accept ruinous rates. The buyers, at the same time, have neglected no practicable means of bearing down the market to the limits of their unreasonably low contracts. The origin of the evil is manifestly on the European contract sys tem. Under such eireumstanees, it may well be considered whether by harmony of action, with the aid of factorage-capital and the banka, and by concert of action between the Northern and the New Orleans factors, and the western shippers, European consumers and Governments may not be compelled to pay prices that will leave the original producer a fair remuneration for his labor and capital. If the factors of the Atlantie sea-board had held as steadily as their New Orleans competitors, the result of the year's business might have been much more favorable. But our New Orleans tactors have not only manfully protected the interests of their western constituents, by holding for remunerative prices, but have omitted no means to add to the facilities of the buyers and regulate the trade for the latter's convenience and benefit. Hence the adoption of the following rules and regulations, which bear in every provision evidence of an honest desire to conduct the trade on high and honorable principles and offered every possible facility to its movement.

RULES AND REGULATIONS TO GOVERN THE SAMPLING, ETC., OF TOBACCO, IN THE CITY OF NEW ORLEANS..

1. Receivers of tobacco shall have the right to

choose their sampler or inspector, provided that the said sampler is not objected to by not less than eight buyers. Upon written application of eight or more buyers, a sampler shall be removed from office.

2. Every inspector shall make oath before a proper public officer that he will discharge the duties of his office faithfully and impartially, and

auries or insomee nathriany and impartanty, and in accordance with the rules herein stated.

3. Every inspector shall execute his bond in the sum of five thousand dollars, with good and solyent security, as a guarantee for idemnification for loss occasioned through inattention, neglect or otherwise. This bond shall be made payable to the Committee on Arbitration, herein-

after provided for, and the sureties named in the bond shall be satisfactory to them before the bond is accepted. The bond shall be in full force and affect as long as the inspector holds office as such, and a change in the sureties shall require the approval of the Committee on Arbitration.

4. A hogshead of tobaceo shall, upon sampling be broken at least four times, and as often more as may be necessary, so as to give a full and impartial representation of the contents of the cask in the sample. The said sample shall contain at least sixteen hands, except in the case of lugs, and shall be strongly tied and sealed.

5. The sample card and certificate of a falsely

6. If a hogshead is found damaged and the damage cannot be completely removed without injury, by trimming or otherwise, to the remainder, the inspector shall state this fact in ink on the sample card and certificate, adding, in cases where the damage was removed by trimming, "damaged trimmed," or where the damaged portion remains, the estimated amount or percentage thereof.

If it is the wish of a factor to have immediately after the first inspection, a second sample drawn, the inspector shall write on the sample card, "duplicate," and shall note this fact on the certificate and make an allowance sufficient to cover the loss of weight caused thereby.

8. If a cask of tobacco is made of unsound or green timber, the inspector shall write in ink on the sample card and certificate the words "green

cask:"

9. The inspector shall personally and carefully examine the condition of every hogshead, and in all cases where he finds it "soft," or "high in case," or "water-packed," he shall express those facts in ink on the sample card and certificate.

10. Whenever a hogshead weighs less than 900

The net, it shall be stated in writing by the in-

spector on the sample card.

11. In all cases where tobacco is resampled, the inspector shall draw the sample in the same manner as when first inspected, and shall state this fact in writing on the sample card and certi-Also, if a hogshead should be resampled ficate. Also, if a hogshead should be resampled more than once it shall be expressed in like

12. The scales of the inspector shall be tested by a scale-maker, at the expense of the inspector, at least once every six months, and it shall be the duty of the Committee on Arbitration to see that this is complied with. Every he shall be weighed by the inspector himself. hogshead

13. Every inspector shall be liable for the to-bacco stored in his warehouse and shall be responsible to all interested for the correctness of the sample and of the weight at the time of in-

spection. The fees of the inspector for receiving, in-14. The nees of the hispector for receiving, hispecting, weighing, coopering, etc., shall not exceed \$3 per hogshead, to be paid to him by the factor, one-half of which fee shall be refunded to the latter by the buyer. The charge for sampling shall not exceed \$1 50 per hogshead, and for reweighing 25c per hogshead.

15. Any damage or loss arising from neglect or inattention of the inspector shall be made good by him in such a manner and to such an amount as the committee on arbitration shall

decide.

16. The said committee shall consist of one broker, of tobacco, to be factor and one buyer or broker, of tobacco, to be selected, the former by the factors and the latter by the buyers, and who shall be sworn by a by the buyers, and who shar be sworn by a proper nargistrate, that they will discharge their duties faithfully and impartially.

17. In case of disagreement the said committee shall call in a third party, when a decision of the majority shall govern and be final.

MARKET-1876-77. NEW ORLEANS

18. The said committee shall have general supervision of the tobacco trade, and shall see to supervision of the boacco trade, and shall see to it that the present rules and regulations are en-forced and carried out. They shall have in their custody the bonds given by the inspectors, and shall settle all cases of dispute or difference that may arise among those engaged in the trade, other between salles and hyperary between the either between seller and buyer or between the inspectors and others, and their decisions shall have full force. In case of absence or sickness of one member, the other shall call in another party to act with him, and their action shall be legal.

19. The said committee, when arbitrating on returned samples, shall take into consideration the damage sustained by the shipper in the foreign market through difference in quality.

20. A fee of 50c per hogshead for each hogs-

head arbitrated upon shall be paid by the appli-

21. The above rules and regulations shall remain in force until changed by a majority of buyers or sellers; they shall not affect tobacco now on hand.

Under the above regulations, Messrs. E. H. Wilson and C. H. Schaefer were appointed arbitrators,-the former on the part of the factors, and the latter for the buyers. The old inspectors Messrs. A. H. Summers, H. M. Hayes and John S. Burke, were reappointed, a compliment due to their attention and fidelity.

The commercial year commenced with a stock in warehouses and on shipboard not cleared of 11,081 hhds, against 3,212 at the corresponding date in 1875, 7,817 in 1874 and 17,875 in 1873. The amount on sale was estimated at 8,900 hhds, against 2,250 in 1875, 6,700 in 1874 and 13,000 in 1873. The market, compared with the previous year, was quoted as follows:

1875. 1876. Low Lugs..... 51/2 6 1/2 71/2@ 8 81/2@10 7 Good 8% @10 Low Leaf..... @13 "10½@12 Med'm " 13%@16% @181/2 Good 19 @2014%@15%

This shows a reduction of 11/2@2c in Lugs, 21/03c in Low Leaf, 3@31/2c in Medium and 4@4%c in the better qualities. The high prices in 1875 were caused by the partial failure of the crop. Nothing transpired in the early part of September to have any influence in the market, the tendency of which was in favor of buyers, but in the latter part of the month unfavorable crop reports from Virginia and Kentucky were calculated to cause renewed firmness. In Virginia protracted wet weather had checked the ripening of the plant and at the close of the month, at which time a large portion of the crop is usually saved, the fields indicated that not half of an average yield would be made and that the product would be thin, green and of low grade, while at the same time serious complaints were made of the horn worm which was doing such damage that apprehensions were expressed that the crops of Virginia and North Carolina would be the smallest on record. The accounts from Kentucky also were unfavorable, but our market exhibited no quotable variation and month's sales were confined to 721 hhds, against

receipts of 957. The amount on sale at the close was estimated at 9,000 hhds, while the stock by our running statement was increased to 11,769. The above crop intelligence was supplemented by reports of a killing frost in Virginia, on the night of Oct. 1, which had also seriously injured the Kentucky crop, although to a less extent. The latter, however, had deteriorated from its having been cut green. These accounts appeared to have no other appreciable effect upon our market, than increasing the confidence of factors and inducing them to hold for future developments. The movement had consequently exhibited no animation and the sales in October were confined to 374 hhds, against receipts of 407, while the amount on sale was estimated at 8,800 hhds, and the stock by our running statement was 10,980. In November the movement was almost entirely suspended, the sales being confined to 56 hhds, against receipts of 68, while the amount on sale was estimated at 8,750 hhds and the stock by our running statement was 10,836. Under this stagnation, with nothing from other markets of a favorable tenor, prices ruled more in favor of buyers and, towards the close of the month, quotations were reduced 1/2c for Lugs, 1/201c for medium to Good Leaf and 1/2c for Fine. About the middle of December a round list was taken for Bremen, which was the first transaction of any magnitude for export for several weeks, and was understood to be at easier prices but no change was made in quotations unti towards the close of the month when some additional lots having changed hands at still easier rates, quotations were reduced %@1c for Lugs, %c for Low and Medium Leaf, and %@1c for the better qualities. The month's sales summed up 2,223 hhds against receipts of only 44 and the estimate of the amount on sale was reduced to 7,250 hhds, while the stock by our running statement was 10,774. January opened with only a limited demand, but the movement subsequently became more animated and the month's sales embraced 1,250 hhds, against receipts of only 46, bringing down the amount on sale to 5,950 hhds, while the exports having been liberal, the stock by our running statement was reduced to 8,405. Prices had continued to rule in favor of buyers, the closing quotations showing a decline for the month of 1/4@1/2c in medium to Fine Lugs, ½c in Low Leaf, ½@1c in Medium Leaf, and 1@1%c in Good and Fine. The movement in February showed less animation, the sales embracing only 308 hhds, against receipts of 135, while the amount on sale was estimated at 5,100 hhds and the stock by our running statement was reduced to 7,351. Nothing had occurred during this month to require any change in quotations. There was very little variation in March when the sales embraced 503 hhds against receipts of 185, and the amount on sale was reduced to 4,400 hhds, while the stock on hand by our running statement was 6,189. The receipts

now became more liberal, but the movement for April was restricted to sales of 159 hhds against receipts of 649, and the amount on sale was estimated at 4,600 hlids while the stock on hand by our running statement was 6,556. In May the receipts were increased to 2,297 hhds, and the amount on sale to 6,300, with a stock on hand by our running statement of 8,346, but the month's sales were confined to 182 hhds with no quotable variation in prices. June exhibited rather more activity, the sales embracing 809 hhds against receipts of 1871, while the amount on sale was increased to 7,100 hhds, and the stock by our running statement to 10,030. During this month intelligence was received of the adjudication of the Italian contract for 18,000 hhds, but with no further particulars. In July the movement continued on a moderate scale, the sales embracing 541 hhds against receipts of 1752, while the amount on sale was increased to 7,550 hhds, and the stock by our running statement to 10,798. Prices continued to rule in favor of buyers, and the elosing quotations for the month showed a decline of 1/2@ 1/4e in Lugs and about 1/2e in Low Medium Leaf. For the past month the tendency has continued downward, the closing quotations showing a further decline

The month's sales embrace 2,083 hhds, agains receipts of 669, and the amount on sale is now estimated at 6,000 hhds, with a stock on hand by our running statement of 8,584. The closing quotations compare with the opening rates last September as follows:

	1877.	1876.
Low Lugs	31/4 @ 4	5½ Ø 6 k
Medium Lugs.	41/4 @ 43/4	7 . 6 73
Good to Fine La	ngs. 5 0 6	7 @ 8
Low Leaf		S1/2 (2.10
Med'm "		10% (0) 12
Good "	10 @11	13 @ 14
Fine "	1114@12	1416 @ 151

Having thus briefly sketched the general course of the market, we refer to the following table for the details of the weekly movement compared with last year :

Compared		1876-	-7.	1875-6.	
]			Receipts.	
September	8	219	164	66	156
*	15		106	136	69
	22	412	28	1:4	6
	29	4	424	78.	7
October	. 6 .	142	103	49	22
••	13	42	171	4	6
	20	47	24	24	
	27	166	22	111	5
November.	ಿ	. 14		1	
	10		3	16	
• •	17	27	27	6	20
	24		25	12	22
December.	1	. 4	1	2	
• •	8	21	5	3	٠
• •	15		457	- 20	2
• •	22			52	4
• •	29	21	1760	93	8
January	5	1	44	55	850
	12		335	78	15
* *	19		135	119	16
	26		504	178	173
February	2	67	288	27,5	5
	9	2	45	261	684
	16	11		608	471
	23	7	70	587	52
					- 1

1					
March	2	100	192	1278	32
	9.,	54	59	470	142
••	16	14	293	748	91
• • •	23	38		735	137
•••	30	72	96	1178	979
April	6	36	2	1108	165
1	13	84	46	1511	296
	20	150	101	2692	289
••	27	152	10	1484	208
May	4	393	23	1078	648
	11	410	58	897	546
••	18	397	12	1046	1297
•••	25	609	89	1508	581
June	1	715	68	926	979
	S	694	118	818	154
	15	217	133	877	493
•••	22;.	599	39	825	100
••	29	451	451	637	242
July	6	379	177	969	159
	13	344	219	352	459
••	20	255	18	688	2298
••	27	328	103	154	1434
August	3	415	115	166	484
٠	10	163	581	441	45
	17	227	748	716	585
••	24	137	607	332	82
	31	142	86	166	S5
TT 4- 42	-1	- C T3-			a11111

Up to the close of February the exports summed up 4,823 hlids for the six months, against only 1,978 in 1875-76, and embraced 1,279 to Spanish and Italian ports against 1,155 in 1875-76; 1,457 to Bremen, etc., against 328; 1,588 to France, Bordeaux and Marseilles, against 81; 115 to Liverpool against 82; and 384 eoastwise against 382. The heaviest were in January and February. The total for the year amounts to 9,408 hhds against 17,652 in 1875-76, and embraee 174 to Liverpool against 688; 2,611 to Havre, Bordeaux and Marseilles, against 4,779; 2,464 to Bremen against 3,349; and 2.015 to eoastwise ports against 2,874. These figures show the general distributions.

The following gives the tota's monthly, to-gether with the receipts and sales, compared with last year:

	-Ree	eipts—	-Exp	orts—	-Sal	es-
	76-77.	75-76.	76-77.	75-76.	' 76-77	
Sept	. 957	404	192		721	
Oct		107	11:6			, 64
Nov.		35	113		56	43
	. 44	170	18	70	2223	9
Jan	. 46	588	2316	51	1250	559
Feb	. 135	2154	1098	1213	3 8	1239
March	. 155	8823	1251	513		1349
April.	. 649	7195	183	4095	19.	1306
May .	. 2 97	3571	408	916	182	2651
June .	. 1871	4641	39	2.77	809	1041
July		2297	945	2484	541	4834
Aug.	. 669	1683	1:23	4759	2083	1281
	9317	26671	9468	17652	92(8	15613
The	totals	for the	six pr	ecedin.	g years	were
		1074 75			blide o	

as follows: 1874–75, receipts 5,119 hhds, exports 8,636 sales, 10,276; 1873–74, receipts 17,321 hhds, exports, 65,610, sales, 17,632; 1872–73, receipts 3,091 hhds, exports 19,984, sales 23,733; 1871–72 receipts 27,435, exports 29,582, sales 21,830; 1870–71, receipts 23,801, exports 26,718, sales 22,800; 1869–70, receipts 19,093, exports 16,450, 1873–1874, and 1874–1874, and 1874 5 22,800; 1869 sales 16,350.

INSPECTION OF TOBACCO. The inspections have been as follows: John S. Burke.....

Year before.....

A. M. Summers	From Sept 1	7096
B. S. Harper		86
H. M. Hayes	to date.	638
Total		8604
T		00050

\$34

In reviewing the movement of the year it will
In reviewing the movement of the year it will
be observed that adding the receipts, (9,317
hhds) to the stock on hand at the commence-
ment (11,081 hhds) gives a total supply of 20,398
hhds, of which 1,560 have been broken up for
baling, city consumption, etc., and 9,408 have been exported, leaving on hand as per state-
been exported, leaving on hand as per state-
ment 8,584 hhds.

mone of our				
The follow	ving table	shows th	e general	progress
of the trade	running	back for	fift.v-five	vears.
of the fraue	1 dilling	Duck los	11107 1110	J CLEED.

	Receipts, hhds.	Exports, hhds.
1822-3	17542	
1823-4		25910
1824-5	18049	17849
1825-6	19383	18480
1826 -7	31704	
	30345	
1828_9	29432	25491
1829.30	33781	29028
1830-1	32708	34968
1831-2	31174	35056
1832-3	20627	23637
1833-4	25771	25210
1834 5	35059	33×02
1835-6	50555	41634
1836-7	28501	35821
1827-8	37585	35555
1838.9		30780
1839-40	43827	40438
1840-1	53170	54667
1841-2	66855	
1842-3	91454	
	82435	
*		

	,	
1		68679
1	1845-6	62044
Į	. 1846–7	
۱		60366
ł		
		57755
		54591
ı		93715
l		64075
1		53043
j		54100
1		59074
ı		
l		72215
ı	1858-9 75925	79974
ı	1859-60 80955	82689
J		39866
1	1861-2 1063	2224
1	1862-3 155	12556
1		797
1		1831
ı		6921
1		16380
ı	1867-8	15052
I	1868-9 28036	21284
	1869-70. 19093	16450
ı	1870-71	26713
١		22582
l		19984
ł	1873-4 17221	26010
1	1874-5. 5119	8663
1	1875-6	17652
	1876-7	9408
	1010-1	

BREADSTUFFS

FLOUR-We are still looking for a revival of remuneration to the carriers. the trade in this leading western product, but so undoubtedly be our chief objective point, for a far, instead of progress, our market has shown a reduction in river freights compels the competing continued retrogression. Our heaviest receipts rail to reduce its rates also. The time will arrive were in 1869-70; in 1870-71 they were 1,541,281; during the next three years they averaged 1,045,038; in the ensuing year, 1874-75 they shrunk to 864,242; in the next year to 791,701; and for the past year sum up only 631,602. A considerable part of this deficiency is represented by a marked falling off to Great Britain and Cuba, but mainly by the decreased shipments to Gulf ports. There is no escaping the conclusion that, demand the persistent and energetic ruturn of although the interior South and Southwest have of the trade in promoting them. drawn a large part of their supplies from home Merchants' Exchange was organized, we hoped production, yet that the decline in the trade is that with its attention mainly directed to the owing to the tributary districts of Indinola, Gal- western produce trade, it would not only provide veston, Mobile and Pensacola being supplied for the receipt of the latest market reports by directly by rail from the Western markets, telegraph and the due regulation of the city Under this successful competition of the rail with trade, but would scrutinize the past and the the river, and of the other longitudinal lines with present, and forecast the future, with a view to the Illinois Central and its connections, it is man- the adoption of such measures as would proifest that in order to recover the trade, it is es- mote the common interest. In this spirit they sential that there should be no discrimination might have exhaustively considered the question against our market by rail, and that river freights of river freights and devised the necessary should be reduced to their lowest minimum means for reducing the rates on flour, provisions point, by which we mean the point at which and grain to a proper aproximation with the produce can be carried with the least possible present charges on coal from the Ohio. The

The river should when this will be accomplished; when swift and burdensome iron steam freight boats will supersede the present mode of transportation, and the New Orleans trade will be able to successfully compete with the western towns is supplying localities now purchasing almost exclusively of the latter. Such changes can hardly be accomplished without some delay, but nevertheless, While the

bbls.

ing a reliable and deeper outlet to the sea, makes it more important than ever that this cheapening of river freights should be effected, for surely it will make no difference to the western farmer if what he saves in ocean freights upon his products is neutralized by comparatively high freights from the interior. To make New Orleans the chief export city for western products, to even greater benefit to the west than to our city, it is essential that the transit charges between the producer and the consumer should be based on a very small profit on their actual cost, which should be reduced by whatever may be practicable. If produce ean be handled by machinery for half the expense by unassisted labor, the machinery should be introduced and used either by individual or by co-operative enterprise. Is short what ought to be done to revive our trade must be done.

The year's receipts sum up only 631,602 bbls, against 791,701 last year, showing a decrease of 160,099; and yet last year's were the smallest on record since 1867-68, and 312,393 less than the average of the decade. In 1875-76 the falling off was mainly caused by the shrinkage in our local trade, the exports showing but little variation, but during the past year the deficiency is mostly in the shipments to Gulf ports. To illustrate the distribution and movement, we give the following tables:

1876-77.

Stock on hand September 1, 1876
Total supply 658,982
Cleared for Transatlantic ports 9,201 Cleared for Atlantic ports. 10,768 On hand Sept 1, 1877
Left for Southern distribution 615,006
Taken for city consumption429,705 Do for Gulf Foreign ports 25,007 Do for Gulf Domestic ports. 160,294 —615,006
Compared with previous years the statement is as follows:
Total Supply in Bbls.
1872-73 1873-74 1874-75 1875-76 1876-77
1,092,124 1,027,804 917,982 828,531, 658,982 Cleared for Transatlantic Ports.
10,751 23,688 12,083 32,364 9,21
Cleared for North'n and South'n Atlantic Ports.
9,965 9,894 3,694 3,847 10,768
9,965 9,894 8,694 3,347 10,768 Left for Southern Distribution. 1,045,108 940,482 865,875 765,440 615,006
9,965 9,894 3,694 3,847 10,768 Left for Southern Distribution. 1,045,108 940,482 865,375 765,440 615,006 Cleared for Gulf Foreign Ports.
9,965 9,894 8,694 3,347 10,768 Left for Southern Distribution. 1,045,108 940,482 865,875 765,440 615,006

Taken for City Consumption.
977 498,020 559,957 470,121
Average Weekly Consumption.
269 9,577 10,768 9,041 The year opened with a fair working stock on hand and as prices ruled low, Double Extra being quoted at \$3 75@\$4 00 and the higher

\$85,977

470,121

429,705

general attention drawn to the jetties, as afford-| grades at \$5 75 2 \$6 00, the market exhibited a moderate degree of animation, the month's sales embracing 38,720 bbls, against receipts of 57,142. In the meantime prices had advanced 50c in Double Extras, and \$1 00@\$1 25 in the higher grades, but subsequently receded, closing at a net improvement of 25@50c in the former and 75c@\$1 25 in the latter. The receipts fell off in October, but the demand was more active and the tendency of prices upward throughout the month, the sales embracing 45,727 bbls, against receipts of 40,218, and the closing quotations showing a net improvement of 75c in Double Extras and 25@50c in the higher grades. The receipts then became more liberal, but as the supply increased the demand fell off, buyers constantly looking for still lower prices, the sales for November being confined to 47,392 bbls, against receipts of 108,741, and the closing quotations showing a net decline of 50c in Double Extras, and 25c in the higher grades, after sinking 25@75c. The receipts now fell off, amounting in December to only 13,530 bbls, but the demand continued fair and 43,604 bbls changed hands during the month at steadily advancing prices, closing at a net improvement of \$1 371/2 @\$1 50 in Double Extras and 50c@\$1 00 in the higher grades, the sales in the meantime amounting to 43,604, against receipts of only 13.530. January opened at still higher figures. but with a moderate demand, prices subsequently receded, closing at a net falling off of 25c in Double Extras and no variation in the higher grades, the sales summing up 28,777 bbls, against receipts of 28,729. A further advance was realized during the first week in February predicated on scant supplies, the market being nearly bare and by the close of the first fortnight prices had advanced 75c, Double Extras touching \$7 00@\$7 25 and the higher grades, \$8 75 @\$9 00, but with a renewal of receipts, the market soon took an unfavorable turn and slightly receded, Double Extras closing at a falling off of 25@50c from the highest point, but nevertheless, 25c higher than at the opening, while the sales summed up 34,871 bbls, against receipts of 60,781. March opened at a decline of 25@50c, but subsequently, rallied, closing at a net imprvement of 75c, while the sales amounted to 58,886 bbls, against receipts of 80,080. In April the movement was still more active, the sales summing up 61,174 bbls, against receipts of 59,582, while under the pressure of the demand from speculators, the local trade and for export, and reiterated instructions from the West to hold for higher prices, the market advanced from the lowest point in the first week \$1 50@\$1 75 in Double Extras and \$1 75@ \$2 25 in the higher grades, touching the extreme rates of the year, the former being quoted at \$7 75@\$8 25 and the latter at \$9 75@\$11 00. These high figures were maintained during the ensuing fortnight, but the market then broke

ORLEANS MARKET-1876-77. NEW

MARCH

5 25 @ 5 50 5 25 @ 5 50 5 25 @ 5 50 6 00 @ 6 25 5 75 @ 6 00

@ 7 00 @ 7 00 @—— 75 75 50 50

5 50 @— — 4 75 @ 5 00 5 25 @— — 5 25 @— — 5 25 @— —

@-

_ _ @_ _ _ 4 75 @_ _ _ 4 75 @_ _ _

September

October

٠.

November

December.

. .

. .

8.

15.....

22....

29.....

13.

10....

17....

1.....

6.

20.

3.

15.

22.

99.

@-

5567

MARCH.
6 00 @ 6 25
6 00 @ 6 25
6 00 @ 6 25
6 50 @ 6 75
6 75 @ 7 0J
APRIL.

Receipts.

14487

19670

23248

17894

8065

9574

6307

6933

12198

17491

19354

15874

27937

11954

8977

4541

3945

8 25 @ 8 87½ 8 00 @ 8 37½ 8 00 @ 8 50 7 00 @ 8 50 8 00 @ 8 75

9 75 @11 00 9 75 @11 00 9 25 @10 50 8 25 @ 9 00

8 00 @ 9 37½ 7 75 @ 9 25 8 50 @10 00 8 50 @ 9 75 8 50 @10 25

7 50 @10 75 6 50 @10 00 8 75 @ 9 50 8 75 @ 9 50

7 50 @ 8 6 50 @ 7 6 50 @ 7 6 25 @ 7 6 25 @ 7 25 25 25 25 25 25

Exports.

6414

4702

4429

5963

5070

4113

2740

3105

5307

6352

7081

3198

8899

4536

2841

3118

2013

Sales

9324

12213

11760

8773 18220

6974

6800

8750 11566

7641

12635

10210

18949

7311

7184

9508

9958

8779 00

00 75 75

and May closed at a net decline of \$1 25 in 2.. Double Extras and \$1 25@\$2 in the higher grades, the month's sales summing up only 18,046 bbls, against receipts of 55,794. Early in June Double Extras further gave way 50c \$ bbl at which they continued steady for the rest of the month, but the higher grades, after a falling off of 25c, rallied and advanced 50c, which they subsequently maintained, the month's sales embracing 23,242 bbls, against receipts of only 13,634. July opened at previous rates for Double Extras, and lower for the better qualities, but during the last fortnight the former rallied and closed at an advance of 50@,75c, 29. while the latter after some fluctuations exhibited 6.. 5 25 @— — 13.. 5 25 @— — 21.. new 7 @— a net improvement of about 25c, the month's sales embracing 26,188 bbls, against receipts of 27,029. During the past month the movement has exhibited but little animation and prices have steadily declined, closing at a falling of \$1 50@\$1 75 in Double Extra and \$2 @ \$2 25 24.. 31.. 475 @-The following gives the weekly on the higher grades, while the sales have embraced 40,219 bbls, against receipts of 64.065 ports and sales: Adding the receipts up to June 29th, 514,875 bbls to the stock on hand at the commencement of the year, 27,380 bbls, gives a total supply up to that date of 545,561 bbls; and deducting therefrom the stock on hand June 29th, 16,451, and the exports, 173,302, leaves a balance of 355,808 bbls for city consumption and shipments to the vicinity not entered in the exports, showing the low average per week of 8,274 bbls, against last years average of 9,041 and 10,763 the year before.

Having given this succinct general statement of the extent of the movement and the fluctuaa in the market we refer for details of prices

		et, we refer for a		12	5203	1803	4160
to th	e following w	reekly quotations	3:	19	5022	4266	5293
•0 •		Double	Choice and	26	6180	4829	981.6
	~ .			February 2	16555	2554	10930
	Superfine.	Extra.	ramiy Extra.		6976	2877	9990
	S	EPTEMBER.		16	8214	2302	11683
9	@ 3 50	3 75 @ 4 00	5 75 @ 6 00	23	20965	4385	1226S
15	@ 3 50	3 75 @ 4 00 .	5 75 @ 7 00	March 2	30688	3419	9800
22	— — @ 3 75	4 25 @ 4 50	н 75 @ 7 25	0	21153	4190	12405
29	− − @ 3 €0	4 0) @ 4 50	6 50 @ 7 37%	16	13624	5141	11286
		OCTOBER.		23	14750	3315	15550
26	3 75 @ 4 0)	4 50 @ 4 75	6 50 @ 7 25	30	17195	3806	9295
13	4 (0 @	4 50 @ 4 75	6 50 @ 7 37½ 6 12½@ 7 50	April6	27053	3237	8100
20	4 25 @ 4 50	4 75 @ 5 00 5 25 @— —	7 03 @ 7 50		12734	4688	12406
27	4 50 @	NOVEMBER.	7 00 @ 7 00	90	12227	4549	18157
Į.			E 03 O E 50	27	7568	4428	22531
3	4 621@ 4 75	5 25 @ 5 50 5 25 @ 5 50	7 00 @ 7 50 6 75 @ 7 25	May4	13509	5252	4255
10	4 75 @ 5 00 4 75 @——	5 25 @ 5 50	6 50 @ 7 25	11	11524	4095	2125
17 24	4 25 @ 4 50	4 75 @	6 25 @ 7 371/2	18	13276	4974	2415
47.0		DECEMBER.		25	12654	3523	4249
104	4 25 @ 4 50	4 75 @ 5 00	6 75 @ 7 75	June 1	4931	1238	5002
11			7 00 @ 7 75	8	3680	2454	5080
15		5 50 @— —	7 00 @ 7 75	15	2999	4374	6866
22		6 00 @	7 50 @ 7 75	22	2604	3322	6799
29	5 75 @ 6 00	6 25 @ 6 371/2	7 75 @ 8 25	29	4351	3670	4497
1		JANUARY.		July 6	2714	5490	7581
5.,	@	6 621@ 6 75	8 25 @ 8 75	13	3919	4026	4956
12			8 75 @ 9 00 7 75 @ 8 00	20	9021	1350	6334
19,			7 75 @ 8 25	27	11375	2567	7317
26.			, 10 0 0 20	August 3	22348	3948	6957
		FEBRUARY.	8 00 @ 8 50	10	21485	5424	6216
2			× 00 @ 8 25	17	10839	4078	8697
16.			8 75 @ 9 00	24	13104	3693	10274
100.	610@		8 25 @ 8 75	81	16637	20446	8075

.. 6 925

1068

	The following gives the general movement	October.
	for the past six years:	
	1876-77.	1
i	Receipts, Sales, Exports,	
ı	September 57.142 28,720 21,610	
ı	October 40,218 45,727 15,028	
ł	November 108,741 47,393 23,710	
ľ	December 13.530 43.604 13,675	
ł	January 28,729 28.777 16,211	
ł	February 60,781 \$1,871 14.504	
۱	March 80.030 53,336 17,774	
ŀ	April 59,582 61,174 16,902	
ĺ	May 55,794 15,045 17,790	
ĺ	June	
l	July 27,029 26,188 14,904	January
l	August 64,055 40,219 15,635	January
l	Total 1876-77 631,602 463,296 2 5,270	
ı	Total 1875-76 791,701 438,941 231,039	• •
ľ	Total 1874-75 864.242 586,698 321,195	
ı	Total 1873-74 1,001,504 612,309 476,0/1	February.
	Total 1872-73 1,046,124 630,070 479,747	• • •
	Total 1871-72 1,087,488 658,500 485,580	
	The exports to Great Britain have been only	March
	9,101 bbls, against 32,364 last year, showing a	
	decrease of 23,263 bbls. There have neverthe-	
	less been orders pending here for Liverpool,	• •

nearly throughout the year and there has been an abundance of freight room at 3@3s 6d, but as a general thing our prices have ruled too high to admit of the execution of orders for that market. In connection with this matter we cannot refrain from repeating that whenever river freights and railway rates are reduced by freight boats on the one hand and competition on the other to their minimum point, and the supplies from the West are of sufficient magnisude to offer fair scope to shippers, our Western friends may rest assured, that there will be no deficiency of freight room, especially now that the jetties and the competition of the Southwest Pass, ensure a deep outlet to the Gulf. But ships will not come here for flour cargoes when our receipts are but little more than sufficient for our local trade. Whenever flour can be had here at the parity of the British markets, there will be ample tonnage, both sail and steam, to carry it at reasonable rates, and foreign buyers to California as her previous metals, and very are always ready to pay cash for all that is much more conducive to the prosperity of her ofiered at such parity.

CORN MEAL .- Owing to the increasing demand for this article the receipts steadily increased from 1866 until in 1878-74 they amounted and in 1875-76 further decreased to 131,487. During the past year, however, the supplies have been more liberal and the year's receipts amount to 153,635 bbls; showing an increase over last year of 22,148. The exports show but little variation from last year, embracing 21,851 bbls against 25,747 last year and including 181 to gulf ports, against 1202 last year, and 21670 to coastwise ports against 24,545.

The movement and course of the market is shown by the following weekly record of sales, receipts and quotations :

	ŝ		Receipts		P	rices.
September.	. 8	225	1827		45	@ 2 50
	15	895	2836	2	35	@
	22	425	1992	2	50	@
	29	868	704	2	40	@ 2 75

		13	1745	1654	2 45	@ 2 60
	1	. 20	255	363	2 45	@
s.		27	1500	489	2 60	@
10	November	r 3	800	939	3 00	<u>@</u>
28		10	1367	1215	3 00	<u>~</u> —
10		17	850	3150	2 75	<u>~</u> –
ű		24	350	1649	2 75 2 65 2 55	@ 2 70
ï	December		2530	3455	2 55	@ 2 60
14		s	1245	2311	2 60	@ 2 65
2		15	950	903	2 70	@ -
)U		22	3266	2094	3 00	@ _
8	• •	29	2000	1381	3 00	@ 3 25
14	January	5	2425	1374	3 00	@ 3 25
15	January	12	1285	2034	2 95	@ 3 10
0	• •					
9	• •	19	1305	2511	2 60	@ 2 70
5		26	1275	561	2 70	@ 2 S0
3	February.	. 3	3500	2647	2 623	≰@ 2 70
7		9	2500	1451	2 75	@ 3 00
٥l		16	1597	1815	2 90	@ 3 15
-	• • •	23	2740	5156	2 75	@ 2 85
y	March	2	1655	5660	2 50	@ 2 60
a	••	9	3250	4505	2 50	
_		16	2870	4251	2 50 2 40	@ 2 60 @ 2 60
- 1		23	2505	2952	2 45	
,		30	3075	6151	2 45 2 40 2 55 2 50 2 75	@ 2 50 @ 2 45
ı	April	. 6	3522	5798	2 55	@ 2 60
s		13.	2227	3571	2 50	@ 2 55
5	••	20	2175	3534	2 75	@ 2 S0
1		27	4685	2917	3 25	
t I	May	4	2325	4815	3 05	
1	мау	-11				
1	••	11	2640	3045	3 00 3 25	<u>@</u> — —
.	••	18	2787	4110		@
- 1	-	25	4420	5114	3 25	@ 3 37 ½ @ 3 10
1	June	1	2165	3034	3 00	@ 3 10
ı	••	S	2750	4464	2 90	@
. 1	••	15	1870	1935	2 85	@ 3 00
1	••	22	2125	5424	2 90	@ 3 00
1			1240	3253	2 90	@
	July		2030	2401		@ 3 25
1		13	1815	1434		@ 3 40
1		20	2501	5754	3 10	@
		27	1250	3417	3 25	~ -
1	August		1416	6698	2 90	@ 3 00
1			1241	3226	2 70	@ - -
1	••		1992	2603	2 40	
1			112S	3381	2 85	@ 2 45 @——
1	••	24 31	989	2895	2 50	
						@
	WHEAT-	-Tw	o vears	have	elapsed	since the

VHEAT—Two years have elapsed since the revival of our former export trade in this great Western cereal, which has proved as profitable chief sea port, appeared to us as among the probabilities of the not distant future. Twenty years before our receipts ran up to two and a quarter million bushels. This was exclusively of the to 169,111 bbls. In 1874-75 they fell off to 146,280 Western product, which was subsequently more exuberant in volume, and left a larger surplus for foreign export. But the diversion of trade from the waterway to the railway, wheat, from its superior value to other cereals, being much better able to bear the higher charges by rail, caused a rapid diminution in our receipts instead of an increase. Even then, however, in 1875 we possessed greater advantages than formerly for its handling and transhipment. More spacious wharves, spacious and commodious warehouses, an elevator of large capacity, lighter transit charges, first class ocean steamships specially adapted to carry it speedily and in good condition, and a more reliable channel at the bar, combined to call the attention of our Western friends to the advantages of shipping to foreign

markets, by the river route. Notwithstanding this, however, our receipts continued to fall off, shrinking from 325,287 bushels in 1873-74, to 145,485 in 1874-5 and 82,812 in 1875-76. The past year has shown only a slight variation, but our prospects are more encouraging and we look forward to much more ample supplies and heavier exports with an abiding confidence. These anticipations rest on the deepened chaunel to the Gulf, inviting ships of the largest class to enter this trade, with the certainty of meeting no delay either inward or outward, finding a perfectly secure harbor, and meeting with less onerous wharfage and other local charges. not in these alone, they would be sufficient were our attention confined exclusively to the great wheat fields of the Northwest. But there is au additional field before us of extraordinary promise. We refer to the cereal growing region in Northwestern Arkansas and Louisiana and Northern Texas, which foreshadow an exuberant production, which for years to come will increase in volume until the Southwestern wheat crop will rival that of the great Western prairies. As yet we have only seen the blossoming of this fertile country, and when the fruition comes and leaves an enormous surplus for foreign export, our cereal freights will offer advantages to shipowners, which, as yet, they hardly anticipate.

In glancing at the year's movement we find that our receipts for the five months, from Sepcember to January inclusive, amounted to 52,488 bushels against 21,968 in 1875-76, after which there were no further arrivals of any magnitude until nearly the close of July, since which the arrivals have been more liberal, embracing nearly 17,000 bushels for the fortnight ending on the 17th of August and 36847 since.

Last year the Merchants' Exchange recognize the Western standard of Spring Wheat, which was as follows:

No. 1 SPRING WHEAT shall be sound, plump, and well cleaned.

No. 2 Spring Wheat shall be sound, reasonably clean and of good milling quality.

NORTHWESTERN SPRING WHEAT, Nos. 1 and 2, shall include the varieties of Hard Spring Wheat of good milling quality, and equal in every respect to the present standard of Nos. 1 and 2 Spring Wheat.

No. 3 Spring Wheat shall include all inferior shrunken or dirty Spring Wheat, weighing not less than 53 pounds to the measured bushel.

Wheat damp, musty grant include bleached, or for any other cause which renders it unfit for No. 3. REJECTED

In case of mixture of Spring and Winter Wheat, it will be called Spring Wheat, and graded according to the quality thereof.

BLACK SEA AND FLINTY PFIFE WHEAT shall in no case be inspected higher than No. 2, and

Rice Wheat no higher than rejected.

The following shows the receipts and exports monthly for the year:

	Exports.				
	Trans	Coast	•		
Receipts.	Atlantic.	wise.	Total.		
Sept 3742	40304	3296	43600		
Oct 33980	13750		13750		
Nov 14754	24000		24000		
Dec	25487		25457		
Jan 12					
Feb					
Mar 76		700	700		
April					
May 25					
June					
July 8608					
August 57916	1730	33202	34932		
Tot.1876-77.110561	105271	37198	142469		
Tot. 1875-76, 82812	35736	1366	37102		
Tot.1874-75.145485	204092	2307	206399		

GRAIN and FEED.

CORN-In proceeding to review the market | interior towns have had for obtaining supplies for this important cereal we find the gratifying fact that while the receipts of 1875-76 presented an increase over the previous year of but little over a quarter of a million bushels, those of the past year show an excess over 1875-76 of The precise about one and a quarter millions. figures are 5,026,944 bushels this year, against 3,739,642 last year and 3,465,900 the year before. This shows a decidedly satisfactory progress. The distribution of the increase has been almost the Gulf, and railway communication with loentirely for export, the plantation demand showing but little variation from last year. In this from the West, we may reasonably anticipate particular the result is more satisfactory than that the volume of trade will exhibit an importmight have been expected from the facilities the ant increase. For some time past our exports

by rail from competing sources in the West, and from the increased amount of the home product. In fact it might fairly have been expected from these two causes, that there would have been a large falling off in the amount taken at home compared with the previous year. When we sec what has already been accomplished and fairly estimate the effect of cheaper river and ocean freights, together with a deeper outlet to calities which now derive their supplies directly

L REVIEW,

FIFTY-FIFTII A	NNUA
have attracted more attention than the home	April
trade. We have never failed, however, to appre-	
ciate the importance of the latter, which gives re-	••
munerative employment to a multitude of per-	May.
sons engaged in it, from the merchan, who fur-	••
nishes the capital to the laborer in the field.	_ ::
The following table shows the distribution of our increased receipts for the past year:	June.
1876-77. bushels.	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •
Stock on hand Sept. 1, 1876 42,500	• •
Receipts since	July.
Total supply	•
Exported to the Continent1,167,152	::
Exported to Cuba 3,58	Aug .
mosily Gulf 13.267	
Exported to North eth 2 wartie	••
Stock on hand Aug. 31, 1877126,500	The
2,951,421	lowes
Left for Southern distribution 2,118,023	
Shipped to neighboring gulf ports 1,012,432	
Taken for consumption, including	
Taken for consumption, incircing a neighboring plantation supply. \(\) 1,105,591	Septe Octob
The following shows the comparative move-	Nove Decer
ment for the past five years: 1°72-73 1873-74 1874-75 1875-76 1876-77.	Janua
Total supply in bushels.	Febru Marc
Total supply in bushe's. 6,857,522 5,115,402 3,490,909 3,739,642 5,069,442 Expo: ed to Great Britain and the Condinent. 651,528 1,034,848 106,577 1,428,469 2,741,486	April May.
651,528 1,034,348 106,577 1,428,469 2,741,486	June. July.
Exported to Cuba.	Augu
310,737 193.879 83,788 197,923 69,568 Exported to other Foreign Ports, mostly Gulf.	
Exported to other Foreign Ports, mostly Gulf. 167,807 16,286 7,068 13,364 13,567	The
Exported to Northern Atlantic Ports. 149,395 80,462 22,700 14,329	ment
183,535 5,482 22,100 43,225 Left for Southern Distribution. 5,043,055 8,815,477 3,261,137 1.015,402 2,118,028 Shipped to neighboring Gulf Ports, 2 443,465 1,726,978 1.188,100 997,323 1,012,432 Taken for City and Plantation Consumption. 2,594,587 2,088,499 2,128,087 2,012,725 1,105 591	
Shipped to neighboring Gulf Ports,	Septe
2 448,468 1,726,978 1,138,100 997,323 1,012,432	
2,594,587 2,088,499 2,123,037 2,012,725 1,105 591	Octo
The following gives the weekly fluctuations in	Joeloi.
prices for the year: WHITE, YELLOW. MIXED.	
Sept 8 — @ 52½ — @ — — @ 50	Nove
29., 56 @, 57 65 @, — 55 @, —	:
Oct 6 18 @ - 65 @ - 56 @ -	Dece
13 59 @ — 65 @ — 58 @ — 20 58 @ 60 65 @ — 57 @ —	1 :
Nov 3 56 @ 57 65 @ — 56 @ — 10 57 @ 58 65 @ — 58 @ —	Janu
11 01 (0 00 00 00	
Dec. 1. 55 @ - 55 @ 58 53 @ -	
8. 55 @ - 58 @ - 541/2@ -	Febr
15 58 @ — 58 @ — 57 @ — 22 64 @ — 62 @ 64 — @ —	
29 70 @ - 64 @ 65 56 @ -	
Jan 5 72 @ @ @ 12 70 @ @ @ -	Marc
19 57\@ 58 60 @ — 56 @ —	
1 26 56 @ - 58 @ - 56 @ -	
9 53 @ 54 55 @ — 58 @ —	Apri
1 16., 54 (0) 55 55 (0) - 54 (0) -	1
March. 2. 58 @ 54 — 658 @ — March. 2. 58 @ 54 — 6 — 58 @ —	
9. 55 @ 56 56 @ - 54 @ -	May
16 55 @ — 56 @ — 54 @ — 28 58 @ — 58 @ — 52 @ 53	
80 49 @ 50 — @ — 49 @ —)

									-
April	6	49 @	D 50	49	@	_	49	@	
			D 52	52	@	_	50	@	_
9				60	0			@ @	_
:	27	70 @	D	70	a	_	59	@	_
May	4	60 C	d 63	_	@	—	_	@@@@@@@@@@@	_
:	11	62 @	D 63	65	@	_	60	@	
			b 62	63	@	_	_	@	_
	25	59 @	D 60	61	0	_		@	-
June	1	57 (0 571/2	58	@	_	56	@	_
		57 @		56	@		_	@	
			D —	60	@	_	60	@	_
!			62	63	@		_	@	_
	29	59 @	D 60	63	@	_	_	@	_
July	6	62 (0 65	62	@	_	60	@	-
	13	70 @	D —	65	0	—	65	@	-
• • •	29	78 @	D 80	70	@	_	68	@	
:	27	- @	D 78	70	@	_	67	@	68
Aug .	3	77 (D —	70	@	_		@	-
			7) —.	65	@	_	59	@	_
••		65 (D —	65	0	_	58	@	-
• •	24	60 (D	671	2@	_	58	@	_
	31	54 (g 65	673	£@		54	999999	_
The	follo	wins	table	gi	ves	the	high		
lowest									

PRICES OF CORN IN SACKS.

1876-77.	HIGHEST. cts 爭bush	
September	65 65	50 53
November	65 65 70	F 1
January February	74 55	53 56 53
March	56 70	49 .
May June	65 63	59 53
July August	80 77	60 54

e following shows the extent of the move-

ı	ment in sacked corn	weekly	:	
		Sales.	Receipts.	Exports.
2		sacks.	sacks.	sacks.
,	September 8	5434	7840	9919
ı	15	6700	5387	4399
1	22	6960	7827	4598
	29	3680	3297	3683
	October 6	3269	5414	3241
ı	13	5325	3236	2297
	20	4400	4833	5841
	27	9092	4665	9479
	November, 3	6135	7508	7347
	10	12 32	17132	5999
	17	10320	23577	10214
	24	7050	18639	7092
	December, 1	14850	25575	7989
	8	17000	40626	10534
	15	22415	1478	4410
	22	10650	6152	14298
	29	24500	188	6361
	January 5	19170	2692	2709
	12	13050 15200	8128 15285	2089 5282
	19	18000	19092	5109
	26	56800	83852	13241
	February . 2	22850	16115	5927
	9	18150	23550	10388
	16	29990	29692	6468
	March23	18850	32310	14287
	March 9	24550	29780	38257
	16	20050	18722	12872
	23	27850	85454	23042
	30	34950	55335	11024
	April 6	31350	17695	28558
	13	60100	72486	18785
	20	22350	23409	41694
	27	30200	61822	25150
	May 4	11900	45707	26351
	11	84819	44927	21144
	18	85000	7619	21316
	25	20050	75101	88128
	,			

NEW	ORLEANS N	MARKET—1876-77.
June 17110		June 19S S ChilianLiverpool 45,000
8 21600	35540 . 2 9800 400 15805	Tune 19
00 7516 9		July 6S S Jamaican " 20,000
29 13100	8627 9358	10S S Teutonia " 17,777
July 6 11383	$\begin{bmatrix} 0587 & 10752 \\ 2036 & 7093 \end{bmatrix}$	27. 8 8 Andean
$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	2226 3143	7S S Alice " 26,787
27 3750	3352 2877	Feb. 9 Bark Emma Cork 21,032.
August 3 4450	10607 5152	
10 2200	$ \begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	
$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	9707 3639	M'ch 6. Bark Consiglia " 29,824 May 18. Ship Arcturus " 33,677
31 7450	10.20	Doe 5 Pork Ionagio Dunkirdile. 20.000 l
Reducing sacks to bushels, the	following shows	M'ch 2Bark Energia " 3,2297
the exports monthly:	and	Dec. 3. Bark Energia " 3,2297 Mych 2. Bark Energia " 40,650 April 17. Bark Lizzie Wright " 40,650 July 3. Bark Pontida " 39,531
Trans At- other	for- Coast-	July S. Bark Folida, Polyon 94 346
lantic Ports eign P	orts. wise.	Nov. 7. Bark Mary J Baker—Rouen 24,346
BUSHELS, BUSH	ELS. BUSHELS. 41,894	Dec. 8. Bark J L Hasbrouck " 28,395
September 39,332 19,2 October 100,642 12,4	143 37,836	Feb. 20. Bark Nevea
November 134,853 9,0	63 77,062	M'ch 20Bark Georgia 29,402
December 189,523 25,5	219 45,657	28S S San Jacinto " 30,434
January 37,534 1,7 February 221,880 5,1	$\begin{bmatrix} 758 & 45,377 \\ 100 & 66,602 \end{bmatrix}$	April 3Barkentine G W
March 465,219 1,	770 98,640	Nov. 7. Bark Mary J Baker—Rouen 24,346 21. Bark Principess "20,000 Dec. 8. Bark J L Hasbrouck 22,395 Feb. 20. Bark Nevea. 21,531 Mch 20. Bark Georgia 29,402 23. Schr Lelander 21,271 28. S S San Jacinto. 30,434 April 3. Barkentine G W Sweeney 18,336 17. Bark Tiladelfia 20,025 May 1. Brig Onalaska 21,001 May 1. Brig Onalaska 21,001
April ooo,oro	503 139,468	May 1 Brig Onalaska " 20,020
May 556,701 2,5	$\begin{bmatrix} 528 & 159,476 \\ 5 & 158,891 \end{bmatrix}$	Nov. 1. Bark Triade Havre 14,945
June 267,831 July 83,281	105,096	Dec. 19. Bark Guisto " 18,620
	378 29,556	M'ch 16 Bark Proserpina " 19,514
	1010 400	April 3. S S Wimbledon 45,000 .
Total 2,741,486 88,4	135 1,012,432	Nov. 1. Bark Triade 14,949 Dec. 19. Bark Guisto 18,620 M'ch 16. Bark Proserpina 19,514 April 3. S S Wimbledon 45,000 May 25. Ship Expounder 35,796 June 8. Ship Sciota 36,905
SHIPMENTS OF CORN		Nov. 21. Bark Choice Gloucester 26,016
The following table presents a ment of the number of bushels o	f Corn shipped	Jap. 2Bark G P Harbitz. Amsterdam. 4,403
to Foreign Ports, from this port	during the pres-	M'ch 2. Ship CB HazeltineRotterdam. 24,167
to Foreign Ports, from this port ent year, and the names of vess	els. The bulk	May 2Brig Madawaska " 25,111
of this Corn arrived at its desti	nation in good	Mah 19 Price Plad Conenhagen 22,410
condition, and obtained good pr	AMOUNT	April 10. Brig Margareta " 15,918 April 10. Brig Margareta " 32,062
DATE. VESSEL. DES	TINAT'N. Bush's	April 10 . Brig Margareta
Sept. 8. Ship JamaicanLiv	" 19,340	M'ch 23 Bark AlphonseFalmouth 19,678
19. S 8 Abdiel Oct. 13. S 8 Federico	" 20,030	May S. Bark OtusBrouwers-
13S S Oberon	" 11,741	haven 25,402
138 S Volmer 20S S Alice	" 13,144 " 11,483	18. Schr Almon Bird Bordeux 15,580
24S S Muriel	" 12,950	18. S S San Marcus. " 50,000 29. Bark Andre. " 15,127
28 S Memphis	" 26,299	June 1. Bark Comptesse " 15,599
288 S Hayuan	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	May 8 Ship Hermann Bremen 29,918
Nov. 10S S Chilian 10S S Legislator	" 24,008	29. S S Frankfurt " 24,955
Dec. 12. S S Emiliano	" 22.591	Hull Eng 29.974
19S S St. Louis 22Bark Vesta	" 24,286	Linne la Bark Alia
22. Bark Subra	24,554	May 29. Bark OtisLondon 25,001
29. Bark Petropolis	" 19,059	OATS.—At the commencement of this year it
Jan. 2. Bark Erna Feb. 6. S S Glenfinart	" 14,628 " 30,195	
Feb. 6S S Glennnart 6S S Gassendi	** 20 000	the Southern crop and a wider district of the in-
10S S Mississippi	22,057	terior being supplied directly by rail from the
23S S Chilian	" 20,000 " 26,097	West, the receipts would show a falling off from
M'ch 17S S Memphis 6S S Lallande	32,000	the reduced amount of the previous year. In
97 S S Ithuriel	" 19,000	this, however, public expectation has been dis-
138 S Mayaguez	" , 31,000 " 30,625	appointed, the receipts showing an increase in-
April 68 S Thales 68 S Guillermo	20,000	stead of a decrease,—amounting to 417,381 sacks,
6S S Andean	28,233	lagainst 391,608 last year, 421,808 in 1874-75,
17. S S St. Louis	" 22,133 " 30,000	467,210 in 1873-74, 566,399 in 1872-73, and 775,327
17S S Oberon 27S S Bolivar	" 25,045	in 1871-72. The above shows an increase over
May 8S S Teutonia 8S S Federico	" 17,777	last year, but a decrease from the year before of
8S S Federico	" 37,408	4.427. The heavy receipts of 1871-72 not only
17. S S Bolivar 17. S S Bolivar 17. S S Bolivar 17. S S Bolivar 17. S S S Teutonia 18. S S Federico 15. S S Texas 15. S S Cordova 15. S S Cordova 17. S S Cordova 18. S S Bolivar 18. S Bolivar	" 29,228	exceeded the average since the war but closely
10 10 5 Cordova	" 13,000	approximated the exceptionally large amount of
29 8 Muriel	10,000	Tappioximated the exceptionary and
June 1.8 S Alice	" 25,051	laces of the movement was stimulated by
1 25 D mulici	" 25,051 " 8,449	laces of the movement was stimulated by

The extent of the movement and the course The following gives the sales and closing of prices compared with last year is shown by the prices weekly compared with last year: PRICES PRICES

ı	following table:					prices
	TOHOWING	1	876-7		1075 6	
1		BALES			1010-0	
1	Sept. 8			SALES.		Comt 6
1	15	0010		11212	48 @ 55	Sept. 8
I	19	2810	— @ 38	2770	53 @ 54	1
ı	22	3960	40 @ 48	4000	E 1 @ 55	29
ı	29	3073	45 @ 52	2970	40 @ 52	29
Ì	October	6. 2845	48 @ -	8474	35 @ 55	Oct
ı	13	4245	48 @ —	5950	49 @ 50	1 18
l	20	3255	48 @ 52	3700	44 @ 49	20
ł	27	., 5613	41 @ 50	2680	47 @ 52	27
۱	Nov. 3.	. 6387	40 @ 48	6450	55 @	Nov3
ı	10	. 4607	38 @ 50	9953	38 (2) 52	10
ı	17.	3592	45 @ —	7150	42 @ 50	17
l	24	. 3764	45 @ 46	6010	49 (0) 50	24
ı	Dec., 1.		33 @ 46	5350	43 @ 52	Dec1
ı	. 8.		46 @ 51	5439	47 @ 55	8
ı	15.	. 2000	50 @ —	4260	45 @ 54	15
	. 22.	. 3205	48 @ 64	5750	47 (% 50	22
	29.	. 6000	51 @ 52	3920	45 @ 50	
	Jan 5.	. 4650	46 @ 50	6275	47 @ 48	Jan. 5
		. 450	48. @ 50	. 6592		12
	19.			3750	50 @ —	19
	26.		50 @ —	2505	46 @ 49	26
	Feb 2.		44 @ 60	4730	48 6 50	Feb 2
	9.	. 4100	44 @ 48	5250	45 @ 46	9
	16.	. 3290	40 @ 52	8,700	45 @ 47	16
	23.	. 8345	47 @ 50	7650	45 @ 46	23
	March 2.		47 @ 50	4075	40 @ 45	Ma'h 2
	9.	. 3400	47 @ 50	3775	42 @ 45	9
	16.	2350	48 @ 55	4100	40 @ 43	16
ñ	. 23.	.10950	41 @ 47	4100	42 @ 45	23
Ü	30.		44 @ 46	3350	42 @ 45	30
ı	April. 6.	2450	46 @ 47	3325	45 @ -	April 6
ľ	13.	3550	47 @ —	7170	41 @ 44	13
ı	20.	7050	50 0 -	5424	43 @ 47	20
ı	27.	5880	48 @ 52	5950	40 @ 44	27
U	May 4.		55 @ -	8710	40 @ 43	May. 4
ı	11	3600	50 @ 55	5658	41 (2) 42	
I		2160		5250	49 @ 43	
ł		2800		5615		18
				2150		25.
ı	June. 1	1040				June.1.
1	8	2850	49 @ 50	1675	42 @ 45	8.
ł	15	2550	50 @ —	4930	32 @ 45	15.
ı	22	2800	48 @ 50	6965	38 @ 421/2	22.
f	29	48'0	46 @ 50	2610	35 @ 42	29.
ł	July 6	2600	44 @ 47	6085	35 @ 42	July 6.
İ	13	8247	40 @ 45	5294	37 @ 42	13
ĺ	20	6173	40 @ 44	4210	40 @ 45	20.
I	27	12045	40 @ 43	2641	38 @ 44	27.
1	Aug 3		42 @ -	5555 .	38 @ 45	Aug3.
I						10.
1	17	3800	40 @ _	3854	88 (2) 47	17.
1	2.1	4000	40 @ 41	6816	32 @ 42	24.
1	31	2000	39 @ 41	1250	40 6 =	31.
ı	The follo	wing	40 @ 42 40 @ — 40 @ 41 39 @ 41 ompares the	month	ly receipts	The fo
ı	and sales r	with los	t voor	шопш	ry receipts	THE 10

and sales with last year.

--- RECEIPTS. 1876-7. 187 SALES 1875-6. 1876-7. 1875-6. 11526 September....16920 $\frac{17982}{23774}$ 16709 Oetober27097 15958 1835030082 November 64395 48278 29563 24719 18707 December 27021 39965 January...... 15154 23380 622019122 36834 18535 February..... 13777 26330 March 63465 39330 27750 19400 April......27191 May......34099 38157 18930 21869 30503 13760 25233 June......48186 45291 12096 17430 July.....49881 17523 29065 14695 August......30195 24630 19450 19250 Total 417381 391608 | 209287

BRAN.—The receipts embrace 140,584 sacks year of 14,814. The exports show but little va- extremes of the closing quotations monthly

			-186)-((-			187576
i	Sept. 8	. 2000	(3 @-		3000	1 12120-
	15	. 2300	. (55 👸.		1485	1 10 @1 15
	22	. 2375	- 6	5 @.		2300	1 00 @1 05
	29		7	0 @ .		2230	1 00 @
	Oct 6		7	710	80	2275	1 05 @
- 1	13		S	0 @-		1625	1 0210-
	20		7	5 %-		2350	1 05 00
-	27		7	2½@-	-	481	1 05 @
	Nov 3.		. 7	210-		4650	1 10 @
ı	10		7	0 0	75	1100	1 15 @
ł	17.	4245				2550	1 00 @
	24		7	2100- 2100-	75	3550	1 05 @- —
-	Dec., 1.		7	ō 2 <u>@</u> -		2200	1 00 @
1	S.		8	0 &-		6450	1 00 @
- 1	15.			ŏ ŏ-		3500	873@ 90
1	22.	1700	. 9	5 @-		1900	90 @- —
1	29.		1 (0 % -		1000	
1	Jan. 5.		1 0			1725	
1	12.	1620		5 ~		1600	
	19.	3563				1550	80 @ 821
ı	26.			0 @1		2150	75 @
1	Feb 2.	1950	0	5 @	00	0750	75 @- —
1	9.	2650	8	5 🙈	874	2400	80 @
1	16.	800	8	5 @ 13@	95	605	80 @
1	23.	1950	9	0 @-	_	1000	75 @- —
1	Ma'h 2.	1250	90	@-		1850	80 @
ı	9.	2100) Õ-		900	80 @- —
1	16,	450		ŏ @-		1800	75 @
i	23.	685	1 0) <u>@</u> 1	10	4250	70 @
1	30.	300	1 10			4850	65 @
1.	April 6.	660	1 10) <u>~</u>		3500	70 @- ~
L	13.	1020	1 2	ŏ ~		2800	75 @
1	20.	600	1 50			1250	75 @- —
ı	27.	1140	1 50		_	1150	80 @- —
1	May. 4.	700	1 30	(a)-		800	80 @
1	11.	2100	1 15	@1	20	550	7710
1	18.	950	1 10	@-	_	1650	80 0
1	25.	4781		@1	10	200	80°@ 75 @
10	25. June.1.	1510		@-			70 @

\$ 100 fbs.

SALFS.

\$2 100 fbs.

SALES

8. 665 15. 1150 22. 300

1400

800

2900 10.

. 1700

20. 3100 27. 2050

17. 4400

24. 1350

259367

29.

13. 1400

70 @- — 60 @- 65 60 @- 65 31. 72% @--1700 300 The following shows the monthly movement

10 @-15 @-

12101 15

1 123@1 15 1 10 @- — 1 00 @1 07½ 1 00 @1 05 80 @ 95 80 @ — 75 @- — 65 @- —

72½@ 75 @ 75 900

1100

3300

1375

5245

2657

 $\frac{1250}{710}$

1020

610

1400

3125

70 @ 65 @

65 @ 60 @

62½@ 72½@-65

75 **@**-

70 *@ @ 70

621

compared with last			
REC	EIPTS-	SA	LES-
1876-7	1875-6.	1876-7.	1875-6.
September 13976	8734	8725	6785
October 10630	11417	9194	8961
November 22300	20616	10886	11859
December 6381	28738	11800	15050
January 6458	16142	9288	7025
February 5756	8583	6650	6755
Mareh 10547	17851	4785	13650
April 8735	8144	3420	8700
May 17421	9989	8581	3200
June 6974	13979	5025	12570
July 15889	6422	8250	5687
August 15517	10651	11150	6300
Total 140584	161485	96704	106488

HAY .- The receipts show but little variation, against 161,485 last year and 125,770 the year be-summing up 153,806 bales, against 144,675 last fore. This shows a falling off from last year of year, and 141,879 the year before. Prices have 20,901 sacks, but an increase over the previous shown a much narrower range than last year, the being \$13 and \$22, against \$10 and \$27 50 last

year and \$22 and \$31 the year before. The market opend in September at \$17 and closed at \$16 sales compared with last year: @\$20; opened in October at \$18@\$21, and closed at \$16@\$19; opened in November at \$16 50@ \$18 and closed at \$14; opened in December at \$15@\$18 and closed at \$21@\$22; opened in January at \$24 and closed at \$13@18; opened in February at \$14@\$18, and closed at the same; opened in March at \$15@\$18, and closed at \$16 @\$20; opened in April at \$16@\$19 and closed at \$15@ \$18; opened in May at \$19@\$20, and closed at \$14@\$19; opened in June at \$17@\$18, and closed at \$16@\$18; opened in July at \$16@ \$19, and closed at \$14 50@\$19; and opened in the past month at \$17@\$19, and closed at \$15@ **2**19.

The following gives the monthly receipts and

,	SAI	ES-	RECEIPTS			
>0	ba	iles.	bal	bales.		
	1876-7.	1875-6.	1876-7.	1875-6.		
September	6198	5978	10648	9091		
October	6493	7682	18449	11352		
November	7541	11333	19008	20813		
December	5378	5814	6265	13221		
January	4959	5010	13642	15803		
February	3600	4071	10935	15171		
March	6965	12845	15118	21811		
April	7895	3060	19365	6320		
May	2775	3060	10309	9318		
June	7882	2755	18141	6587		
July.	2960	3696	8582	7377		
August	4170	890	8344	8049		
Total	66.616	65694	. 153806	14467		

PROVISIONS.

PORK-With the increased atte tion paid to raising corn in the Southern States, the plantation demand for that cereal has fallen off, but as yet, there has been but little surplus left for feeding hogs. Even with regard to the latter, however, planters have made more meat than formerly and with the necessity of diversifying southern industry, and checking the cultivation of cotton, lest an excessive supply should bear down prices be'ow the cost of production, there is a constant tendency to increase the number of hogs on plantation as well as extend the area of Corn. Without any increase in the latter, we cannot expect any in the former. After reaching a certain point, the two industries must ad-An abundant crop of corn vance together. points to a larger supply of hogs. The cost of the latter depends upon the former. It is manifest then that for some years to come we shall continue dependent upon the west for our pork. It does not follow, however, that the market price for the hogs or pork depends upon the price of corn. The price of corn regulates the cost of hogs to the farmer, but when placed upon the market they become the stock in trade of specuators who control the price often without regard to the extent of the supply. This is much more the case since dealing in futures has been carried to such a remarkable extent in the western and northern markets, than formerly, when the movement was confined to what are now called spots. Hence we find that the Chicago market fluctuates under the tactics of operators for a rise or fall, and although eventually the result is determined by the extent of the supply in the interior, prices are often governed by the speculators; and as the consuming markets are while in the past year they have been \$13 00

controlled by the western trade, a rise or fall at Chicago is at once felt in New Orleans, and the cost of the planter's meat is determined by the operations of western gamblers in futures.

One of the main obstac es to raising hogs in the South has been their insecurity, it having been found impracticable to prevent the depredations of negro thieves. To such an extent has this been carried that in many cases planters have been compelled to abandon both hogs and poultry, and the thrifty and honest freedmen working their own small farms have suffered equally with their old masters. The increase of such small farmers, however, and the importance to them of being able to make their own meat, has led to combinations against the thieves, that has already had a beneficial influence and with the maintenance of law and order under a just and impartial State Government commanding the confidence of both races, we have reason to hope that such depredations will be prevented, and the small farmer as well as the large planter, will feel secure in raising hogs to the extent that he can supply them with As yet however, the effect is barely appreciable and the course of the western market for provisions has been watched with deep interest by Southern agriculturists.

Turning to our own market we find a material falling off in the the average price, as well as more regularity in the movement, In making a retrospect of several years we find that the extremes of Mess Pork were \$13 25 and \$22 00 in 1872-73; \$14 50 and \$25 00 in 1873-74; \$17 00 and \$26 50 in 1874-75; and \$17 50 and \$26 00 in 1875-76;

and \$19 50. This indicates an important saving to the planter in the cost of his products, and has prevented I sees in coton which would have otherwise been inevitable. Looking at the exent of the supply we find that the markets must have been governed more by the operations of speculators than by the laws of trade.

For the twelve months ending March 1, the number of hogs packed in the West compares for five years as follows:

	Summer.	Winter.	Total.
1876-7	2,291,616	5,072,339	7,363,955
1875-6	1,292,343	4,880,135	6,144,478
1874-5		5,566,226	6,766,670
1873-4		5,466,200	6,528,116
1872-3		5,410,314	5,915,814
	,		

These figures indicate a remarkable revolution in this industry in the rise of the Summer packing. What was a mere experiment a few years since has now become a successful improvement. Even in 1872-73, when summer packing had assumed some importance, nearly 93 per cent of the product was packed in winter; in 1875-76 but a fraction over 79 per cent; and in 1876-77 a fraction less than 69 per cent. This makes the proportion of summer to winter packing a fraction over 9 per cent in 1872-73, nearly 27 per cent in 1875-76, and a fraction over 45 per cent in 1876-77. This remarkable success of summer packing is highly suggestive to the Southern planter, and indicates that when the supply of corn is sufficient to make the hogs, the means will not be wanting to pack them. In connection with this matter it must not be overlooked that the South is no longer, as formerly, absolutely dependent upon the West for its supply of ice, but that it is now made in New Orleans to a very large amount with a fair profit to the works.

Turning to our supplies we find that the receipts show a small decrease from last year when there was a slight increase over the year before. The actual supply and distribution, however, is exhibited by the following table in which we give a comparison with the two preceding years:

1866-77.	1875-75.	18.4-10.
Stock, Sept. 1 4000	8791	6795
Receipts72596	74939	72821
Supply 76596	78230	79116
Exports, 6460	7890	6203
Stock		
Aug. 314329—10795	4009-11890	3 791— 99 99
	-	
Consumed65801	66340	69117
"These show but sli	ght variations	compared
with 1869-70, since	which Southe	rn planters
have to a large extent	obtained the	eir supplies

A cursory glance at prices shows that Mess opeued in September at \$17 50@\$17 75, rose in October to \$18 87@\$19 50, declined in November to \$17 75@\$18 50, after some fluctuations, rose to \$19 50 in January, which was the highest point of the year, and then took a down-

directly from St. Louis, Louisville and Cin-

cinnati.

ward turn,' sinking to \$16 75 in February, \$15 873/60\$15 50 in March, rising to \$17 000 \$17 25 in April, sinking to \$15 250 \$15 50 in May and to \$14 25 in June, when it again rallied to \$14 75 in July, since which it has lost the previous improvement and closed yesterday at \$13 75.

The details of the movement and the fluctuation of prices weekly, are shown by the following table:

TO.	OD.	TT	MESS.
1	$oldsymbol{n}$	Λ.	MESS.

		Sales.	Prices.
September	8	792	17 50 @17 75
	15	620	17 75 @
	22	295	17 75 @
	29	550	17 50 @17 75
October	6	1450	18 871/2@19 00
	13	575	18 87 @ 19 50
	20	480	18 50 @— —
	9.7	665	17 75 @17 871/2
November	. 3	1345	17 75 @
	3.0	5 85	17 75 @18 00
	17	676	17 75 @ 18 50
	24	1488	18 00 @ 18 50
December	. 1	755	18 75 @19 00
1	8	780	16 00 @18 00
	15	825	17 25 @18 25
	22	1645	17 50 @
	29	500	18 25 @ 18 50
January	. 5	1395	18 75 @ 19 00
1	12	865	19 50 @
	12 19	700	18 00 @— —
	26	1798	18 00 @18 25
February	. 2	2550	17 50 @——
	9	975	18 00 @— —
	16	1185	17 50 @
	23	1500	16 75 @—— 16 25 @——
March	2	1760	16 25 @——
	16 23 2 9	1205	15 75 @ 16 00
	16	1925	15 50 @
	16 23	2301	15 50 @15 75
	30	1665	15 50 @15 75 15 37½@15 50
April	. 0	2270	15 50 @ 16 50
1	13	910	15 50 @—— 16 50 @——
	20	1435	16 50 @——
May	27	4020	17 00 @17 25
May	. 4	985	16 50 @—— 16 50 @——
	11	343	16 50 @——
	18	200	15 25 @ 15 50
June	25	1000	15 50 @ 15 75
June	. 1	609	15 37½ @ — —
	8	550	14 25 @— —
	19	850	14 25 @— —
	22	948	14 50 @
'	29	200	14 50 @— —
July	6	315	14 25 @ 14 50
July	13	700	14 75 @
	20	785	14 50 @
		140	14 50 @—— 14 25 @——
August	. 3	225	14 25 @— —
·	10	35	14 25 @
	17	450	13 921/2 @
	24	435	13 75 @
	31	315	13 75 @

The following gives the general monthly movement compared with last year.

ment c	ment compared with last year.								
	SAL	ES.	RECE		EXPORTS.				
	76-77.	75-76.	76-77.	75-76.	76-77	75-76.			
Sept	2257	4903	2882	3994	372	408			
Oct	3170	4316	4436	640	870	1208			
Nov	4089	2608	4897	4259	404	493			
Dec	3805	2148	6621	6563	168	419			
Jan	4758	3280	6343	6256	496	616			
Feb	6210	7050	7458	12015	602	1029			
Mc'h	8856	8926	12816	8598	798	1188			
April.	8635	3304	7682	9246	1059	826			
May	2528	4035	5721	2817	570	594			
June	3157	5210	3927	3991	494	439			
July	1940	2680	6115	6100	718	202			
Aug	1460	3150	3293	6660	424	424			
						-			
Tot'l	50865	51610	72596	74439	6466	7890			

The following table shows the highest and lowest prices of Mess monthly, compared with last year:

PRICES OF PORK.						
	MESS	-1876-77.	Mess1875-76.			
	Highest. Lowest. Dolls # bbl		Highest. Dolls ⅌ bbl	Lowest. Dolls ৠ bbl		
Sept.	17 75	17 50	23 25	22 25		
Oct	19 50	17 75	26 00	23 50		
Nov.	18 50	17 75	25 371/2	22 25		
Dec.	19 00	16 00	21 50	20 50		
Jan	19 50	18 0.1	21 50	20 50		
Feb	18 00	16 75	22 75	21 25		
Mar.	16 25	15 3.1/2	24 75	23 50		
April	17 25	15 50	24 00	22 04		
May.	16 50	15 25	22 75	21 00		
June	15 371/2	14 25	21 50	20 50		
July.	14 75	14 25	22 00	2:00		
Aug.	14 25	13 75	20 75	18 00		

DRY SALTED MEAT .- The receipts of this article indicate that it has, to a still greater extent than last year, been used by planters instead of pork and bacon. The receipts amount to 18,510,625 Ds against 12 726,365 Ds last year, showing a material increase against a falling off in bacon and pork. In agreement with pork prices have ruled with a general downward tendency and materially lower than last year, Shoulders, which have constituted a large portion of the supplies, opening in September at 7@71/4c, and rising by the close of the month to 71/2 @71/4c, after which they further advanced, closing in October at 73/@ Sc and S1/2c, but declining in November to 61/2@63/4c and 7c, and after rather more strength in December, closing in January at 61/4 @61/2c and 65%c, declined in February to 5%c and 6c, and in March to 51/2c and 53/4c, when they rallied and closed in April at 5%@6c, but again gave way, declining in May to 51/2c, since which they have ruled at 51/2c, dealers jobbing at 5%@5%c. Clear Rib Sides sold in May at 9@91/4c, but in February declined to Sc, since which they have ruled at 81/6 @83/6c. Clear Sides have commanded about 1/2c more. This shows the general course of the market, which has, nevertheless, exhibited occasional variations predicated on the telegrams from the West and the extent of the supply and demand.

The monthly movement compared with last

year is shown	by the f	ollowing	table:		
	1876	3-77.	18'	75–76.	_
		Reported	R	eported	D
	Receipts.	Sales.	Receipts.	Sales.	
	fos.	flos.	flos.	lbs.	
September	.1201480	700000	924575	500000	
October		486000	786650	400000	J
November	.1715625	426000	620015	120000	
December		1105000	1532581	370000	
January		986000	1917894	800000	
February		535000	1131725	500000	F
March		600000	2090275	570000	
April		781500	924475	140000	
May	.1315600	6:15(:00	559525	310000	
June	.1080550	610000	716900	210000	M
July		391500	810550	400000	
August		676000	401700	375000	
	4				

Total ... 18510625 7902000 12726365 4695000

The following shows the monthly receipts compared with last year:

	1876	_77	187	5-76
		Boxes.		Boxes.
September	837	551	1556	645
October	1746	746	1552	679
November	1437	1139	1050	790
December	762	797	528	313
January	582	1077	1020	740
February		763	1111	1394
March		1907	2588	1201
April	659	2191	1851	473
May	1177	2161	1254	411
June		1218	877	752
July		1170	1154	1219
August	1036	1481	1365	980
Total			15916	9597
Total 1874-7				7207
Total 1873-7	4		30969	9247
Total 1872-7	3		47355	13307
Total 1871-7	72		39675	10750

BACON.-In agreement with the course of pork and dry salted meat, the market for Bacon has ruled at decining prices, the extremes being 5%c and 8%c for Shoulders, against 8%c and 11%c last year, 7%c and 10%c for Clear Rib Sides against 101/2c and 15c last year, and 8c and 111/2c for Clear Sides against 111/2c and 16c last year. The average of these is 7.06 1/2 for Shoulders against 9.62%c last year, 9. 8%c for Clear Rib Sides against 12.75 last year, and 9.75 for Clear against 13.75. These figures strengthen he conclusion drawn from the course of Mess Pork, that the growing cotton crop has been raised at a materially diminished cost, The remarks on pork, in relation to this point, are equally app icable to bacon.

The following table shows the course of prices weekly for the year:

I			Clear
i	Shoulders.	Sides.	≿ides.
-	Sept 8 734@-	934@-	1034@-
J	15 81/4@—	10%@-	11 @-
١	22 8 @—	101/2@	11 @
j	29 8 @-	10½@—	1034@
ı	Oct 6 8½@-	10%@—	10%@10%
ı	13 81/4 @-	101/4@—	10 % @-
ı	20 S @—	9%.@	10 @—
ı	27 73/@—	91/4 @ 91/2	93/4@-
Į	Nov 3 8 @—	91/4@-	914@ 93%
Ì	10 8 @-	9 @	914@ 938
į	17 8½@—	9 @-	- @ 9¼
ì	24 7%@—	9½@—	→ @ 9¾
ı	Dec 1 71/8 -	93/8@—	934@-
1	8 73/@-	93/8 @—	9 ¾ @—
ı	15 734@-	94@-	91/200-
	22 7%@ 7%	9%@—	934@-
	29 8 @-	- (a)-	11 @111/8
	Jan 5 8 @—	103/4@11	111/4@11/2
	12 8 @-	105%@	11 @—
	19 734@-	1014@-	101/2@—
	26 8 @-	10 @-	101/4@-
	Feb 2 75% @-	10 @101/8	10%@-
	9- 7%@ 7%	1014@-	1034@-
	16 7%@-	10 @101/8	101/4@—
	23 71/2@-	9%@ 9%	9%@—
	March2 74 @-	93/8@—	95/8@—
	9 6%@-	9 @-	91/2@—
	16 7 @-	8%@ 9	934@-
	23 6% 61/2	914@-	9% @ 9%
	30 614@-	9 @-	93/800-

		1	
April 6 64@-	9 @ 91/8		1
13 5%@ 6	8 %@—	9 @ 91/4)
20 61/2@—	9 @ 91/4	914@ 914	١
27 7 @—	9%@—	9%@—	Ľ
May 4 7 @-	91/4 @ 91/8		١
11 6%@—	91/8@—	9%@-	:
18 6½@—	83/8 @ 81/2	834@ 9	l.
25 6 @—	81/8@—	83/6@—	Ι.
June 1 6 @-	8 @-	8 ¼@ —	Г
8 576@—°	7%@—	8 1 %@—	
15 5%@—	7%@—	8 @-	١.
22 61/4@—	81/6/00-	814@-	Г
29 63/4@-	8 kg @—	834@ 834	ŀ
July 6 61/2 63/4	81/8@—	8 ¾@ —	1
13 6%@ 6%	8 ¼ @—	8 %@—	ŀ
20 634@-	81/4@-	81/2@ 81/8	ľ
27 71/4/07/2	8%@—	9 @-	Г
August. 3 6%@ 634	81/2@—	8%@—	ľ
1064@-	81/60-	81/2@—	ŀ
17 6 @— 24 5% @ 6	8 %@—	81/4@—	١.
24., 5% 6	8 @—	81/60 81/4	Г
The following table	ow—	814@ 83%	
lowest points in each m	onth.	highest and	1
lowest points in each in	onth.	0	1

	CLEAR R	IB SIDES.	SHOUL	Shoulders.	
1876-77	Highest.	Lowest.	Highest.	Lowest.	
Septem	10½	93/4	81/4	73/	
October	10%	93/4	81/2	737	
Novem.	91/2	9	8½	7%	
Decem.	938	91/4	8	75%	
January	10%	10	8,	73/4	
Feb'ry March	10%	972	774	71/2	
April	932	878	174	574	
May	93%	81%	7	6 8	
June	81/4	7%	63/	5%	
July	83/4	81/8	7%	61%	
August	8½	7%	63/4	57/8	

Prices of Sugar-cured Hams at the commencement of each month, and total receipts and sales of each month.

of each month.				
	ceipts.	Sales,	tes. I	Prices.
September	919	640	15%	(@16
October	633	259	151	@17
November	792	97	15	@17
December	1310	169	10	@15
January	1811	211	12	@15
February	666	225	13	@ -
March	2187	468	12	@12%
April	735	500	11	@ -
May		813	12	@12%
June	686	654	10	@11
July	1536	517	11	<u>@</u>
August	2702	875	10	@12

LARD .- The foreign exports of this article are trifling compared with what they were formerly, and the year's movement has been mainly confined to meeting the demand for home consumption and shipments to neighboring Gulf ports. Our trade with Texas has continued to shrink under the facilities for supplying the demand for that State by direct shipments from the West. The course of prices, as in other products of the hog, has been generally downward, the closing rates showing a net decline of 21/6c in tierces and 21/6c in kegs from the opening rates at the commencement of the year, or 19@20 per cent. The extremes have been 8% c and 13c for tierces, against 11%c and 15c last year, and 9%c and 18c for kegs, against 12c and 15%c. The averages are 10.93% for tierces against 13 last year, and 11.87% for kegs against 18.75. The receipts embrace 24,889 tierces and 31,625 kegs, against 23,634 tierces and 34,481 kegs last year, showing

an increase of 1255 tierces and a decrease of 2806 kegs. In turning to the distribution we find no shipments to Great Britain, 508 tierces to France, against 679 last year, none to the North of Europe, against 618 tierces, and only 350 tierces to Cuba, against 529. This shows a very trifling business with either trans-Atlantic ports, or with Cuba, but on the other hand there has been an increase to other foreign ports, mostly Mexican, 217 against 724. The coastwise shipments show a material falling off to Texas, 2464 tierces against 3640 last year, furnishing additional reason why we should press on our connection by the New Orleans & Pacific Railroad with the Texas Pacific at Marshall. At the same time there has been an increase to Mobile,-1433 tierces against 884, and to Florida ports 2387 against 1044. These figures throughout are for all packages reduced to tierce. Whenever the Western product is sufficient to furnish a large surplus in excess of our wants for consumption, we may reasonably anticipate a material increase in the outward movement, but hardly before. To sustain a healthy export trade it is essential that the supplies on hand should be ample and prices rule below the parity of other markets, freights, exchange, etc., being duly considered.

The following table shows the extent of the movement and the course of prices:

ino rement	5A	LES.	ise of prices	PRICES.
T	"rces.	Kegs		Kegs.
Sept. 8	145	75	11 @11%	12 1/2 12 1/2
15	100	160	111/4 @ 111/8	12 @ 121/4
. 22	16		111/4 @ 111/8	12 @ 121/4
29	200	35	11%@-	12 @1214
Oct 6	175	582	11½@	12 @-
13	110	002	11%@11%	11% @ 12
20	50	• • • • •	111/4@ -	11% @12
20	- 100		111400-	11%@11%
Nov 3	260	125		
10		150	11 @— 11½@11%	11%@11%
17	1260	100	101/4@—	11%@— 11%@11%
24	100		10%@—	11½@—
	100	300		
Dec., 1	80		10 @101/2	103/@11
8	200	$\frac{325}{125}$	101/4 @ 103/4	111/4 @ 111/2
. 22	365	100	10%@10%	11 @12
29	25		10%@11 11%@13	11%@121/2
		• • • •		121/4@121/8
Jan 5	60	••::	12 @—	1234@13
12	28	25	121/4@—	12%@—
19 26	20	• • • •	12 @—	12 @12½
		• • • •	113/4@12	12 @12½
Feb 2	40	• • • • •	111/2@—	111/2/@12
9	540	90	11 @1114	11%@12
16	50	****	111/4@111/4	11%@12
23	87	100	11 @—	12 @-
March 2	134	75	10 @-	1134@-
9 16	335	160	10 @-	111/4@—
	106	• • • •	10 @—	103/4@—
23	10	****	9%@10%	11%@11%
30 .		60	9%@10	103/4@11
April. 6	350	50	91/6@10	101/4@10%
13	355	50	91/2@-	101/2@103/
20	240	****	91/2@10	1014@1034
27	275	100	10%@10%	10%@11
May . 4	231	50	101/4@10%	10%@11%
11	50		10% @-	10%@11
18	****		9% @ 10	1014@10%
25	10	• • • •	914@ 91/2	10% @10%

June. 1 8		80	9¼@ 9½ 9 @ 9¼	10¼@10½ 9¾@10	
15 22 29	395	200	9 @ 9½ 9 @ 9½ 9 @ 9½	9%@10 9%@10 9%@10	
July 6 13 20	95 125 47	150	8% Ø 9 9% Ø— 9% Ø 9%	9¾@— 9¾@10 10 @10¼	
27 Aug 3	$\frac{150}{185}$	$\frac{100}{25}$	9¼@— 9¼@—	9%@10 9%@10	
10 17 24	$ \begin{array}{r} 245 \\ 150 \\ 210 \end{array} $	••••	9¼@— 9¼@— 9 @10	9¾@10 9¾@10 9½@11	
The follo	250 wing	125 gives	9 @10 the monthly	9½@11 receipts and	

The following gives the monthly receipts an exports compared with last year:

					EXP	
		RECEI		Reduc		
					Tier	ces.
	1876	-77.	1878	5-78.	1876-7	1875-6
	Tes.	Kegs.	Tes.	Kegs		
Sept	2085	1367	2471	2246	618	785
Oct	1731	3236	1012	1116	482	1805
Nov	2573	3221	2492	2740	379	871
Dec	1519	1797	1385	4362		726
Jan	2555	1823	1919	5371		540
Feb	2713.	4406	2311	3184	1185	
Mar ch	3004	3389	2327	2091	649	1131
April	1772	4619	3694	3761	1099	1058
May	2563	2874	1228	2150	1079	758
June	1667	1136	1454	1807	568	685
July	1054	2241	2271	3875	395	563
Aug	16:3	1516	1070	2228	973	327
Total.	24889	31625	23634	34431	8401	9843
1874-75.	27849	42943			9894	
1873-74.	31195	46462			15637	
1						

WHISKY .- Our receipts show some increase)

The following table gives the monthly extremes:

1876-77.		CES-	KE	GS-
	Highest	Lowest	Highest	Lowest
Sept ¢ \$ 15	11%	11	121/2	12
October	111/2	111/4	12	1134
November	11%	10%	11%	111/4
December	13	10	12/2	103/2
January	121/4	1134	13	12
February	111/2	11	12	111/2
March	101/4	91/2	1134	103/4
April	10%	101/4	11	10%
May	1034	91/4	111/4	101/4
June	91/2	9	101/2	9%
July	91/2	87/8	101/4	93/4
August	/ 10	9	11 11	1 91/2

BEEF.—A reference to our records will show that in 1863-69 our receipts of beef amounted to 61,512 tierces and boxes, after which they steadily declined until in 1873-74 and 1874-75 they were confined to a few trifling lots, which were reduced to barrels in our tables. In 1875-76 the results were more encouraging, the receipts running up to 2225 tierces and 8107 bb's. This trade has almost entirely d'sappeared, the reported receipts for the current year to date being only 58 tierces. With a railway connection with Northern Texas, we may reasonably hope for a recovery of the important trade we formerly enjoyed in this article.

FEBRUARY.

GROCERIES.

2.	73 1 08 @ 1 09 200 1 09 @
over last year, 40,019 bbis against 42,502 last year 9.	260 1 08 @—— 300 1 09 @——
The course of the market is shown by the follow- 16.	75 1 08 @—— 110 1 00 @——
ing weekly table: 23.	10 1 09 @ 120 1 09 @
	MARCH.
1876-77. ———————————————————————————————————	150 1 03 @ 1 09 70 1 08 @
paies. Thes. baies, Thes.	s5 1 08 @—— 95 1 08 @ 2 85
SEFTEMBEN.	25 1 05 @ 1 08 25 1 09 @——
8. 113 111 @ - 1110 1 22 @ - 132	1 05 @ 1 08 100 1 08 @ 1 09
15. 129 *2 75 @—— 877 1 20 @—— 277 22. 205 1 10 @—— 150 1 40 @—— 30.	1 05 @ 1 08 100 1 12 @ 2 60
29. 135 1 12 @—— 75 1 18 @ 1 22	APRIL.
OCTOBER.	1 05 @ 1 08 120 1 09 @ 1 11
6, 60 1 12 @—— 300 1 17 @—— 13.	42 1 04 @ 1 07 215 1 09 @
	225 1 08 @ 1 08 95 1 11 @
20. 300 1 14 @ 1 14 @ 1 20 27.	15 1 08 @ 1 08 87 1 11 @——
27. 220 1 14 @ 1 15 150 1 17 @	MAY.
	165 1 08 @ 1 11 405 1 75 @
3. 125 1 11 @— — 430 1 15 @ 1 20 11.	100 1 05 @ 1 11 171 1 11 @
10. 25 1 11 @ 831 1 15 @ 1 50 18.	275 1 08 @ 125 1 11 @ 1 30
17. 65 1 09 @ 1 10 100 1 15 @ 25.	20 1 00 @*2 25 100 1 11 @ 2 50
24. 100 1 09 @ 1 10 25 1 15 @ 1 17	JUNE.
DECEMBER.	1 00 @ 1 08 55 1 11 @
1 1. 115 1 08 (0, 1 09 150 1 14 (0,) - 2	1 00 @ 1 07 3 834 1 10 @ 1 11
8. 365 1 08 @— 200 1 13 @ 1 15 15	460 1 05 @ 1 11 484 1 11 @
1 15. 50 1 08 @ - 25 1 14 @ 129	30 1 05 @ 1 11 50 1 12 @——
22. 120 1 11 @— — 130 1 14 @ 1 15 29	10 11 05 @ 1 11 150 1 13 @
29. 100 1 11 @ 1 12 195 1 12 @—— 3. JANUARY.	JULY.
	50 1 05 @ 1 10 206 1 13 @
$\begin{bmatrix} 5. & 279 & 90 @ 1 08 & 225 & 1 12 @ & 6. \\ 12. & 135 & 1 02 @ 1 09 & 117 & 1 12 @ & 13. \end{bmatrix}$	35 *1 50 @— — 345 1 13 @— —
19. 100 1 04 @ 1 09 370 1 10 @—— 20.	80 1 05 @ 1 11 81 1 13 @ 1 65
26. 75 1 00 @ 1 09 115 1 10 @ 1 18 27.	
	1 05 @ 1 11 75 1 12 @ 2 11

*Patent Bourbon,

10. 17. 24.

The following table gives the movement com pared with last year and the year before:

RECEIPTS.		J	EXPOR	18.		
	76-77	75-76.	74-75.	76-77	75-76.	74-75.
Sept	4089	4828	4139	1547	2004	2645
Oct	3497	3651	5196	963	2192	2220
Nov	5880	4116	4885	1819	2768	1784
Dec	4851	4174	7795	1756	2549	1882
Jan	5025	5010	6022	1678	1937	2223
Feb	3350	3372	3983	1170	1942	1631
March	3842	4388	5733	1138	1868	1522
April	2567	2542	3398	745	1262	1549
May	3182	2732	2647	859	958	1139
June .	1698	2145	1118	904	977	763
July	3481	2946	2353	1304	957	1264
Aug	4167	2398	2560	1770	1200	438
-				 -		

45579 42202 49829 15658 20808 19844

BUTTER—The receipts of Western show some increase over last year,—39,958 packages, against 32,678 last year, 27,988 in 1874–75, 24,227 in 1873–74, and 34,081 in 1872–73. The exports show but little variation,—4,048 packages, against 5,822. In addition to the Western supply, the receipts by steamships and sailing vessels from Northern ports amount to 12,654 packages, giving a total supply of 52,612 packages. The average price of Western is put down at 1834c and of Choice Goshen at 27c; extremes 12 and 27 for the former and 18 and 36 for the latter.

The flutuations in this article have been very wide. The general impression throughout the producing sections that the season would go out as the year previous at high prices, caused a general hoarding of supplies and a continued effort to force prices higher, but as the spring advanced and stocks began to accumulate h lders shipped freely to all the consuming and exporting markets and broke prices on Go hen over 20c \$ 1b, and on Western 12 to 15c. The result was disastrous both to producers and dealers. Since the making season opened, no speculative movement has developed, leaving the market to be controlled by supply and demand, giving us the lowest range of prices since May that have prevai ed in years. The prospect is fair for a continuance of ample supplies and low prices, domestic consumption with the exports from New York, although large, nearly three-fold over any previous year, not being able to overtake the enlarged production. Estimated weight of the receipts of Goshen 924,210 Ibs and of Western 2,451,680 lbs.

The following shows the monthly receipts compared with last year, and the highest and lowest prices monthly:

PRICES.		RECEIPTS.		
Highest.	Lowest.	1876-77.	1875-76.	
Sept17@33	14@32	2381	1495	
Oct20@38	17@35	3889	2124	
Nov18@38	14@33	4809	4190	
Dec29@36	15@27	3197	1576	
Jan17@35	12@30	4784	3122	
Feb13@34	12@33	2388	4378	
March . 12@33	10@32	3896	1158	
April14@32	10@27	2971	1586	
May1(@28	10@26	3167	4338	
June15@27	14 @ 22	3147	2957	
July20@26	14@20	3210	3491	
August.22@30	12@18	2169	2254	
		39953	32673	

CHEESE. - The production has increased enormously during the past few years, induced by the constantly increasing demand for European markets, where American cheese has rapidly supplanted the home make, its quality being equal and the price much lower. Differing from butter the product must be rapidly disposed of and the supplies of "summer make" being thrown on the market sell at low prices, while fall make is held for winter and spring demand. Consumption has been so large this year as to clear out all the stock at rapidly advancing prices, the old bringing 16@17c in April and May, while the new make in June and July sold down as low as Sc. The market closes steady at 11@12c, with a supply equal to the demand. The receipts of Western by our running account amount to 42,162 boxes against 49,840 last year, showing a decrease of 7.678 boxes. The average price is put down at 13c against 11%c last year, and the extremes at 6c and 20c against 9c and 14%c. The value of the year's sales is estimated at \$475,000 against \$215,000 last year, Northern has ranged from 14 @ 20c against 18@18c last year, giving an average of 17c against 151/2c.

The following gives the receipts compared with last year, and the lowest and the highest prices monthly:

prices monthly.		RECE	IPTS.
Highest.	Lowest	1876-77	1875-6.
Sept 12 % @ 15%	81/2 @ 14	4547	5093
Oct13 @16	12 % @ 15	5392	4772
Nov121/2018	12 @19	3:21	7886
Dec14%@17	12 @ 15	4728	4175
Jan15 @20	13 @17	5031	6052
Feb15 @17	13 @16	¥ 1429	2530
March 15% @20	15 @17		4196
April 14 @.18	8 @17	1465	3744
May1416.161	9 @16	3926	3261
June 9 @16	8 @15	2286	2015
July11%@12	6 @ S	2.90	3632
August.12 @16	10 @14	3983	2984
		42162	40840

COFFEE.—The imports for the Coffee year ending on June 30th, show a considerable falling off from the previous year, which in its turn was slightly less than the year before, but have met a fair demand, most of them in fact having been sold to arrive. This it must be observed is all direct trade, consisting of imports from

Rio de Janeiro, with none from any intermediate port. We collate the following statistics from the weekly croulars of Messrs. Small & Co., the importers p etermitting this year their usual annual reort:

IMPORTS DIRECT FROM RIO DE JANEIRO AND SALES FOR CONSUMPTION FROM JULY 1ST, 1876,

TO JULY IST	. 1066.	
1876.	Imports.	Sales.
T1	5,761	5,761
July	, ,	
August	0 440	9,410
September	9,410	
October	10,000	10,000
November		13,143
December		33,676
	00,020	, , , , ,
1877.	00.005	23,527
January	38,385	
February	14,807	14,721
March	$\dots 21,536$	14,965
April		17,078
April	0 855	6,356
May		
June	• • • • • • • • •	
		1.0.005
Total, 1876-77	149,117	148,637
Total, 1875-76	195,450	183,087
Total, 1874–75	200.586	200,536
10121, 10(4-10		,

In addition to the above the imports of Mexican coffee for the year embrace 4,425,279 lbs, equal to 33,525 bags.

The following table shows the principal

fluctuati ns in cargo prices : 1876. Good Fair. Ordinary. Prime. July 1..173@18 ... 22..175@172 Sept. 8..181@185 17170172 151@151 15 @151 164@17 174 @ 174 174 @ 18 174 @ 18 18 @ 184 184 @ 184 184 @ 185 161(0)163 17100171 151@151 154@16 154@16 154@16 164@164 17½@17½ 17½ m18 23..182 00184 Oct 7..19 @ 91 Nov 25...182@19 Dec. 8..19 @191 171018 18½@18½ 19 @19¼ 19½@19¾ 18 (0) 183 161@17 17 @171 18½@ 18¾ 19 @ 19¾ .. 16 .19½@19¾ .. 23..20 @2 ¼ $\begin{array}{c}
19\frac{1}{2} @ 19\frac{2}{4} \\
20\frac{1}{2} @ 21 \\
19\frac{1}{2} @ 19\frac{2}{4}
\end{array}$ 174@19 30..201 @204 194@201 214@214 183@191 17½@18 Jan. 6..21 @ 22 .. 27..20½@20½ Feb 17..20½@20½ 20 @201 191019 193@20 171@171 161@17 Mch 3..201@201 ...10..201@201 19 @ 191 19 @ 191 194@20 20 @204 161@164 $\begin{array}{c} . \quad 17 . \ 20\frac{1}{4} @ 10\frac{1}{2} \\ . \quad 31 . \ 20\frac{1}{4} @ 20\frac{1}{2} \\ Ap'110 . \ 19\frac{3}{4} @ 20 \end{array}$ 161 17 194@2" 19 @ 194 19章@19章 181 @ 184 $16\frac{1}{4}@16\frac{1}{2}$ 18 @ 181 184@ 19 164@164 17 @17½ 19 @191 28..201@204 194 @ 20 191@191 191@191 191@191 191@191 191@191 May 5...204 21 June 2...204 204 20 @ 201 20 @ 201 17100171 17 @ 171 171/0171 20 @20 \$ 9..204@21 20 @,201 16..201 204 1910191 1710171 201@201 23..20 4 @ 21

The above constitute all the variations reported during the year. Job lots have ruled at about the usual advance on the cargo prices, the extremes touching 18½@19c, September 2, which was their lowes: point, and 18@23c, June 6, which was their highest.

The following brings down the movement to the close of the commercial year f

THO OLOGO OF THE COMMUNICATION	J	
	IMPORTS.	SALES.
July	4.000	4, 00
August	9,000	9,000
QUOTAT	IONS.	,

From our own tables we collate the following which gives the direct imports at this port for the commercial year, ending yesterday.

~	002	From	From
		Rio de Janeiro.	Cuba, Laguayra & c
	1870		1,669
	1871	209,257	2,428
	1872	168.107	12,922
	1873	188,299	1,851
	1874	125,928	2,059
	1875	209.525	5,394
	18 6	154,730	8,358
	1877	154,181	20,724

For reference we give the following from the Annual Statement of the New York Shipping and Commercial List for the calendar year 1876.

The prominent features in the statistics relative to the Coffee Trade of the United States for 1876 are as compared with 1875, lessened receipts, a lower range of prices, stocks in first hands reduced at the close of the year to smaller proportions than we have any record of, and a consumption nearly equal to that of 1875.

smaller proportions than we have any record of, and a consumption nearly equal to that of 1875. The imports of Cuffee from all parts of the world into the United States (exclusive of the States on the Pacific) for the year ending December 31, 1876, were 119,550 tons against imports in 1875 of 157,885 tons, and the deliveries for consumption in 1876 were 135,058 tons, against deliveries in 1875 of 137,322 tons, being a decrease in the deliveries of 1876, as compared with those of 1875, of 2264 tons or 1.64 per cent. Thus the consumption of 1876 exceeded the receipts by 15,508 tons, and the stock left over at all Ports in first hands at the close of the year was but 1795 tons, against 21,161 tons December 31, 1875. This is the smallest supply at the same period of the year that we have record of, our statistics covering twenty-six years. The only approach to these figures was at the close of 1863, when the stock was 2883 tons, and again at the close of 1874, when the supply was down to 2705 tons. With the exception of 1875 and 1871 the consumption of Coffee in 1876 in this country exceeded any other year.

We are without official figures from the States on the Pacific, but a clos; estimate of their consumption for 1876 places the figures at 4593 tons, against an ascertained consumption for 1875 of 4820 tons. This added to the consumption of the Atlantic and Gulf States will give the consumption of the whole Country for 1876, in round numbers 139,600 tons.

CONSUMPTION AT THE PORTS FOR 1875 AND 1876. 1876. Taken from-172,451,422 27,123,836 24,080,060 New Orleans..... 83,289,264 69,676,780 Bal imore..... 1,789,278 3 039,750 Philadelphia..... 2.463,304 546,350 Boston. 18,386,938 19,233,512 Other Ports.....

Total ... fbs... 302,530,219 Total, 1875.... 307,601,088 Increase in 1875, fbs 5,070,869

RECEIPTS AND CONSUMPTION OF THE COUNTRY FOR THE PAST TWENTY-FOUR YEARS:

307.601.088

	Receipts.	Consumption.
1876		302,5:0,219
1875	353,661,802	307,661,088
1874	279,911,938	282,688,622
1873	269,127,342	269, 138, 160
1872	277,636,258	271,718,733
1871	322,700,479	316,609,765
1870	282,540,737	280,911,672
1869	242, 609, 255	
1868	238,012,079	223,200,938
1867	226,322,811	203,506,671
1866		
1865	133 574 397	
1964	145,304,957	

1863	75,269,417	79,719,641
1862		88,989,912
1861		187,045,786
1860		177,111.923
1859		222,610,300
1858		251, 255, 099
1857		172,565,934
1856		218,225,490
1855		218,378,287
1854		179,481,083
1853		175,687,790
1000		1101001,100

SALT.—We are indebted to Messrs. Jackson & Kilpatrick and Jackson & Manson for exhaustive reviews of the market for Liverpool and Turk's Island Salt, which, from their being authorities in the trade, not only exclude their views from being accepted cum grano salis, but render it supererogatory for us to say a word on the subject. The following is from the review of Messrs. Jackson & Kilpatrick:

Considering the anticipated limited demand caused by a previous heavy falling off of sales, this season opened with an extremely large stock in store and to arrive. The previous season having closed dull with a sale in August of a cargo, part coarse and part ordinary fine at 86c, the several cargoes received during September, were stored for want of a purchaser willing The first cargo to pay cost of importation. sale of the season was made in October at 8c, part coarse and part fine, during which month cargoes all coarse sold as low as 7Sc afloat. In November cargoes all coarse, afloat, sold at from 77 to 78c, according to quality, etc., during this month, the cheapest Salt of the season, changed hands, 10,000 sacks coarse, filled, 10 to ton in store was sold to a dealer at 77c. December cargo prices ranged from 77@79%c, one inferior cargo in unmerchantable sacks, selling at 721/2c, all In January 77c prevailed; coarse, afloat. February 76c; March no cargo sales; April, prices advanced, sales being made at 78, 80, 81c and finally 82c was paid; May and June no sales. The last cargo sale of the season was made in July of a cargo filled, 11 to ton, at about 85c in store. In August a cargo arrived and prices offered, not meeting importer's views, it was ordered in store.

The following table exhibits the monthly receipts, and a statement of the range of dealers warehouse prices for coarse Salt during the past season:

	LOWEST.	HIGHEST.	LIVERPOOL	
	PRICE.	PRICE.	SACKS,	
September	80	85	13,903	ı
October		87%	39,624	
November		85	2 ,169	
December		85	60,918	
January		90	22,383	
February		8716	7,259	ı
March		90	14,327	ı
April		90	48,728	l
May		85	15,449	l
June		85	17,089	ı
July		86	11,000	ı
		84	4,958	ı
August		0.1	4,000	ı
			004.00	1

RECH	CIPTS.		
	1877.	1876.	1875.
Liverpool (sacks)	264,807	374,571	311,678
Turks Island (bushels)		13,280	47,302
	CK8.		
	1877.	1876.	1875.
Liverpool (sacks)	69,058	111,400	77,254
Turks Island (bushels)	38,276	46,000	58,810

It is gratifying to note a marked improvement in the packages, quality and weights of all grades of Liverpool Salt received during the past season, as compared with the inferior article sent to our market heretofore. This is more particularly perceptible in regard to what has been known as fine salt, which has lately given place to a superior article, called "catra high dried stoved." With the exception of a few speculator, there has been no receipts during this season of what is now known as "ordinary fine."

We have to commend a decided improvement in the Customhouse returns of weights of cargoes, generally as coming much nearer this year in holding out the original weights as shipped from the manufactory than previously, and we now feel that the repeated complaints made by us during past years, have not been made in vain.

Labor having cheapened considerably, we note, in consequence, a commendable tendency, on part of proprietors of salt warehouses generally, to reduce the rates of storage, and a number of cargoes have been taken on storage this season at a considerable reduction on previous tariff rates which had been in existence for many years.

We regret to find a tendency iniurious to all, on part of some dealers to quote transactions (in a positive official style) of s les or purchases made by others. I hese are often made with an object in view, to "bull or bear," and are sometimes mere suppositions, at others intentional misrepresentations entirely bare of facts or truth.

Again there has been a disposition on part of some parties to shroud in unnecess ary mystery and unprofitable secrecy, the facts, extent and character of their imports, this neither proves business capacity, nor does it add one dollar to profit account at the end of the season—trickery is not business tact.

We believe the system of permitting dealers to enter through Customhouse, cargoes purchased on, or before arrival, from ship owners or their agents, is a wrong one, and though custom regulations may permit it, we think it would of en be to the advantage of both the government and the original importer, were the latter to make the necessary entry.

17,059
The Salt trade of our city during the past season cannot be said to have been prosperous or profitable to either importers or dea'ers. The imports have been light, falling far short of those

of many previous seasons; this has been on account of the great falling off in the demand, which, this season, has been almost entirely local and is due to the following causes: The great competition for freights to the West, between the great lines of Railroads, leading out of Boston, New York and Baltimore, continued during the entire season, the great reduction in cost of transportation and other inducements offered by these competing roads being much better than those offered via our port and the Mississippi River, led dealers and packers of the West to import their supplies for the entire season via those routes. 2d-Owing to the great reduction in prices of barrel salt made by the manufacturers of "Domestic Salt" in the vaileys of the West, they have been enabled to push their product through Arkansas, Tennessee, and into a portion of Texas, Mississippi and Alabama, thereby gaining a temporary foothold in They have been enabled to do those sections. this owing to the outrageously excessive and oppressive duty unjustly placed upon all foreign salt. The result of the two causes above has been that we have filled but few orders this season from the country above Memphis. 3d .-The low water in streams, tributary to the Mississippi, has set in earlier this year than usual,in consequence of which, the freight communication with those sections having been abruptly severed, the demand has fallen off, causing the season to close dull.

TURK'S ISLAND-We have no arrivals and but little to report in way of sales, the stock consisting of two cargoes, imported nearly three years since, which has, since importation, been held far above the ideas of consumers, and which, unless importers of same, change their ideas, may be held on storage three years more. Owing to the high prices asked the demand has been almost exclusively local; a few round lots having been shipped to the Beef Packers of Southern Texas and Pork Packers of the lower Ohio River.

So much for the past season; we look to the "near future" for the development and increase of our trade with all sections of Texas and the Southern country. The great railroad fight having ceased and a return to old rates having been agreed upon, the time is not far distant when the great West will draw her supply of foreign salt via our port and the great rivers as of yore, this will be hastened by an early reduction in river freights in salt. It will also be assisted by our connection by switch (which is being laid to our salt warehouse) with the main track of the "levee freight railroad," by which connection will be made with Morgan's Texas, Mobile and Chattanooga, and St. Louis and Chicago Railroads, by which it is hoped to economize greatly in labor, through rates of freight from the Eas'ern ports to

drayage, etc. And last, but not least, our trade will be assisted and increased by the total abolition of duties on salt, a demand for which is being made by the people of all sections of our country, and which must surely prevail at an early day.

Mess's. Jackson & Manson have also treated the trade comprehensively as is evident from the following extracts from their annual report:

LIVERPOOL-Last season closed with the sale of a cargo half coarse and half fine, at 85c per sack afloat.

The following quotations for cargoes, all coarse, afloat, will show the course of the market for the past season:

In September, no sales; "in October, sales at 76@sle; in November, at 73%@77c; in December, at 77@79e; in January, at 75c; in February and March, no sales; sales in April at 78% @82c; in May, at 80c; in June, no sales. In July a cargo in warehouse sold at 85c, which is the last we have to report. On the 27th of the same month a cargo arrived containing over one-half extra quality, high dried stoved salt, in twilled sacks, which was ordered to be stored in bond, the owner not being able to get a bid to pay cost and freight.

The new season opens with a dull and very quiet market, the demand being restricted to the local trade, and as new stock has now commenced to a rive, and with several cargoes affeat en reute, as well as the stock held over, we cannot look for much improvement in prices

We quote dealers' rates from warehouse: Coarse at 80c, Fine 95c@\$1 05. No inquiry for Turks Island, which is held at about 30c per

Owing to the inferior quality as well as short weight of cargoes sent out here as ballast or on speculation, dea ers have been compelled to import direct most of their supply; more especially is this the case with regard to Stoved or Fine, as it is named here. Our market now requires an article of Stoved fully equal in all respects to any imported by the dealers in Eastern ports, so that there is no demand her, for the so-called stoved as formerly sent here.

An article of high dried Fine Stoved, suitable for this market, costs, at the works, about double the price of the Common or Coarse Salt; hence the difference of 15@25c per sack in the prices of Coarse and Fine Sal', as against 5@ 7%c in former years.

The demand during the past season has been confined almost exclusively to the Southern section of country, which will account for the comparatively limited consumption. The Western packers and dealers, owing to the very low.

all points in the West, were enabled to get their finding a purchaser at a price to pay cost and supply at a lower price by rail than could be other expenses. done via either the Mississippi or Ohio Rivers. Although the cheap freight contract on Salt from Liverpool through to all the interior points West via the Eastern ports have been abolshed, our market still feels the effect, on account of the stock held over in both packers' and dealers' hands of domestic and foreign. The former pays no duty or revenue to the Government, and in some States receives a bonus to encourage the manufacture, while the foreign article is compelled to pay a duty of from 24c to 30c per sack in gold.

TURKS ISLAND has been entirely neglected except for the little used in cur local trade. We have no cargo sales or arrivals to report during the season, and the present stock held here has been in warehouse over two years, without pected to be abundant.

RECEIPTS. 1876. 1875. 311,000 Liverpool, sacks265,000 372,000 Turks Island, etc., bus 13,300 47,000 STOCKS. Liverpool, sacks. 76,000 109,000 79,000

44,000

49,000

Turks Island, etc., bus 40,000

DRIED FRUIT .- The abundant Apple crop last season, gave the country in excess of Dried Fruit. The market has ruled very low and for most of the seas n at ruinous prices. Sales have ranged from 2@5c for poor to fair; the better grades have found buyers at 5@61/2c. No stock row on hand.

The failure of the Peach crop last year lost us the trade in that article the past year, a few peeled from Georgia brought 18@20c, unpeeled 11@12c. The prospect for a supply of Apples the coming year is bad, while Peaches are ex-

BALING STUFFS.

which have presented their claims in the patronage of the trade, with various pretensions to superior merit, the Grip Tie and the Arrow Tie appear to have taken the lead in public favor, both undoubted y have merits of an undeniable character, but the simplicity, strength and readiness of application of the Grip Tie has been sufficient to attain within a few days the emphatic preference of the we'l known cotton compress proprietors Messrs. Sam'l Boyd & Co. These are furnished by the Louisiana Cotton Tie Co., and the Arrow Tie with other approved ties by the American Cotton Tie Co. The former specially uses for tightening the bands and preventing expansion in the press, the Gilman puller, which no one can deny accomplishes its object with as little delay as possible under the circumstances, and has supplied a want long felt and acknowledged in cotton compressing. The prices of the American Cotton Tie Co., were fixed last September at \$3 36 per bundle, the usual discount, but in May last steady demand, but with over production has were reduced to \$2 50 for cash which is now its steadily declined. It may be quoted at 11@14c regular rate The Grip Tie sells at the same, as in quality.

IRON COTTON TIES .-- Of all the Cotton Ties with the usual d sc unt, and other ties with still heavier discounts. They have entirely superseded all other means of binding the cotton bales.

> JUTE BAGGING .- For the season of 1876-77 the market has exhibited some fluctuations. The market opened in September at 12%@13c for round lots and 181/4c for job lots and closed the year at 13%.

> INDIA BAGGING .- The market opened in September at 12%c per yard for standard; but from over production steadily declined until it touched its lowest point in January with sales down to 111/2c. An advance in jute butts at Calcutta, together with difficulty of procuring freight room, subsequently caused many factories in the east and west to suspend manufacturing and quite a speculation was started in March, the market advancing rapidly to 13%c, and cosing yesterday at 13% with a strong and decided upward tendency.

BALING TWINE .- This article has been in

PRODUCE. COUNTRY

WOOL .- Messrs. B. F. Simms & Son report that the market opened rather early about the middle of May at 19@22c, and rapidly advanced middle of April. Prices were very low and discouraging, caused by the general depression of trade in the north and east, there being large stocks of goods on sale with a very limited demand at low prices; but by the 1st of June an advance was established of 3@9c per pound with a more active demand than has been seen for several years. This advance was wetl sustained until the recent Railroad strikes al the North, which checked the demand and the previous tendency to higher prices, but found all the markets with comparitively small stocks. It is now established beyond doubt that the clip of 1877 is much less than last year; but is in a better condition. The first receipts were about the beginning of April and consisted of Louisiana Clear and Burry which were succeeded by Lake and Texas clips.

LAKE WOOL.—The quality of this Wool has been greatly neglected by the raisers for the past few years, and it is now much inferior to what it was formerly. We advise the raisers to give more attention to their sheep and improve their Wools, not only in fineness, but in length of staple. Lake opened at 241/2 @ 25c, at which it ruled until June 1st, when it advanced to 26@ 27c and then rapidly rose to 30@32c, before which considerable lots were bought up mostly on Northern account. The sales reached 335,-000 lbs at prices ranging from 241/2@311/2c.

LOUISIANA CLEAR.—Is lighter and almost as good as Lake and opened this year at2 13/4@ 241/c, but soon advanced to 25@251/c, when a considerable amount was bought up by our Southern Factories. About the middle of June it rapidly rose to 27@29c, but has since declined to 27@28c, which are now the ruling prices The sales reach 80,000 to 90,000 pounds at 24@ 29c mostly to Southern Factories.

LOUISIANA BURRY .- Is and will always be considered as a drug on the market, and opened this year at 12@13c with little demand, but advanced by the end of June to 16@17c since which it has dec'ined to 151/2@16c. The sales amount to about 110,000 to 125,000 fbs at prices from 12@17c.

TEXAS WOOLS .- All opened low but rapidly advanced as the demand increased. They are fast becoming preferred to the California Wools.

TEXAS FINE MERINO .- Opened about the to 28@30 for fine 12 months clips and 25@26c for the six months clip. Before the rapid advance many choice lots were bought up mostly on manufacturer's account, the whole clip being moved in the short space of six to seven weeks. The sales reach 198,000 fbs at 193/@29c.

MEXICAN IMPROVED AND MEXICAN CARPET .- Opened unexpectedly dull with a Cut adlimited demand at from 15@161/2c. vanced to 17@18c for 6 months clip and 20@21c for 12 months clip. These Wools are now beginning to be used quite freely by our Southern factories. The sales amounted to about 395 sks, 109,407 fbs, at prices from 15@21c. The market has since declined and may now be quoted at 16c.

PULLED AND TUB-WASHED WOOLS .-Have been again neglected. The market opened at 24@25c tor round lots of Pulled and 28@ 32c for Washed. Pulled may now be quo ed at 26@29c. Tub Washed 35@42e. The sales amount to only about 202 sks, 36,300 lbs.

RECEIPTS .- The receipts this year has been much smaller than expected and are as follows: Lake 1325 sks, 390,000 fbs; La. Clear 390 sks, 111,000 lbs; La. Burry 673 sks, 150,000 lbs; Texas Fine 740 sks, 198,000 fbs; Mexican Improved and Mexican Carpet 410 sks, 112,407 fbs; Pulled and Tub Washed 236 sks, 42,300 lbs. In all our total receipts amount to about 4,274 sacks, 1,003,707 pounds.

Stocks on hand at present Sept. 1st, 1877, are about-Lake 256 sks, 55,000 fbs; La. Clear 74 ske, 21,000 lbs; La. Burry 112 sks, 25,600 lbs; Mexican Carpet 15 sks, 3,000 fbs; Pulled 34 sks, 5,500 fbs; in all about 491 sks, 109,500 pounds, with our Fall clip to hear from.

At present our market is drooping, but the prospects for the Fall trade are good.

ESCULENTS AND FRUIT .- From all advices so far received from our correspondents, North and West, the crop of Potatoes and Onions, this season will be unu ually abundant, and in consequence, a low ruling of prices is looked for, although the demand for potatoes during the coming planting season will most undoubtedly be great, owing to the late grand success of our home crop, which could not be surpassed in quality, and proving a most remu-

as a rule, prefer a renewal of seed each season from Northern and Wes'ern stock, to the trouble of saving from the home crop.

As regards Apples, our advice, so far have only been from the West, where a smaller crop than last year is reported; should the same be the case in the Northern States prices will rule high, say from \$200@\$500 \$3 bbl, as regards quality and packing.

CABBAGE-The fall crop of 1876 was not large in the West, but the Louisiana spring crop of 1877 was more satisfactory. Cabbage was selling in our market last fall at from \$3 50 to \$7 per crate, but prices advanced gradually in winter, when in January and February sales were made at from 10c up to 30c Phead, according to quality. Prospects for the fall crop in the West are very good, and our market is constantly supplied with Western Cabbage, which sell at from \$2 to \$3 \$ crate, according to quali y

SOUR KROUT-The supplies have been liberal, and with a moderate demand prices have ruled low, say from \$4 to \$6 \$9 bbl. Some new has arrived from the West, but as there is almost no demand, sales are made at from \$5 to \$5 50 \$9 bbl.

BEANS .- The market has ruled steady and the supplies have been equal to the demand until the past month when from a complete consumption of stocks north and we:t it has been difficult to draw sufficient f r the wants of our ranging through the fall and w nter at 4@41/2c, 71/2c; City, 81/4c.

nerative venture for our planters, who generally, advancing this spring to 5c and now from scarcity selling at 51/2c. The new crop will come into market soon and is reported very light. If so, prices will rule much higher. White and Red Kidneys have stood all the season at 500 51/2c, until lately, the latter being very scarce, have advanced to 61/2c. Western medium and navy have been slow to sell owing to their inferior quality and careless handling, a fair average of the market for the year has been &@4c. The trade are unanimous in urging their friends to give more attention to the careful selection and handling of the article.

> HIDES-Influenced by the war in Europe, the Hide market has fluctuated to a considerable extent during the current year, causing a very unsteady trade. The extreme views of sellers left a very small margin for profit, but in order to keep moving, and in anticipation of a continuance of the war and the consumption of stocks, tancers met these views under the prospect of a good demand for their produce at remunerative figures. Tanners who have been working one-half are now working their full capacity; producing more stock than is required, and have in a measure glutted the market. We can at present, however, report an active demand, with prospects of a continuance for several mon he.

TALLOW-Early in the season stocks were large, but since the beginning of the European war large quantities have been exported, making trade in a healthy condition, with an advance of 1/2c to 3/4c. We now report stocks trade. Northern medium have been very steady small, with prices as follows: Country, 7@

MISCELLANEOUS.

a decided improvement. The receipts show an increase of 25 per cent in Rosin and 40 per cent in Spirits Turpentine, the market has been fairly active at an average price of \$2 per barrel for the former and 35c \$\mathbb{B}\$ gallon for the latter. Exports to Europe about 15,000 barrels Rosin, which show a decided increase over any years since the close of the war. The low rate of freight to the West has enabled us to compete successful'y with Mobile, Wilmington and Charleston, and the increased production in the the higher. Quotations nominal. section near Mobile and this city must event-

NAVAL STORES-This branch of trade shows | West to look to this market, where they may expect low freights and can have their orders executed at reasonable prices. local trade in Spirits Turpentine is steadily on the increase, due to our people repairing houses and erecting new ones, expecting better times in the near future. The sales to the local trade are 50 per cent in excess of last year. The market closed at 83%c, or 4%c higher than corresponding time last year. Compared with this time last year, Rosin has declined 25c in the lower grades, 50c in the medium and 75c@\$1 in

OAK STAVES .- Messrs. Bobet Brothers ually draw buyers from Europe and the report the stock on hand at about 2,735,000

pieces. The business in the article has been only moderate. The receipts at our port have been liberal, commanding good prices, bu owing to the small European demand, shipments have been much less than was generally expected and the stock remaining on hand here is ample for the requirements of the trade; the latest advices from Europe are not favorable representing large stocks at all the ports with but a limited demand and declining prices.

MOSS-Prices of rough has averaged higher, while manufactured has sold at nearly 1c # To lower than in previous years. So low indeed have prices been running that the business o the year has been nnsatisfactory, and unless there is a decided advance in the East and the West the outlook is anything but promising t manufacturers.

LUMBER-The Lumber business at the Basins has been more satisfactory to dealers than

for the past few years.

PINE—Prices have ruled uniformly low, but

Pine—Prices have ruled uniformly low, but owing to cheaper manufacture and low freights from the mills on Missis ippi Sound there has been a fair margin for profits.

ample and supply large CYPRESS-(Stockton ampie and supply large.

Cypress—(Stockton Mills)— Has advanced from \$16 to \$25 \(\frac{3}{2} \) M fee, the latter being the present cargo prices, an is in active demand. Stocks very light in yards and supply of choice and prime quality limited. During the past winter and spring there was no overflow in the winter and spring there was no overhow in their swamps of the Mississippi River or in Alabama sufficient to float large timber. Only sma'l and inferior was run, leaving our mills along the Mississippi River front with no stock of choice and prime, but an abundance of lower grades.

BLACK WALNUT—The receipts have been backet was also very and negatively has

about the same as last year, and nearly all has been exported to Europe. There is now here

about a half million feet awaiting shipment.

POPLAR—The stock on hand is ample and of choice quality.

WHITE OAK-Receipts fair during the year,

about two-thirds of which have been shipped to Europe. Our yards have ample stocks. Corronwood - Receipts and consumption large. Mostly used for boxes. Good stocks on

hand. COAL.—The following tables do not include boats and barges dropped on the coast by tows bound for New Orleans.

The arrivals, consumption and wholesale prices of Coal given on the first of each month are for the month previous.

	Stock han Boats.		Arr val	8700 s. Barges.	onsu tio	m. Barges.	Wholesale Price,
		un.	•	700	•	. va	per Bbl.
0			1	875	i .		
Jan	1107	6	14	9	26	6	45 @ 40
Feb.	1108	18	20	19	19	6	98 @ 90
Feb Mar.	1107		15 38	_	16	12	30 @ 32½ 32½@ 35 32 @ 35 33¾@ 37½ 40 @ 42½ 40 @ 35
Anr	1128	ž	38	7	17	11	321/2@ 35
Apr. May.	1.,176	5	65	13	17 31 17	10	32 @ 35
June	1175	4	30	ĩ	31	1	33%@ 37%
July.	1165	2	7	_	17	1	40 @ 421/2
Aug.	1155	3			10	_	40 @ 35
Sept.	1203	69543375913	7 67 —	16	10	12	35, 324 to 35
Oct	1184	5	_		19 26	2	35 @ 371/2
Nov.	1158	2		_	26	3 2	371/200 35
Dec.	1157	13	_	13	21	2	35 @ 37½ 37½@ 35 35 @ 32½
Total	.1		256	79	228	68	

- 1	Jan.	1190	7	74	2	21	8	271/2			ı
e	Feb.	1195	6	26 5	5	32 36	8 6 4	28	@	30	
t l	Mar,	1158	6 2 2 7	-5	_	33	Ă	28	@	30	
ւլ	April	1122	5	_		26		20	(6)	30	
_	May	1127	7	98	7	23	9			20	
- 1	Iviay	1184	12	28 78	7	21	2 2 7	00	0	30 30 30 30 30 30	
v I	June	1104	12	10	0,5	15	4	28 29	@	90	
1	July	1219	50	50	25	15	4	29	999	50	ı
e l	Aug.	1203	26	_	_	16	4	29	(0)	30	
-	Sept.	1190	17	_	_	13	9	29	0	30	ı
e	Oct.	1167	15	_	_	23	4 9 2 15	29	@	28	l
	Nov.	1149	15	5	15	23	15	25	@	-	ı
,	Dec.	1118	6			31	9	25	@	30	
h	25 000			i			-				l
-	т	otal		2.6	$\begin{smallmatrix} 61\\87\end{smallmatrix}$	279	63				ı
	_	0.001		₁	877						ı
	Jan.	1 78	2	2	2	42	6	30	@	45	ı
-	Feb.	1 50			_	28	2	45	6	571/2	ı
8	Mch-	1 89	10	55	12	16	จื	573	/a	40	1
p	Apr.		10	99		10	4	01/	200	40	1
d											
	3/1	192	4	26	11	23	8	40	@	35	1
	May	1108	6	26 39	11	23	62289	40 35	@	30	l
ıf	May June	1108	6 12	48	11 20	23 19	14	30	@	30 37%	
f	May June July	1108 1137 113	12 2	48	_	23 19 19	14 10	30 32	888	30 371/4 321/2	
	May June	1108	6 12 2 4	48	11 20 -8	23 19	14	30	@	30 37%	
s	May June July Aug.	1108 1137 1113 1134	12 2	48 35	8	23 19 19 19	14 10 6	30 32	888	30 371/4 321/2	
	May June July Aug.	1108 1137 1113 1134	12 2 4	48 35 .205	-8 -55	23 19 19 19 19	14 10 6 -57	30 32 32	6666	30 371/4 321/2	
s e	May June July Aug. Tot	1108 1137 1113 1134	12 2 4	48 35 .205 oats	-8 -55	19 19 19 19 189	14 10 6 57 ed as	30 32 32 barge	6666	30 371/4 321/2	-
s	May June July Aug. Tot	1108 1137 1113 1134	12 2 4	48 35 .205 oats	-8 -55	19 19 19 19 189	14 10 6 -57	30 32 32 barge	6666	30 371/4 321/2	

1876.

PRICE. PRICE.

24:50424245.	~ < . > * < . <
0.00000000	
000000000000000000000000000000000000000	300000000000000000000000000000000000000
999999999999	\$666666666666
2222222222222 <u>2</u>	111111111111111111111111111111111111111
© © 876	4444444
3 &	6.
111666666687587	11116568886388

The following are the highest and lowest prices from Jan. 1, 1870, to Aug. 1, 1876, inclusive:

To Aug. 1 '75, 76 1877. 45 30 571 Wholesale. '71- '72. '73. ighest.... 1 00 1 50 1 00 owest 50 521 50 Highest.... Lowest . Steamboat-75 40 1 50 1 00 65 70 Highest 50 Lowest...., Retail— 65 1 00 Highest 2 00 40

In addition to the above we have received 200 000 bbls St. Bernard Coal, which has met with great favor and a ready sale at the following prices: At wholesale from September to June inclusive 30c 🐉 bbl, in July and August 32c; to steamboats in September 25c, October 25@271/c, November 80@33c, December 30@ 50c, January 50@60c, February 45@50c, March 40@45c, April to July inclusive 30c, August 30 @40c; at retail, in September to November inclusive 45c, in December 45@75c, in January 65 @75c, in February 50@65c. in March to June 50c, in July and August 55c.

DRY GOODS .- Our wholesa'e dealers in view of the necesity of boldly meeting Northern competition, have manfully accepted the situation and reduced prices until their profits on their large investments of capital and usual business hazard, amount to little more than a fair commission. One firm in particular, Messrs. Wallace, Cary & Co., have notonly conducted their

gone still further, and guaranteed to their customers cheap freight by the Red River boats, that is, what are called one card rates, during low water, themselves paying the difference when higher rates are exacted. This presents great advantages to the trade of the Red River and the Cuachita. Not only this, they will ship via Galveston to any point in Texas or North Louisiana, at less than the rates from any Western city. Not less deserving of mention in mark-

business upon a cash and short time basis, (ing the progress of the trade, is the well known which are estential to minimum prices, but have house of Sam'l L. Boyd, who rep rts the market as follows:

> The Dry Goods Market has b.en more active than the previous three years. The prospects for this coming season are good, on account of the general good news of the cotton crop particularly through Louisiana. We think country merchants will find it to their advantage to get their stock from this city rather than to get it from North or West, as prices are cut down by our jobbers to a mere percentage.

FREIGHTS.

The basis of our fereign freight market (in American ships, and 35 per cent in foregn; for the pas, year consisted in round num- now only 25 per cent is in American bottoms bers of 1,206,000 bales cotton, (a decrease of and 75 per cent in foreign. This remarkable 155,000,) 8000 hegsheads tobacco, (a decrease of revolution can only be attributable to foreign 7000), 355,000 sacks oil cake, (an increase of 18,-000,) 15,000 barrels oil, (an increase of 8,300,) 35,000 barrels flour, (a decrease of 59,000,) 106,-000 bushels wheat, (an increase of 20,000 bushels, 2,776,000 bushels corn (an increase of 1,-346,000), 2,000 tierces lard, (an increase of 700,) and 5,103,000 staves, (an increase of 1,708,000.) The coastwise trade, including foreign gulf ports, consisted of 191 bales cotton, 2,000 hogsheads tobacco, 34,700 hogsheads sugar, 132,600 barrels molasses, 38,000 sacks oil cake, 84,500 barrels rice, 537,000 hides, 4,600 barrels oil, 169,-000 barrels flour, 1,010,000 bushels corn, 22,000 barrels corn meal, 74,000 sacks oats, 35,000 sacks bran, 5,800 barrels pork, 10,700 casks bacon, 1,100 barrels beef, 7,300 tierces lard, 15,400 barrels whiskey, 113,000 bags coffee, 52,000 barrels potatoes, 30,000 bales wool and 300,000 staves. The sugar, molasses, oil cake, rice, oil, flour, oats, potatoes, wool and staves showing an increase, and other articles a decrease. The figures show a considerable falling off in cot on and tobacco, and a substantial increase in corn and some other articles, but on the whole the offerings have not been sufficient to excite much animation in the market, which in fact has been dragging, and rates have ruled a shade lower than last year. In this, however, other markets have been still more unfavorable to the shipping interest, and American ship owners have had but little encouragement in endeavoring to lessen the predominance obtained tonnage is at once telegraphed to both Ameriby foreign bottoms. In 1860 about 65 per cent can and foreign pots, and is generally promptof the imports into the United States were made ly responded to by a sufficient number of ves-

ships being sailed with greater economy and costing less. With lighter running expenses and less interest on capital, the foreign ship owner has a manifest advantage over the American, of which he has promptly availed himself. Had the carrying trade been active, or the supply of tonnage limited, those fleets under foreign flags seeking our ports for employment might have been materially less-but the reverse being the case, there has been a constant pressure of the freight room supply on the demand. At the same time this additional tonnage has suffered from a general shrinkage of the commercial movement. the imports of dry goods at the port of New York as an example, we find that in 1860 they amounted to \$103,927,000; in 1865 to \$71-589,752; in 1870 to \$109,498,523; in 1871 to \$132,480,377; in 1872 to \$136,831,602; in 1873 to \$114,160,465; in 1874 to \$106,520,453; in 1875 to \$99,516,025, and in 1876 to \$80,716,163. This indicates a large diminution in the foreign trade, in which the American marine has undoubtedly suffered more from the shrinkage than the foreign. It is true, on the other hand, that this falling off has been partly made up by the shipment of grain, provisions and petroleum. Upon the whole, however, the result has been unfavorable. But our Western friends should never overlook, the fact exhibited year after year, that in our own port a scarcity of

In fact, every season demonstrates the fact that whatever be the volume of produce sent to this market from the West for transhipment, it will rarely fail to find an ample supply of freight room. At the very period when the supplies of freight are most abundant in our port, the Northern ports are blocked by ice, and their ships will be sent hither to any number that may be required.

Taking Cotton to Liverpool as a fair indication of the course of the market, we find that it opened in September at 1/2 d. by sail and 9-16d. by steam, which continued to be the ruling rate by steam until January, when it declined to 7-16d, the rate by sail in the meantime having slightly weakened in October, after which it continued steady until reduced to 13-32@ 5-32d in January. In March the sail rate declined to 13-32d and the steam rate to 5%d, and in April which were the lowest regular rates of the which a fraction was conceded in order to fil unobstructed outlet to the gulf.

sels being ordered here to supply the demand. | up. In May, masters succeeded in forcing up the rates to %d by both sail and steam, but in June their combination broke, and the market receded to %d, which has since been the nominal rate against %d last year. Had it not been for the advantages of solid compressing, ship owners would have suffered more severely, but it is manifest that when a ship can stow twentyfive per cent more of cotton, she will realize as large a freight for 3/d as from 1/d under slack compressing. Even with solid compressing 3/2 d cannot be regarded as more than a living rate, but at its parity there will be no difficulty in supplying whatever demand may ever arise for the shipment of grain and other Western products. We refer to our preliminary for our views on the success of the Jetties, but independently of them more vigorous and constant dredging has deepened the channel of the Southwest Pass. There have consequently been much fewer detentions at the barthan formerly, the sail rate to 5-16d and the steam to 11-32d, and we have good reason lo believe that the day for such delays has passed, and that in the fuyear, exceptional cases constantly occurring in ture our commercial marine will find a safe and

FINANCIAL.

In our last annual review we stated that | private capitalists and dealers and, with the contrary to public expectation the year 1875-76 supply of money exceeding the demand, rates had differed in its general features but lit- in the open market have shown unusual steadtle from the year previous, its chief char- iness and regularity. acteristics being the large amount of idle capital awaiting a revival of trade, the regular movement of which it was anticipated would require all the facilities that its entire volume could furnish. The past year presents somewhat similar features. Trade, although rather more active, has not materially exceeded its previous limits. There has consequently been only a moderate supply of regular business paper and, apart from the amount required for the movement of the crops, the banks have found their business less profitable than might have been fairly expected from the extent of In fact, the returns of the their resources. Clearing House Association have at times shown some shrinkage in the movement. Under these circumstances while the banks have readily accepted all short business paper, little of that description has been offered outside, the actual

At the North we find similar features, but from the reports of approved financial authorities, we cannot but conclude that there are other elements than shrinkage in trade which underlie its monetary affairs, and that the restricted limits of the New Orleans movement is really indicative of a much sounder basis than exists in many other financial centres. With the promise of abundant crops, not only of cotton, sugar and rice, but of corn and wheat, the general condition of the South is auspicious of plenty and prosperity. The cultivation of our principal staples has been less expensive to the planter, food has been cheaper than for many years, mess pork which in previous years ruled as high \$32 \$3 bbl is now quoted at \$13 50 and corn which at one time commanded in our market \$1 25 \$ bushel now rules at 58@ 60c, while in some parts of Louisiana planters have supp'y on the street consisting of descriptions, raised more than they require for their home which, although sound, are hardly within the consumption, and could hardly sell their surplus scope of regular banking business. Such paper, at over 25@30c 39 bushel. We refer to these however, has been in cons ant r quest by facts to show the solid substratum on which

In taking a general view of our monetary affairs we cannot omit noticing the general improvement in the financial condition of our city government, its greater economy of administration, and the satisfactory working of the Premium Bond settlement of the bonded debt.

The organization of the New Orleans Water Works Company has been delayed owing to the necessity of having \$500,000 of the Waterworks Bonds cancelled before the Company can enter upon its franchiscs. The entire amount now outstanding is a lit le over \$800,000, and as there is now offering about \$460,000, it can safely be assumed that the Company will soon go into operation.

The effect on the city finances of this transfer of the Waterworks will be very marked and beneficial. The bonded debt will be reduced \$500,000 in bonds, and the balance of the stock, \$1,200,000, will be applied to the floating debt, so that the total reduction will be at least two million dollars.

The reduction of the bonded debt to the amount above stated, will reduce the total of that class of indebtedness to \$19,000,000 or less, and as the Premium Bond plan is based on a scale of \$20,000,000, it follows that the city will be enabled to increase their drawings, without any addition to the annual revenue applied to that object.

We are indebted to Mr. I. N. Maynard, manager of the New Orleans Clearing House Association, for the following statement of the clearings and balances for the years ending June 1st, 1873-74-75-76-77:

	Clearings.	Balances.
1872-73	\$501,716,239 06	\$58,933,605 49
1873-74		52,751,419 86
1874-75	406,829,492 01	45,293,424 66
1875-76.	426,266,105 59	47,937,793 62
1876-77	414,527,870 21	47,296,575 14

GOLD has ruled considerably lower than last year, and notwithstanding some irregularity from political influences at home and abroad, yet, under the balance of trade in our favor, has shown a general decline since the commencement of the year, touching within the past month the lowest point since the war. The course of the market is indicated by the following

our commerce rests, and that when the supplies which show the extremes monthly compared

NEW (ORLEANS.	NEW Y	YORK.
1875-76.			
Lowest.	Highest.	Lowest.	Highest.
Sept11334	1171/4	1141/8	117%
Oct11434	1171/2	1143/4	1173/8
Nov 1143/4	1161/2	1141/4	116
Dec1121/2	1151/2	1127/8	115
Jan 1123/8	1131/2	1121/2	1131/8
Feb1123/4	1141/4	1127/8	1141/8
March1137/8	115	1133/4	11434
April 113	114	1125%	1135%
May 11234	113%	$112\frac{1}{4}$	1131/8
June112	113	111%	11234
July 1111/2	$112\frac{5}{8}$	1111/2	1123/8
August. 1101/8	112	109%	112
1876-77.			
Sept10934	1101/2	1091/2	1101/4
Oct109	1111/2	109	110
Nov109	$111\frac{3}{8}$	108%	110
Dec107%	10934	107	109
Jan 1051/8	107%	1051/4	1071/8
Feb 1043/8	1045%	1041/2	105%
March 104%	$105\frac{1}{4}$	1041/8	1051/4
April 1041/2	104%	1043/4	1071/2
May 1061/8	1071/8	1063/8	10714
June 1045%	$106\frac{3}{8}$	104%	105%
July 105	105%	1051/4	105%
August 104%	1053/8	104	1053/8
		the make a	h

EXCHANGE.—In sympathy with the course of Gold and bills at New York, Foreign Exchange has ruled at irregular and much lower rates than last year, while Domestic Exchange on New York has been higher than for several years, and for a longer period at an unusual part of the season.

T COMMERCIAL CONTRIBUTION

PRICES O.	E COM	MERCI.	AL SIL	MLIMO
	1876	-77.	187	5-76.
	Lowest.	Highest.	Lowest.	Highest.
Septembe	526	532	550	556 .
October	$520\frac{1}{2}$. 521	542	553
November	5141/2	5≥0	543	550
December	508	5181/2	£40	549
January	5071/2	513	538	5431/2
February	502	510	5431/2	551
March	501	507	54912	554
April		5191/2	545	550
May	5!61/2	5191/2	546	5491/2
June,	507	51 3	544	548
July	507	510	543	54612
August		5081/2	533	545

PRICES OF COMMERCIAL FRANCS.

	18	76-77.		75-76.
	Lowest.	Highest.	Lowest.	Highest.
September		4783/4	410	455
October		475	465	45834
November		4⊁0	4t61/4	45834
December		4861/4	46614	45832
January		49212	46634	460
February	500	4921/2	46212	45614
March		49614	459%	453%
April		4821/2	4633/4	45834
May		4833/4	4621/2	46.)
June		491 4	46712	4611/4
July		49212	4671/2	465
August		495	476.4	46614

PRICES OF NEW YORK COMMERCIAL SIGHT.

1876	-99 .	1875	-76.
Lowest.	Highest.	Lowest.	Highest.
Sept 1/8 dis.	¼ pre.	34 dis.	
Oct 1/2 dis.	5-16 pre.	1/3 dis.	5-16 dis.
Nov % d18.	5-16 dis-	17 dis.	38 dis.
Dec 9-16 dis.	7-16 dis.	7-16 dis.	3-16 dis.
Jan 7-16 dis.	par. 3-16 dis.	1/8 dis.	par.
Feb par. March3-16 pre.	5.16 pre.	1-16 dis.	1-32 pre.
April9-32 pre.	5-16 pre.	par	3-16 pre.
May % pre.	9-32 pre.	18 pre.	9-33 pre.
June1-16 pre.	34 pre.	% pre.	14 pre.
July % pre.	3-16 pre.	3-16 pre.	34 pre.
Aug1-16 pre.	% pre.	3-16 pre.	¼ pre.

The following dividends were declared during the year by Insurance Companies, viz:

The Sun Mutual Insurance Co., after setting aside \$10,000 to the reserve fund from the year ending Dec. 31st, 1876, a cash dividend of 20 per cent on the net earned participating premiums, and 10 per cent on the capital stock; the Merchants Mutual Insurance Co., for the year ending May 31st, 1877, 5 per cent on the capital stock, and a cash dividend of 20 per cent on the net earned participating premiums; the Crescent Mutual Insurance Co., for the year ending April 30th, 1877, 10 per cent on the capital stock, and a cash dividend of 20 per cent on the net earned participating premiums; the Factors' and Traders' Insurance Co., for the year ending April 30th, 1877, 10 per cent on the capital stock, and 20 per per cent on the net carned participating premiums; the New Orleans Insurance Association, for the year ending Dec. 31st, 1876, 10 per cent on the capital stock of \$30 per share; the Teutonia Insurance Co., 10 per cent on the paid in capital for the 16 months ending Dec. 31st, 1876, and also a cash dividend of 15 per cent on the net earned participating premiums, prior to the 1st of June, 1876; the Mechanics' and Traders' Insurance Co., for the year ending August 31st, 1876, 10 per cent interest on the paid in capital, 21/2 per cent dividend on the same, and 20 per cent on the net earned participating premiums, all of which was paid on full paid stock or credited on notes on stock part paid; the Germania Insurance Co., for the year ending Dec. 31st, 1876, \$5 per share; the Lafayette Insurance Co., for the year ending Dec. 31st, 1876, \$6 30 per share, credited on the 90 per cent stock notes held by the Company; the Hope Insurance Co., for the year ending Dec. 31st 1876, \$5 per share; the Firemen's Insurance Co., for the year ending Dec. 31st, 1876, 10 per cent annual interest on paid in capital, 5 per cent to reserve fund, 10 per cent to credit of the Firemen's Charitable Association, 5 per cent interest dividend on paid in capital and 20 per cent cath dividend paid to participating insurers, not stockholders, all dividends to stockholders placed to credit of stock notes; the New Orleans Insurance Co. the following semi-annual dividends: 5 per cent Dec. 31st, 1876 and 5 per cent June 30th, 1877; the Hibernia Insurance Co., for the year ending April 30th, 1877, 10 per cent interest on paid in capital, 2 per cent dividend on the same, 20 per cent dividend on all premiums paid by stockholders, making with rebate 35 per cent returned to stockholders on premiums, dividends on unpaid stock placed to credit of stock notes; the Peoples Insurance Co., for the year ending June 30th 1877, 10 per cent on the capital stock and 5 per cent on the net earned participating premius, in addition to the rebate of 15 per cent previously given; the Home Insurance Co., for the year ending Dec. 31st, 1876, 5 per cent on capital stock.

The Factors' and Traders' Insurance Co. has reduced its capital stock to \$1,000,000.

The Commercial Insurance Company went into liquidation March 31st, 1877, and has already paid 50 per cent in dividends to stockholders. The par value of the stock was \$100.

The Germania National Bank declared a dividend of 6 per cent on Dcc. 29th, and 6 per cent June 29th; the State National Bank 4 per cent June 30th; the Canal Bank 4 per cent Dec. 26th and 4 per cent June 25th; the Louisiana National Bank 5 per cent Dec. 30th and 5 per cent June 30th; the Metropolitan Loan and Savings Bank 6 per cent Dec. 14th and 6 per cent June 14th; the Union National Bank 5 per cent Dec. 29th and 5 per cent June 29th; the Southern Bank 4 per cent Jan. 2d and 4 per cent June 30th; the Mutual National Bank 4 per cent Dec. 29th and 4 per cent June 29th; the New Orlcans National Bank 4 per cent Dec. 29th and 4 per cent June 26th; the Louisiana Savings' Bank and Safe Deposit Co., 3 per cent interest (to Savings' Department) Jan. 1st and 3 per cent July 1st; the Louisiana Savings Bank 3 per cent interest (to Savings Department) Nov. 1st and 3 per cent May 1st; the Citizen's Savings' Bank 6 per cent dividend Dec. 31st and 6 per cent June 30th; and 6 per cent per annum interest (to avings Department); the Workingmen's Bank 4 per cent dividend Dec. 29th and 4 per cent June 30th and 3 per cent interest (to Savings Department) Jan. 1st and 3 per cent July 1st; the People's Bank 4 per cent Jan. 2d and 4 per cent June 30th; the Hibernia National Bank 4 per cent Dcc. 30th and 4 per cent June 30th; the New Orleans Gas Light Co., 6 per cent Dec. 24th and 4 per cent June 30th; the Sugar Shed Co., 5 per cent Jan. 11th, 5 per cent Fcb. 9th, 5 per cent April 12th and 5 per cent June 14th; the Louisiana State Lottery Co., 6 per cent Dec. 31st and 7 per cent June 80th; the Levee Steam Cotton Press 4 per cent March 8th; the Louisiana Oil Co., 15 per cent Dec. 28th and 15 per cent April 11th; the Bienville Oil Co., 15 per cent Jan. 10th and 15 per cent April 28th; the Crescent Oil Co., 15 per cent April 25th and 15 per cent June 18th; the Jefferson City Gas Light Co., 8 per cent Dec. 12th and 3 per cent July 7th; the Carrollton Railroad Co., 21/2 per cent Oct. 2d, 21/2 per cent Jan. 2d, 2½ per cent April 4th and 2½ per cent July 7th; the New Orleans City Railroad Co., 3 per cent Sept. 13th, 3 per cent Dec. 13th, 3 per cent March 14th and 3 per cent June 13th; the St. Charles Street Railroad Co., 3 per cent Sept. 29th, 3 per cent Jan. 13th, 3 per cent April 14th and 3 per cent July 13th; the Orleans Railroad Co., \$1 per share Dec. 11th and 2 per cent June

The Hibernia National Bank has reduced its capital stock from \$50°,000 to \$40°,000.

The following dividends have been declared by Banks in liquidation:

The Teutonia National Bank \$4 per share November 13th, making thus far \$40 per share to stockholders; the New Orleans National Banking Association 15 per cent Sept. 1877, making thus far 80 per cent to depositors; the Bank of America 9 per cent, second dividend, June 25th, total thus far to creditors 44 per cent.

Up to the 1st of Sept. 1876, the Crescent City National Bank had declared 60 per cent in dividends to depositors, and the First National Bank 65 per cent.

The manufacture of cotton seed oil appears to have been remarkably successful, some of the Companies having declared dividends of 30 per cent and placed 30 per cent to their reserve fund, and several new Companies have been organized.

The 31st of August is a date indicating more approximately the mean value of Stocks and Bonds than any other time of the year, from its being the period then when an interregnum exists be tween the dull and the business season in securities, and when stocks are nearly all quoted ex dividend and bonds ex coupon.

QUOTATIONS OF STOCKS AND BONDS.

CKS I	FND ROV	DS.
≥	2	>
12.0	##ā	1877.
3	27.	47
		.7 %
œ.	<u>8</u>	. 38
89 1/2	94	951/4
57	62 5	721/
103	112	112
1351/6	125	118
		83
		15
		100
		1093
		10
		95
		85
		80
		46
		44
		671/
		75
9	18/2	181
- 22		
		72
		98
	52	52
$79\frac{1}{2}$		72
		191
201/4	40	50
511/2	48	42
671/2	73	79
	23	231
28	23	35
	5	13
76	90	98
	40	39
	20	-
	Aur. 214. 1875. 9974. 163 165 1875. 163 165 1874. 163 166 1875. 163 165 1874. 163 166 1875. 163 165 1875. 163 165 1875. 163 18	\$\frac{\frac

STREET RAILROADS.			
Carrollton	76	11234	113
Crescent City	26	26	16
Canal & Claiborne	10		8
	1341/2	133	145
OrleansSt. Charles Street	24½ 75	15¼ 72½	23 2 76 4
MISCELLANEOUS STOCKS.		1272	10
Bienville Oil Works			150
C. C. Slaughter House	151/2	19	24
Jefferson City Gas	33½ 18	14	60
Louisiana Ice Co Louisiana Levee Co. prf.	15	11/4	12 100
Louisiana State Lot	Su	75	70
I ouisiana Oil Co	****	105	112
Levee Cotton Press New Orleans Gas L. Co.	40 120½	37⅓ 126	33
Sugar Shed Co	71	73	101½ S5
Sugar Shed Co		.0	00
Old 6, 7 and 8 per cents	37	44	52
Consolidated 7 per cents.	531/2	581/4	773/
CITY BONDS.		004	00
Premium	451/2	32½ 33	23 38
	331/2	03	35 33
* Railroads 6 \$ cts	351/2		33
* Water Works of Cis.	35		42
* Seven per cents old	331/2		33
* Seven per cents new	32½ 35½	****	33 33
* Ten per cents * Street Imp. 7-80 per cts	291/		99 33
WharfImp. 7-80 per cts	65		33
WharfImp. 7-80 per cts * Jefferson City S per cts * Carroll. Fund'g S per cts * Carroll. Tunn S per cts	33		33
* Carroll. Fund'g 8 per cts * Carroll Imp. 8 per cts.	• • • •	• • • •	
MISCELLANEOUS BONDS.	• • • •		• • • •
Canal & Claiborne R. R.			
First Mort. 8 per cts C. C. Slaughter House 1st	85	55	65
C. C. Slaughter House 1st	70	75	93
Mortgage S per cents Jeff. C. Gas Co. S per cts.	331/2	100	75
Louisiana Levee Co	251/2		40
Jackson R. R. 1st Mort-	•		
gage S per cents	90	901/2	1011/2
Jackson R. R. 2d Mort- gage Coupons 3 per cts	83	74	92
Jackson R. R. 2d Mort-		1 x	02
gage Debt 3 per cents.	801/2	€5	70
Jackson R. R. Con. gold			0=
7 per cents Miss. Cen. R.R. 1st Mort-	• • • •	20	25
gage 7 per cents	74		S5
Miss. Cen. R.R. 2d Mort-			
gage 8 per cents	62		70
St. Charles Hotel Mort-	105	10014	100
gage S per cents	105	1001/5	102
* Now sold on the bas	is of I	remium	Bonds
with allowange for intere			

* Now sold on the basis of Premium Bonds with allowanae for interest.

Note.—On August 31, 1874, Old State Bonds were quoted 20, and New 22: City Consolidated 6's 51½; Gold 7's 43½; Railroad 6's 44; Water Works 5's 40; Old 7's 40; New 7's 39; Ten ½ cts 63; Street Improvement 7-30's 39; Wharf Improvement 7-30's 61; Jefferson City 5's 44½.

Premium Bonds first sale at auction. Oct. 2, 1875. \$100 a 40; first sale on the street Oct. 6, \$200 at 33; quoted by the Press for the first time Nov. 2, 281/2@29.

CATTLE MARKET.

		_
	New Orleans, August 31st, 1877.	± 0€
١.	Arrivals of Stock from September 1st, 1876, to	# 17 17 17 17 17 17 17 17
	August 31st, 1877.	a a a a a a a a a a a a a a a a a a a
	Cal's & Y'es Wilch Cows. Sheep. Hogs. Texas Beeves. Beeves.	200 - 30 - 30 - 30 - 30 - 30 - 30 - 30 -
	Call's & Cal	5/8/ 8/ 8/ 8/ 8/ 8/ 8/ 8/
	Sent 5187 691 549 109 5164	30x = 4343434343434330000000000000000000000
	Oct 4820 1100 1100 1	25.5.5.5.5.5.5.5.5.5.5.5.5.5.5.5.5.5.5.
	Nov 5172 1411 200 1525 2367 914 182 4229 15148 2662 269 183 1987	00000000000000000000000000000000000000
	Jan 5148 2602 260 100 3141 Feb 4800 1589 547 228 3141	#8#8#8#8#8#8#8#8#8#8#8#8#8#8#8#8#
İ	March 4193 2033 1103 112 3492	
İ	May 4277 1094 709 116 4212	M ASSASSASSASSASSASSASSASSASSASSASSASSASS
	June 5199 660 1110 35 2474	000000000000000000000000000000000000000
	July 5015 621 605 605 August 4673 641 1814 37 5625	
	Total 57828 17816 11172 1420 46592	28282828282828282888888888888888888888
	Last y'ar 6417 54573 14276 18742 855 54112	800000000000000000000000000000000000000
	PRICES.	1
	Sept. 1 Oct Nov Dec Jan Feb March Apr June. June. June. June.	202222222222222222222222222222222222222
		\$76-77. Cows Cows
	15t quality 15t quality 15t quality 15t 2d 1	888888888888888888888888888888888888888
	::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::	
	1	01 01 02 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00
		2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2
П		818188888888888888888888888888888888888
	Ç.4 jank	674004004004004 4 4 4004 4 8C3
	1	CAVEAN CA
	2 T E G G G G G G G G G G G G G G G G G G	
	11111266	891818188888181818381818
	1 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2	
	### C	7878787878787878787
	15 0000 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15	7 000 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10
	\$ 2.5 \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1
	04040404060000000000000000000000000000	181818181818188818181818
	88888888888888888888888888888888	
	## ### ###############################	8 8 8 1 1 1 1 2 2 8 2 8 2 7 8 7 8 8 2 7 8 7 8 8 8 8 8
	### ### ##############################	74.74.75.76.77.76.76
1	888888888888888888888888888888888888888	# = E F V V V O D D D D D D D D D
		121818888888888888888888888888888888888
	######################################	1
	25000000000000000000000000000000000000	181818181818182828888888888888888888888
	and and and and and and and and and and	STATE OF THE PROPERTY OF THE P
	6-1 6-1 6-1 6-1 6-1 6-1 6-1 6-1 6-1 6-1	######################################

Exports of Cotton and Tobacco from N. Orleans for 10 years, commencing Sept. 1, and ending Aug. 31,

1868-69 \$\frac{1}{25} \frac{1}{25} 1	3 26010 19984 22582 26713 16450 21284
1870-71 1871-72 1871	26010 19984 22582 26713 16450
	26010 19984 22582
	26010 19984 22582
	26010
1873-74 88 : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : :	
	1:0
	863;
1875-76 88 974-9 97 88 98	17652
1876-77	9408
1867–68 325.55 2.55 2.55 2.55 2.55 2.55 2.55 2.	681692
1868–69 1 1888 1	842405
1869-70 25 11 15 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25	1185050
8 1870–71	1087453 1541359
1871–72 1871–7	1087453
H	1406026
1873-74 266.09 268.00 2	1348393
1874-75 0.027 + 0.001 0.02	1160212 1348393
1875-76 366967 1875-76	396896 1583064
1876-77 1876-7	1396896
WHITHER PORTED Liverpool, Liondon Glasgow, Green K, &c. Cowes, Falmouth, &c. Gueenstown, Cork, &c. Bordeaux Marseiller Annes, Cette & Rouen Marseiller Bordeaux Marseiller Bordeaux Marseiller Bordeaux Marseiller Bordeaux Bordeaux Marseiller Generalung Genoa, Trieste, &c. Mexico, West Indies&c. Gettoa, Trieste, &c. Mexico, West Indies&c. Russia, Trieste, &c. Russia, Trieste, &c. Russia, Trieste, &c. Russia, Mexico, West Indies&c. Corpordence &c. Russia, Mexico, West Indies&c. Russia, Mexico, West Indies&c. Russia, Trieste, &c. Russia, Mexico, West Indies&c. Russia, Mexico, West Indie	TOTAL-

RECAPITULATION.

	5345 251 4203 194 5059 15052	
	6540 970 6121 6710 943 21284 1	
	51865256	
	6186 44055 6350 7556 26713 164	
	244 2353 6214 111427 2344 22582 2	
	410 4746 3761 8939 1128 19984	
	1856 3700 6467 6983 7004 26010	
	12050010	
	4 4779 15 4 3359 38 5 593 194 7 2894 566 3 17652 853	
	2464 2464 2142 2017 9403, 1	
	327689 147120 502.45 56433 100215 681692	
	CO. CO. C. L. L. C.	
	34224 16528 7374 3826 22287 84240	
	549603 259233 124049 72655 179520 1185050	
	823032 1119171 242981 117351 238824 5413591	
	126353 126353 126353 126353 126353 126353 13635 136353 13635 136353 13635 136353 136553 13655	
	26.198 1286 1286 1286 1286 1286 1087	
	73300 19408 18517 6478 22896 1406024	
	633420 249480 199470 64444 201079	
	587438 (533420 250528 249480 94457 199470 59931 64441 167808 201079 160212 1318333	
	1	
	766837 324328 189565 82245 270089	
	693198 331076 119338 60599 192585 1396896	
	TROPE EXICO	
	BRITA OF EU C, ME SE	
	FREAT PRANCE.	
1	STN S	

NEW ORLEANS MARKET-1876-77.

New York Chiadelphia. Charleston, S. C. Savamah. Providence and Bristol, R. I. Foston. Rallimore. Mobile, &c. Pensacola and other Florida Forts Gal veston, Indianola, &c. Other Ports. Indianola, &c. Other Ports.	WHITHER EXPORTED	Exports of Sugar & Molasses from New Orleans, for 5 years,	PORTS. Great Britain. France: Mediterranean Port. Nor. of Europe. Total Transatlantic. Cuba. Brazil Other Foreign Ports. Other Horeign Ports. Total atlantic Ports. Total Atlantic Ports Ga veston, Indianola &c. Other Southern U.S. Ports. Total Southern U.S. Ports. Total Southern Coastwise. Total Southern Coastwise.	Exports of Flour, Pork, Bacon, Lard, Beef,
		Iolas	FLOUR 9900 barrels.	Port
16888 8: 556 300 11 585 8021 655 8021 655 8021 955 80608 833	187	ses	PORK, barrels.	r, Ba
CID#2001# C		fron	1 09 46 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5	con,
109658 1045 502 2197 9616 38678 56838 185376	MOLASSES.	Ne	Casks. 87 7 7 7 8 8 8 9 7 6 7 7 7 7 8 9 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	Lar
	SES.	IO M	3 9 0 2 2 3 2 : 2 3 3 2 : 12 : 5 3 barrels.	d, B
8675 80 9 9 16 228 969 13845 2917 4766 21497	187	lean	65 55 65 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6	eef,
105 8 12 53 12 13 14 13 10708 19 9529 27225	1 5	s, fo	271148. 69566 69566 11867 1286442 1082148 10987 10987 10987 10988	Whi
67551 4164 119 119 119 119 119 119 119 119 119 11	MOLASSES.	r 5 yes	881000 FLOUR, barrels. 8810000 FLOUR, barrels. 881000 FLOUR, barrels. 881000 FLOUR, barrels. 881000 FLOUR,	Whiskey and Corn, for 3 years,
7396 1890 464 1912 1317 5960 441 4501 131975		urs, (89045 647 844	ınd (
24 6 3 6 3	187	up t		Corn
001001001001001001001001001001001001001	- Indeed	he ri	88 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8	, for
55989 11798 11798 4672 23 44 3645 15059 1100 9086 47194	MOLASSES.	ver (20 80 80 15 24 1 6 6 14 4 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	3 ye
327 142 205 911 1 1 92 4623 381 381 289 289 280 280 280 280 280 280 280 280 280 280	Suc.	(up the river excepted)	1988 corn, 1988 bush.	ears,
6166 61677 4688 21111 3088 31211 4688 31211 3121 3121 3121 3121 3121 3121 3	1873	pted	7LOUR barrels. 18237-88 224-2823	from Sept. 1
) fro	0 5 8 2 4 Pork, barrels.	ı Se
50185 11498 11498 11561 3046 11571 395 16771 395 16770 86 25029	MOLASSES.	from Sept.	8 1 3 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	pt. 1
774 2291 706 1944 2863 6408 299 4207 1528 1528	SU hhds	ept.		
79 46 46 46 46 46 48 48 48 59 69 69 69 69 69 69 69 69 69 69 69 69 69	1872	Lto	1 1 1 1 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2	to Aug.
210100011		Aug.	WHISKEY barrels.	31.
45960 5998 5998 5998 5974 4988 1179 97 4698 24978 356 18445 1612 27260	MOLASSES.	31.	106577 83788 90.56 22700 22700 1266377 90.56 22700 1266387 106837 90.56 22700 1266387 90.56 22700	

ė
×
ne
<u> </u>
OD.
7
Ü
ii e
نبد
2
98
2
id.
35
Vii
101
Eol
6 3
17
ıt
6
0
T.
5
0
of
100
00
Š
P
2.
00
0
X
国
ts,
eir
e
×
of
nt
ne
ter
ta
Un
Ve
ati
ar
2011
Con
-

KS	b'rd.	1876.	29377	3724	1729	1334	5256	74728	10265	126751	:	:	
STO	on shipb'rd.	1877.	220r8	3423	2200	1117	919	70612	25280	129964	15/971	3213	:
			220089			387165							:
1875, to	Total	Ports. Ports.	1362975	243674	277114	108682	27292	48,594	119000	3227738	:	:	:
ept-	Other	Ports.	2718'(67827	79335	:	2301	66741	13496	733501	:	:	:
d from	F	Frince	324328	24850	57326	1817		4111		456141	:	:	:
Exporte	To	Brit'in	2685 766837 324328	150997	140453	108968	16677	164742	105501	2038096	:	:	:
-	0			4	TO	CA C.	0.03	G13		192	22	10.00	
1876, to	Total	Ports.	1904211	218703	344 557	119616	86474	256928	127808	8074575	3227738	:	153163
Sept. 1,	Other	Ports.	179937	Te766	71526	1991	10606	42062	14108	553 26	733501	:	173975
from 8	E	r'nce	331076	25163	50679	1600	2511	24774	rezoT	474358	456141	18217	:
Exporte	To	Great Brit'in	602168	126783	215101	100000	23357	190092	113700	9046 :91	2038096	8595	:
VED II	e 1.	1875.	1 1121021 789971 370128 821809 0118611 677101	374007	3.1725	13380	102900	479393	166139	4186496			:
RECEI	Senteni	1876. 1875.	1104753	360975	489406	214.8	130017	502:229	193371	4049367	4186446	143129	:
				9256	1067	3 : 3	202	5105	34560	01201	1000		=
STOC	on ha	1876. (1875.	2000	4024	3039		213	5345	10386	114310	71570	42740	:
			1 2	MobileAug. 24	Savannah Aug. 24	FloridaAug. 24	North Carolina Ang 24	TexasAug. 24	Other Powerland, &c Aug. 24	Trout Viles I Viles	Total to dates in 1875-76	Increase this year.	Decrease

Monthly Arrivals of Ships, Barks, Brigs, Schooners and Steamboats, for 5 years, from Sept. 1 to Aug. 31

1	S. Boats 7.8662288687578788888888888888888888888888
3	LOIYT - SESSESSESSESSES 44 S
7	St.Ships នេះនេះនេះនេះនេះនេះនេះនេះនេះនេះនេះ
2 -	Schrs
8 7	Brigs ~2 ~ A A A A A A A A A A A A A A A A A
_	Barks #128 #251 #61 99 1 4
	Ships 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20
	S. Boats 8522222222222222
4	TOTAL 2525255555555555555555555555555555555
~	St. Ships % & & & & & & & & & & & & & & & & & &
3	Schrs 200000000000000000000000000000000
00	Brigs The Take to Dana and I
7	Barks 22224468277708
	Shibs 4.588885322200 1 1 8
	S. Boats 99888888888888
	LOTAT
7	St. Ships % 5 % 1 8 4 8 8 5 5 2 2 2 2 3
4	Schrs 5276888888855
8 7	Brigs Land Servand
-	Barks
	Spibs 25 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2
	S. Boats 828 828 828 828 828 828 828 828 828 82
9	TOTAL SEESESSEES SEESES
~	St. Ships Engrance St. Ships Engrand
5-	Schrs 2277522884477 81 88
8	Brigs Talon Tac Drr Eag 8
_	Barks L 22 22 4 4 4 2 1 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2
	Spibs 4 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2
_	S. Boats 1176 2825 2820 000 2825 2820 000 000 000 000 000 000 000 000 00
	TOTAL ZEEZEEZEZEZEZEZEZ
77	St. Ships 882888448885 8
-9	Sehrs 27214222222222
8 7	Brigs
-	Barks 5 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2
	Spibs 13352 - 244 224 F.
34	
_V)	Sept Sept Sept Sept Sept Sept Sept Sept

NEW ORLEANS MARKET-1876-77.

Monthly Clearances of Ships, Barks, Brigs, Schooners, and Steamships, For 3 years, from September 1, to August 31.

	For 3 y	ears, from Se	ptember 1, to 1-ug
	197	76-77.	1875-76.
MONTHS.	Barks Ships	Total St.Ships. Schrs	St. Ships 9 Schrist 9 Schrist 4 Ships 4 Ships 4 Ships 4 Ships 4 Ships 4 Ships 6 Ships 6
September October November December January February March April May June July August Toray	6 14 20 20 19 27 1 22 45 1 15 37 1 16 33 9 33 16 22 12 11 9 6 23 1	3 12 20 43 1 13 32 65 3 12 31 86 4 31 27 16 10 20 33 130 13 27 46 132 7 53 31 133 9 19 34 103 4 23 48 98 5 13 22 55 1 -1 17 42 277 259 376 1126	$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$

Comparative Arrivals, Exports and Stocks of

Cotton & Tobacco at New Orleans

For ten years-from 1st Sept. each year.

		ON-BAL		-	.cco —	
YEARS	Arriv'ls	Exports	Stocks	An'ls		Stock
1876-77 1875-76		1396896 1583064	22008 29377	2667	9408	8584 11081 3.12
1874-75 1873-74	1157597 13 5 9896	1160212 1348393	15953		8636 26010 19984	
1872-73 1871-72 1870-71	1070239		6259	27425	22582 26713	4434
1869-70 1868-69	1207333	1185050	20696 770	19093 28036	21284	7682
1867-68		681692	1959	15304	15052	2100

Comparative rates of Freight,

On Cotton and Tobacco, to Liverpool, Havre and New-York, on the first of each month, for the pas Two Years

	1	COT	ron-F	er Pou	ND.	
	18	76-7	7.	18	75 - 7	6.
	Liver- pool.	Havre.	New York.	Liver- pool.	Havre	New York.
	9-16ald 17-22al	1 1.16	½α- c. ½α- c.	% a1	-a-c 1/4@-	- @%
Nov.	9-1601	15-16a1 3:-32	5% a-	5% a¾ 23-32u 5a19-3	- a1¼ 1¾@- 1 3-16	-@% -@% -@%
Feb.	9-16a 1 - a7-15 - a7-16	₹a15-16	1/2 a- 1/2 a-	7-16a3/	∦α15-16 %@—	-a9-16
May	$\begin{vmatrix} -a7-16 \\ -a9-32 \\ -a & \frac{1}{2} \end{vmatrix}$	1/4	7-16a-	-a7-19	34@— 51%@— 515-16a1	-0%
July	- a 3/8	3/4a-		17-32a	11/8@- 6 -@-	-@½ -@½
		TOBA	CCO-I	PER HOO	SHEAD.	
Sept Oct.	-s -d.	\$-@-	\$-a-	- a-		- 5 GO
Nov Dec	-a- -a-	==	= =	- a-		5 00 10 00
Jan. Feb Mar	a-	EE	I E	- - a	3 = :	===
Api Ma	$\begin{vmatrix} -a - a - a - a \end{vmatrix}$	_α_ _α_	1==	a		===
Jun	e. -a-	-a-		- 11 u	1	

Direct Imports of Coffee, Sugar, Molasses and Salt,

For Three Years-from Sept. 1 to August 31

ARTICLES.	76-77.		
Coffee—Mexico bags Coffee—Cuba,&c bgs. Coffee—Rio bags. Sugar—Cuba bxs & bbls. Sugar—Cuba hhds. Sugar—Brazil, &c,bxs&bgs.	154181 15422 10359	18188	13544
Molasses—Cubahhds&tcs. Molasses—Cubabbls. Salt—Liverpoolsacks. alt—Turks' Island, &c. bus.	278306	709	389 357773

Exports of Staves,

	Exports or St		,	11
	For the years 1876-77, and	1875-76.		
	DESTINATION.	876-77.	1875	-76.
T. inves	rpool	432161		1565
Land	on	11360		2317
Glass	gowes, &c	1200		3000
Cow	es, &c	330317	10	0174
Othe	r Ports			
2	Total to Great Britain	775038	63	7056
**	re	368493	36	9224
Hav	eaux	75968		19050
Mar	9911199	41640		18500 1 17250
Othe	er Ports	3713.6	44	17200
	Total to France	857487	10	84124
Bare	celona, &c	5258/0	5	91637
Tar	ragona	377810		33950
Mai	agaiz	255067	2	78860
Cib	raltar	36520		57516
Oth	er Ports	136909	1 3	97916
	Total to Spain, &c	133317	3 18	361963
l n	emen	7087	0 1	151165
An	tworn	382		12090
Ro	twerptterdam and Amsterdam	1135		17555
Ha	mburg &c	180	0	••••
	Total N. of Europe	87ê4	.0	180810
C	noa	6049	0	48080
Ge	ples			7960
Li	shon			900
- w	est Indies		00	70680
	hes Ports	120		70000
	Total to Other European Ports	724	90	130620
0	ew York	. 1178	00	192900
_ R	oston	914	55	40721
- Pl	niladelphiather Ports		50	8400
-10	Total to U. States Ports		05	242021
=	Total-	3340	336	3636594
<u> </u>	TOTAL			

FIFTY-FIFTH ANNUAL REVIEW,

Imports into New-Orleans, from the Interior, for ten years.

From the 1st September to the 31st August, in each year.

1											
-	ARTICLES.	1876-77.	1875-76.	1874-75.	1873-74.	1872-73.	1871-72.	1870-71.	1869-70.	1868-69.	1867-68.
The state of the s	Alcoholbbls Applesbbls. Baconsd&shcsks Baconbxs. "hams tts Bagging pieces. Bale Rope. coils. Beansbbls. Butter. kegs. Bran .sacks. Beeftcs. Beeftbs. Broom Corn. bales	521 82564 12140 15201 15847 1538; 1268 1784 39958 140584 58 3981 1324	552 41913 15916 9597 15369 25041 23.8 3448 32673 161485 2225 8107 1742	67578 18666 7207 16549 7818 2759 2305 27938	132 7342: 3096: 9247 1903: 5727 2237 3221 24132 120986 12123 985	21 93416 47353 13301 22853 8340 2238 4523 33606 195392 36 9075 1335	80927 39675 1 1750 28316 9978 443 4172 28142 153281	79623 28642 9537	2049 107771 30429 6577 14731 24911 2654 3648 27369 195245 15419 20012	1641 58663 23051 3323 16331 18626 4854 3218 21917 183011 20185 41327	41 51013 23361 4310 15168 7999 3310 2539 16878 143139 3167 11876
	M. R. & Bay. Red River. Ouachita River Ark. River, &c Railroads. Lake. Mobile Florida. Texas.	655033 141944 61 82 16260 316275 3478 84245 214 110543	796433 160701 96778 46432 318701 4065 67685 369 112277	512660 143221 63744 20,41 252468 2489 1380,6 173 24755	1224340 107245 694 27617	1240384 140377 479 26581	957538 98652 1248 12801	76581 2694 22371	49890 3477 11869	796578 796578 36515 747 7376	587890 67043 5770 7692
	Corn Mealbbls Corn, shelledscks. Corn, bu k bush. Cotton Seedsacks Cheesebxs.	153635 1106411 2260917 1176785 42162 39431 1992000 52861	131487 9,2760 1432742 1363400 49840 46382 4769073 45141	146230 1051260 312129 803105 38366 40230 2165970 58965	169111 1215645 1433467 884886 41561 59418 1488751 18582	158278 1406204 1878910 890370 59320 63708 1455139	134637 1725060 1625728 569168 56003 57070 1466697	76605 1521056 323292 460953 62245 75570 2804800	47843 1423165 6000 1112036 63098 67054 3045771	56534 1320230 162885 545724 40994 66471 3443000	55706 1610642 121766 239118 35994 61026 560000
	cannies. Coal, western. bbls. Cow Peas. sacks Dr'd Apples &c. bls. Eggs. bbls. Eggs. bbs. Eggs. bxs. Feathers. bags. Flour. bbls. Glassware. pkgs. Dry Salt Meat. fbs. Hides. Hay bales. Lard tcs. Lard tes. Lard kegs.	37715 153806	281332 144675 23634	217954 141879 27849	309146 150597 31195	5602 2460 14031 117 1046124 11285 12634277 518483 181417 48299	367612 194010 52489	4114 15178 259 1541281 49044 10226735 270361 178098 45411	4823 5671 11697 415 1641477 79293 4074234 288461 247226 29250	1198 16023 252 1276921 22744 3060550 204421 180039 25821	162 868086 13092 2196160 196163 146939 29367
1	Lime, western.bbls. Lead, White kgs. Molassesbbls.	24889 3 625 3783 59984 7586 254646	\$4431 \$674 \$2075 \$44 222578	42943 3222 49732 1150, 210730	46462 312 47546 9537 154414	58419 5043 52859 9352 161276	45475 4825 62254 *178 188305	57788 5713 45818 6758 232918	51346 6455 31589 3345 134358	43970 6599 72663 5997 148236	43024 4666 77079 2059 67050
1	Oats	417381 20701 26022 \$202 \$202 12935 173627 100 183218	391608 277.88 17077 7252 6987 18987 49 190562	421808 23689 19142 15.49 25 9155 97919 t 57 140265	467210 18519 21145 13221 6379 ns 4051 466 147258	566 99 \$1837 21333 12357 4258 ans 8131 to 254 205030	775327 44389 12378 9760 143 3197 ns 54-7 t	492732 35666 17101 20968 75 4882 ns 2473 t 599 227952	636542 36357 16771 16350 1000 4223 ns 4200 708 263160	384295 30032 600 23 130 707 ons 360 254920	374691 5241 16865 3 148 ons 219 31 159304
20707070707	Oil, Coal. boxes Oil, castor bbls. Oil Cake bbls. Oil Cake sacks Pickles bbls. Portaces bbls. Portaces bbls. Pork. bbls. Pork. bbls. Pork. bbls. Pork. bbls. Pork. bbls. Pork. bbls. Pork. bbls. Pork. bbls. Pork. bbls. Scoap boxes. Doy's Turpentine. bls taves M ugar bbls. sugar bbls. starch. boxes. thanch. boxes. thanch. boxes. thingles M allow. bbls.	72596 60099 167810 47047 875 60210 4127 5162 142008	744.9 35065 158761 21355 2662 42798 4126 4000 124470	72321 40228 102865 22675 4688 45999 2301 6921 104779	78344 53163 186498 24147 6169 30560 2230 5371 76984	99326 47217 73424 12114 1840 28240 2496 4157 95837	102244 41879 48190 36369 2083 15495 4990 5167 114378	125727 49903 52846 37978 1422 20087 7221 5658 129001	126865 37441 54334 37044 2195 15962 26984 3724 81288	114137 25067 53194 39375 2108 8810 7048 3449 77706	142985 15019 33985 198245 2188 3492 12165 2356 37745
TITIVVV	ngar bbls. starchboxes. shingles M 'allowbbls 'obacco, cleaf.hhds 'obacco, clew.pks 'wine bundles. 'inegarbbls. 'Yoolbags 'Vhiskybbls. 'Vheatbushels.	1832 63487 10832 1625 9317 63806 1117 3375 28352 45579	1235 55817 9818 1489 26671 52127 1500 3853 17934 42202	1641 77895 7179 25'6 5119 86756 3058 3448 13056 49829	1098 67727 11060 7010 17221 65274 2130 2356 12845 34675	1560 63323 8277 5840 20191 72946 1779 1966 12171 54318	2380 57732 9787 5582 27425 68181 2524 4971 8542 63328	1444 59653 9062 11635 23801 56058 4331 3861 7326 83504	751 47795 14323 14598 19093 69176 4350 6021 8482 113264	2034 50227 10779 4827 28036 41271 3207 4146 6360 66661	616 42855 4495 998 15304 36670 3774 2676 5449 10780
V	Vheatbushels.	110561		145485	225287	896	461	13765	446659	302224	77852

NEW ORLEANS MARKET-1876-77

Value of Produce of the Interior.

A Table showing the receipts of the principal articles from the Interior, during the years ending 31st August 1877 and 1876, with their estimated average and total Value

l]	1876-77	•	[]	1875-76	
l	ARTICLES.		Average	VALUE		Average	VALUE
	ARTICLES.	AMCUNT.	Price.	Dollars.	AMOUNT.	Price-	Dollars.
	Alcohol bbls. Apples bbls. Bacon, sde&sh. casks. Bacon Hams tierces. Bagging pieces. Bale Rope coils. Beans barrels. Butter kegs Bran sacks. Beef tierces. Broom Corn bales.	521 82564 12140 15201 15847 15847 1268 1734 39938 140584 58 3981 1324	\$ 90 00 1 50 90 00 50 00 38 00 13 50 10 00 9 00 11 50 13 00 13 00 14 00	46890 123846 1092600 60 0 602186 207725 12680 16056 439538 210876 1044 51753 18536	552 42913 15916 9597 15369 25041 2378 3448 32673 161485 2225 8107 1742	\$ 94 35 2 00 100 00 50 00 50 00 13 50 10 00 6 50 11 00 18 00 18 00 15 00	52081 83826 1591600 479850 768450 338054 28780 22412 35'403 145337 40050 81070 26130
	Cotton Meal bils Corn, shelled bils Corn, shelled sacks. Corn, bulk bush Cotton Seed sacks. Cheese boxes. Candles boxes. Candles boxes. Coul, Western barrels. Cow Peas sacks. Dried Apples& Peaches bls Eggs boxes.	1389774 153635 1106411 2260917 1176785 42162 39431 1993000 52961 1355 1682 9541 64 631602	£2 00 2 80 1 £0 55 65 3 50 5 60 25 4 00 9 00 15 00 16 00 20 00 6 53	72268248 153635 1659617 1243504 764910 147567 223.814 4*8250 211844 12195 25230 152656 1280 4105413	1604441 131487 922760 1432742 136344 0 46382 4769073 45141 2860 1261 11454 105 791701	52 65 2 75 1 20 60 3 50 5 60 3 00 14 00 18 00 20 00 5 75	84473819 361589 1107312 859645 818040 174440 259739 1430722 135423 40040 22693 229080 2100 4552281
	Glasware. packages. Dry Salt Meat. pounds. Hides. Hay. bales. Lard. tos. Lard kegs. Leather bundles. Lead, White. kegs. Moasses (crop). gals. Moss. bales. Oats. sacks. Onions. barrels. Oil, Coal. barrels. Oil, Coal. barrels. Oil, Lard. barrels. Oil, Lard. barrels. Oil, Coal. barrels. Oil, Coal. barrels. Oil, Coal. barrels. Oil, Castor. barrels. Oil, Castor. barrels. Oil, Castor. barrels. Oil Cake. sacks. Pickles. bbls. Porter, Ale & Beer. pk gs.	14978 18510625 377151 15'-806 24'-89 31625 3783 59934 17586 1117190 12006 417381 20701 26022 9202 9202 12985 173627 12865 173527 12865 600:9	2 85 7 75 8 00 5 00 40 00 1 25 8 25 43 4 7 00 2 00 2 00 44 00 44 00 45 00 47 00 47 00 48 00 49 00 40 00	42673 1295744 1414316 461418 796448 158125 151220 74818 24655 4335878 84042 834762 46577 312.64 27606 582075 434068 1197884 841386	14887 12726365 281332 144675 28634 34431 3674 52075 8445 10011288 11143 391608 27788 17077 7252 6987 182879 49 190562 7443+ 35065	3 00 3 50 37 59 6 00 1 40 1 3 25 8 00 2 25 5 8 00 2 445 5 425 5 00 1 00 1 00 2 00 2 10 2 00 2 10 3 00 2 10 5 00 5 00 6 00 6 00 6 00 6 00 6 00 6 0	44661 1177189 934662 434025 889275 206584 12905 27446 4304854 89144 881118 46629 136616 17707 349350 237349 490 381124 1563219 455845
	Roeinbbls Shotkegs. Soapboxes. Spirits Turpentinebbls StavesM. Sugar (crop)hds.	167810 47047 875 60210 4127 5162 163837	10 35 2 00 27 00 3 50 13 00 110 00 95 50	1736834 94094 23625 210735 53651 567820 15646434	159761 31355 2662 42798 4126 4090 139501	10 35 2 50 27 00 4 00 12 50 105 00 83 00	1643176 78338 71874 171192 51575 429450 11578583
	Starchboxes. ShinglesM. Tallowbarrels. Tobacco, Leafhhds Tobacco, Stripshhds.	63487 10832 1625 9317	1 50 3 00 28 00 162 62 — —	95231 32496 45500 1515131	55817 9818 1489 26671	1 50 3 00 26 00 160 00 — —	83726 29454 38714 4267360
The same of the sa	Starch boxes. Shingles M. Tallow barrels, Tobacco, Leaf, hhds. Tobacco, Strips, hhds. Tobacco, Stems, hhds. Tobacco, Chew, pkgs, Twine, bundles. Vinegar bbls, Wool bags. Whisky barrels. Wheat bushels.	63806 1117 3375 28352 455 9 110561	20 00 7 00 4 50 45 00 45 00 1 25	1276 20 7819 15188 127840 2051055 138201	52127 1500 3853 17934 42202 82812	20 00 7 00 5 75 40 00 50 00 1 35	1042540 10500 22155 717360 2110100 111796
	Other various articles—estima			12000000			12000000
	TOTAL VALUE-D			134123726			155388802
	TOTAL IN TOTAL IN TOTAL IN TOTAL IN TOTAL IN TOTAL IN	1874-75 1873-74 1872-73 1871-72 1870-71 1869-70	**************************************		,		151582054 156944215 184620947 169653107 179100419 200820499 167559651

FIFTY-FIFTH ANNUAL REVIEW,

Statement of Cotton.	IMPORTS INTO NI FROM NORTHEI	EW OR	LEAN	is,
Stock on hand 1st Sept., 1876, bales 29377 Arrived since Aug. 28 503 Arrived previously, including 9777 for city baling since Oct. 9 1387302 Excess in taking stock from City balings since April account 1963 Total receipts for 12 months 1983774	By Steamships and Sailing V			vesrs
Arrived since Aug. 28 509	from Sept. 1, to August			/ -
for city baling since Oct. 91387302				
Excess in taking stock from City halings since April account 1963	ARTICLES.	1876-77 187	75-76 18	374-75
Total receipts for 12 months 1389774		645	591	1776
1410151	Applesbarrels Beansbarrels Beefbarrels	7366	5634	5510 1115
Exported since Aug. 28 914 Exported previously 1395982—1396896 Burnt	Beefbarrels Baggingpieces	1301 28719	1176 33207	35228
Burnt247	Butterkegs Bale Ropecoils	12654	15202	20044 10474
10tal	Bacontierces and casks Baconboxes	10089 26 80	10035	101
Stock on hand and on ship-board, bales 22008	Baconboxes	80 155	219 90	570
Statement of Tobacco.	Candlesboxes Cementbarrels	8274 8121	4434	68:8 5446
	Cheese boxes Coffee backs	23535	5912 5984	8888
Stock on hand 1st September, 1876hhds 11081	Coffeebales Dried Applesbarrels Dried Peachesbarrels	150 150	23 214	340
Arrived since Aug., 28	Dried Peachesbarrels		219	10 20
Total receipts for 12 months	Featherssacks	44533	29657	25030
Exported since Aug. 28 271	Feathers sacks Fish barrels, etc Hay bales Hams tierces and boxes	2816	2987	20944 71
Exported previously 9137	Oilbarrels	124 1289	84 1639	1625
Broken up for City consumption,	Limebarrels	3155	1474	2371 6593
Exported since Aug. 28	Potatoes barrels	88-8	8156	38169
manifested outward, compression	Pig Irontons	128	309	681
manifested outward, compression of light hhds into a smaller num- ber of heavy for export and unma nifested reshipments to the West846 — 11814	Hams tierces and boxes Oil barrels Lime barrels Onions barrels Potatoes barrels Pork barrels Pork barrels Pig Iron ton Pickles kegs Sugar barrels Sugar barrels Sugar barrels Sugar barrels Sugar barrels Syrup barrels Syrup half Syrup tierces Soap boxes Syrup tierces Soap boxes Starch boxes Starch boxes Shot bags Tobacco boxes Vinegar barrels Whishy barrels	20989	25022	24722
nifested reshipments to the West846 - 11814	Sugarhalf barrels	20200		455
Stock on hand and on ship-boardhhds, 8584	Sugar tierces and hhds	155	478	455 396
	Syrupbarrels	5230	168 5235	14379 260
	Syruptierces	192	685	72
RECEIPTS OF FLOUR FOR THROUGH SHIPMENT	Soapboxes	12250 353	6001	7960 279
ACCORDING TO OUR BOOKS. September	Shotbags	2394	200	719
October 2,401	Tobaccoboxes	3556	1956	8024 63
Noveber 2,220	Whiskybarrels White Leadkegs	663	803	1481
Jecember	White Lead	188	• • • • • •	10
February 999	Receipts at N	ew Basir	1.	
March 1,890	Annual Statement of Rece			Canal
May	Basin for the Year endi	ng Augus	t 31. 1	877:
June 1,36	Cotton halos			3 289
A 22 march 9 44:	Cotton Seed—sacks			100
[August			20.	,608,000
October 2,401 Noveber 2,222 December 1,122 January 19 February 99 March 1,89 April 1,91 May 1,64 June 1,36 -July 94 August 2,44	Lumber—leet		4	.204.00€
Total 20,02	Lumber—feet		4	264,000
Total	Lumber—feet. Shingles		4	264,000 600,000
Total. 20,02 EXPORTS FROM NEW ORLEANS,	Lumber—leet. 7 Shingles. Laths. Bricks, Wood—cords. Rosin—bbls. Turpentine—bbls.		4	264,000 600,000 .11.000 .8,557
Total	Lumber—leet. 7 Shingles. Laths. Bricks, Wood—cords. Rosin—bbls. Turpentine—bbls. Tar—bbls.		4	264,000 600,000 .11.000 .8,557
Total	Lumber-leet. Shingles. Laths. Bricks. Wood-cords. Rosin-bbls. Turpentine-bbls. Tar-bbls. Charcoal-bbls. Shells-bbls.		4	264,000 600,000 .11,000 .8,557 .711 .200,090 .33,520
Total	Lumber-leet. Shingles. Laths. Bricks. Bricks. Wood—cords. Rosin—bbls. Turpentine—bbls. Tar—bbls. Charcoal—bbls. Sada—bbls. Sada—bbls. Sada—bbls. Sugar, bhds		4	264,000 264,000 600,000 .11,000 .8,557 .711 .200,090 .33,520 .37,200
EXPORTS FROM NEW ORLEANS,	Lumber-leet. Shingles Laths. Bricks Wood-cords. Rosin-bbls. Turpentine-bbls. Tar-bbls. Charcoal-bbls. Shells-bbls. Sand-bbls. Sugar, hhds. Molasses bbls.		4	264,000 264,000 600,000 .11,000 .8,557 .711 .200,090 .33,520 .37,200
EXPORTS FROM NEW ORLEARS. From Sept. 1, 1876, to date. ARTICLES. For'gn Conti-Coast-Guif nental wise Forts. Forts.	Taths. Bricks. Wood-cords. Rosin-bbls. Turpentine-bbls. Tar-bbls. Charcoal-bbls. Shells-bbls. Sand-bbls. Sugar, hhds. Molasses bbls. Htdes	Nd Rasir	4	264,000 264,000 600,000 .11,000 .8,557 .711 .200,090 .33,520 .37,200
EXPORTS FROM NEW ORLEARS, From Sept. 1, 1876, to date. ARTICLES. For gn Conti-Coast-Gulf nental wise Ports, Ports. Applesbls 255 9061 931 Baggingpieces 255 9461 9397 4504	Taths. Bricks. Wood-cords. Rosin-bbls. Turpentine-bbls. Tar-bbls. Charcoal-bbls. Shells-bbls. Sand-bbls. Sugar, hhds. Molases bbls. Htdes Receipts at 4 Manual Statement of Rec	old Basir	1.	
Total	Taths. Bricks. Bricks. Wood-cords. Rosin-bbls. Turpentine-bbls. Tar-bbls. Charcoal-bbls. Sand-bbls. Sand-bbls. Sugar, hbls. Holasses bbls. Httes Receipts at 6 Annual Statement of Receipts	old Basir eipts in t	he Car	condele
Total	Taths. Bricks. Bricks. Wood-cords. Rosin-bbls. Turpentine-bbls. Tar-bbls. Charcoal-bbls. Sand-bbls. Sand-bbls. Sugar, hbls. Holasses bbls. Httes Receipts at 6 Annual Statement of Receipts	old Basir eipts in t	he Car	condele
Total	Taths. Bricks. Bricks. Wood-cords. Rosin-bbls. Turpentine-bbls. Tar-bbls. Charcoal-bbls. Sand-bbls. Sand-bbls. Sugar, hbls. Holasses bbls. Httes Receipts at 6 Annual Statement of Receipts	old Basir eipts in t	he Car	condele
Total	Taths. Bricks. Bricks. Wood-cords. Rosin-bbls. Turpentine-bbls. Tar-bbls. Charcoal-bbls. Sand-bbls. Sand-bbls. Sugar, hbls. Holasses bbls. Httes Receipts at 6 Annual Statement of Receipts	old Basir eipts in t	he Car	condele
Total	Taths. Bricks. Bricks. Wood-cords. Rosin-bbls. Turpentine-bbls. Tar-bbls. Charcoal-bbls. Sand-bbls. Sand-bbls. Sugar, hbls. Holasses bbls. Httes Receipts at 6 Annual Statement of Receipts	old Basir eipts in t	he Car	condele
Total	Taths. Bricks. Bricks. Wood-cords. Rosin-bbls. Turpentine-bbls. Tar-bbls. Charcoal-bbls. Sand-bbls. Sand-bbls. Sugar, hbls. Holasses bbls. Httes Receipts at 6 Annual Statement of Receipts	old Basir eipts in t	he Car	condele
Total	Taths. Bricks. Bricks. Wood-cords. Rosin-bbls. Turpentine-bbls. Tar-bbls. Charcoal-bbls. Sand-bbls. Sand-bbls. Sugar, hbls. Holasses bbls. Httes Receipts at 6 Annual Statement of Receipts	old Basir eipts in t	he Car	condele
Total	Taths. Bricks. Bricks. Wood-cords. Rosin-bbls. Turpentine-bbls. Tar-bbls. Charcoal-bbls. Sand-bbls. Sand-bbls. Sugar, hbls. Holasses bbls. Httes Receipts at 6 Annual Statement of Receipts	old Basir eipts in t	he Car	condele
Total	Taths. Bricks. Bricks. Wood-cords. Rosin-bbls. Turpentine-bbls. Tar-bbls. Charcoal-bbls. Sand-bbls. Sand-bbls. Sugar, hbls. Holasses bbls. Httes Receipts at 6 Annual Statement of Receipts	old Basir eipts in t	he Car	condele
Total	Taths. Bricks. Bricks. Wood-cords. Rosin-bbls. Turpentine-bbls. Tar-bbls. Charcoal-bbls. Sand-bbls. Sand-bbls. Sugar, hbls. Holasses bbls. Httes Receipts at 6 Annual Statement of Receipts	old Basir eipts in t	he Car	condele
Total	Taths. Bricks. Bricks. Wood-cords. Rosin-bbls. Turpentine-bbls. Tar-bbls. Charcoal-bbls. Sand-bbls. Sand-bbls. Sugar, hbls. Holasses bbls. Httes Receipts at 6 Annual Statement of Receipts	old Basir eipts in t	he Car	condele
Total	Taths. Bricks. Bricks. Wood-cords. Rosin-bbls. Turpentine-bbls. Tar-bbls. Charcoal-bbls. Sand-bbls. Sand-bbls. Sugar, hbls. Holasses bbls. Httes Receipts at 6 Annual Statement of Receipts	old Basir eipts in t	he Car	condele
Total	Tambers Bricks Bricks Wood-cords. Rosin-bbls. Tar-bbls. Shells-bbls. Sugar, hhds. Molasses bbls. Heccipts at 6 Annual Statement of Rec Canal Basin for the Year 6 Interpolation of the Staves. Wood-cords. Under-feet. Shingles. Staves. Wood-cords. Under-blbs. Staves. Wood-cords. Under-blbs. Shells-bbls. Shells-bbls. Shells-bbls. Shells-bbls. Short of the Staves. Wood-cords. Under-blbs. Sand-bbls. Short of the Staves. Wood-cords. Under-blbs. Short of the Staves. Some of the Staves. Some of the Staves. Some of the Staves. Some of the Staves. Some of the Staves. Some of the Staves. Some of the Staves. Some of the Staves. Some of the Staves. Some of the Staves. Some of the Staves. Some of the Staves. Some of the Staves. Some of the Staves. Some of the Staves. Some of the Staves. Some of the Staves. Some of the Staves. Some of the Staves.	old Basir eipts in t	he Car	condele

NEW ORLEANS MARKET-1876-77.

Comparative Prices of Middling Cotton

AT NEW-ORLEANS.

On the first day of each month during a period of five years.

	7 -77.	175-76.1	74-75	73-74.	72-73.			
	CENTS.	CENTS.	CENTS.	CENTS.	CENTS.			
Sept	101@11	141/@144	164@164	18章 @一	201 @201			
Oct	101 @104	124@13	143 @143	173@178	184@184			
Nov	1110111	121@125	14 @14	154@154	181@19			
Dec	11101111	121/@121	141@148	16 @163	— @19			
Jan	124@124	121/0124	14 @141	16 @16	194@20			
Feb	117@127	12 @128	144 @144	155 @155	20 6 -			
March	115 @12	12 @121	154@154	15% @154	198/00194			
April	113@113	123@124	157 @16	161 @161	191@198			
May	10% @10%	1112 @12	158 @158	178@178	181 @188			
June	1010101	11章@11章	151 @151		18 @181			
Inly	104@11	111 @118	15 @153		185 @ 184			
August.	11 @113	111 @ 118	141 @148	164 @164	174 @ 184			

Comparative Prices of Sugar on the Levee,

On the first of each month, for five years, Embracing the range from Inferior to Choice.

	76-77.	75-76.	74-75.	73-74.	72-73.				
	CENTS.	CENTS.	CENTS.	CENTS.	CENTS.				
Sept Oct	- @11; - @11;	81@101 81@ 91	81@105 - @101	- @- 94@164	101@11				
Nov Dec	7½@ % 7 @ 8½	51@ 81 51@ 71	6 @ 94 41@10	- @ 8½ 5½@ 9	81@10 7 @10				
Jan	7 @ 8	510, 71	41@19	5 @ 81	61@10 71@101				
Feb Mar	7 @ 9	61@ 71 61@ 71	5 @10 1 5 @10 8	610 9	7 @103				
April.	7 @ 9 81@10	71@ 81 71@ 9	51@101 71@ 94	61@ 71 71@ 91	64@ 81 7 @ 9				
June. July	8 @10 - @101	74@ 81 74@ 9	7§@10½ 8½@11	- @ 9 81@ 91	- @ - 8½@ -				
Ang.	98@101	81 @ 101	81@11	8100	<u>- @ 94</u>				

Comparative Prices of Molasses on the Levee,

On the first of each month, for five years Embracing the range from Inferior to Choice.

	76-77.	75-76.	174 - 75.	73-74.	72-73.
	CENTS.	CENTS.	CENTS.	CENTS.	CENTS.
Sept	- @-	40 @65	- @, -	- @-	- @ -
Oct	- @-	50 @70	- @-	- @-	-@-
Nov	35 @53	35 @ 57	60 @65	61 @72	50 @75
Dec	30 @ 48		42 @ 66	40 @55	40 @56
Jan	35 (250	25 @ 52	50 @62	60 @68	51 @58
Feb	30 @48	35 @52	35 @58	45 @50	62 @70
Mar	30 @50		40 @53	73 @75	521@62
April.		30 @39	<u> - @-</u>	- @-	41 @55
May.	50 @55	35 @44	- @-	- @-	- @56
June.		46 @57	- @-	- @-	- @ -
July			- @-	- @-	- @ -
Aug,	- @-	25 @60	<u> </u>	-@-	-@-

Comparative Prices of Flour,

(SUPERFINE)

On the first of each month, for five years.

	76-77.	75–76,	74-75	73-74.	72-73.					
	DOLLARS	DOLLARS	DOLLARS	DOLLARS						
Sept.	- @ 3½ 3½@ 4	-@ 5 1	4 @-	-@ - 5 @ -	-@- -@-					
Oct Nov	48@ 44	41@ -	- @-	-@-	51@-					
Dec Jan	41@ 41	41@ -	41@- 51@-	41@ 44 51@ 51						
Feb		31@ -	41@— 41@—	51@ -	7#@- 6#@-					
Mar	51@ 51 51@ 6	4@-	5 @-	44@	51057					
May.		31@ - 4 @ -	51@ 51 51@—	44@ 5	512051					
July	51@-	34@ 4	41@ 44		5 @ -					
Aug.	J -@ -	1 41@ -	5 @51	4400 -	1 4100 42					

Comparative prices of Corn, sacks. On the first of each month, for Five Years.

	76-77.	75-76	74-75	73-74.	72-73
Sept Oct Nov Dec Jan Feb March April	53@58 72@— 55@— 53@54 49@50	CENTS. 86@93 72@76 75@84 56@60 55@56 52@57 53@58 57@60	CENTS. 92@ 95 98@ — 98@105 90@ 92 —@ 92 86@ 88 110@112 86@ 88	72@ 73 77@ 80 75@ 78 70@ 74 75@ 80 75@ 80 75@ 82	CENTS. 55 @ 62 63 @ 65 67 @ 70 58 @ 65 80 @ 85 70 @ 75 65 @ 73 561 @ 58
May June July August.	60@63 57@58 60@65 70@77	57@67½ 64@73 61@63 59@60	86@ 88 86@ 88 88@ 90 86@ 93	79@ 96 80@ 83	

Comparative prices of Oats, sacks.

On the first of each month for Three Years.

	1876-77.	1875-76.	1874-75						
C	\$ ¢ \$ ¢	\$ ¢ \$ ¢	\$ ¢ \$ ¢						
	36 @ 38	40 @ 56	55 @ 60						
September	48 @ -	40 @ 52	64 @ 65						
November	40 @ 48	55 @ -	-@ 70						
December	38 @ 46	43 @ 52							
January	46 @ 50	40 @ 48	71 @ 73						
February	44 @ 60	48 @ 50							
March	47 @ 50	40 @ 45	71 @ -						
April	46 @ 47	45 @ —							
May	55 @ - 49 @ 50	40 @ 45	73 @ 75 73 @ —						
June	44 @ 47	34 @ 41	67 @ 68						
July	42 @ —	38 @ 44							
August	92 @ -	00 (0) 44	01 (0) 00						

Comparative Prices of Mess Pork,

On the first of each month, for Two Years.

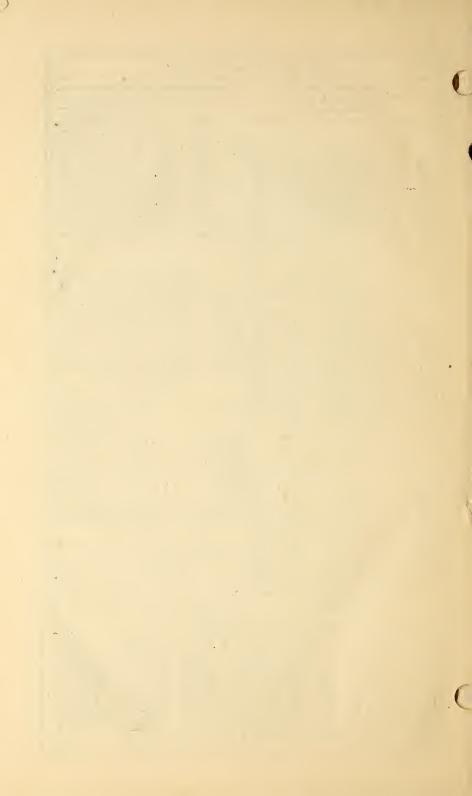
	1876-77.	1875-76. MESS.
	Dollars & bbl	Dollar # bbl.
September	17.50 @17.75	22 25 @22 50
October	18 871@19 00	24 00 @
November		25 25 @25 37½ 22 25 @22 50
January	18 75 @19 00	20 50 @
February	17 50 @—— 16 25 @——	21 87½@—— 23 50 @23 75
April	15 50 @16 50	23 75 @23 90
May June	15 371@——	22 50 @— — <u>1</u> 20 50 @20 87
July	14 25 @14 50	21 75 @
August	14 25 @	121 00 @-

Comparative Rates of Exchange

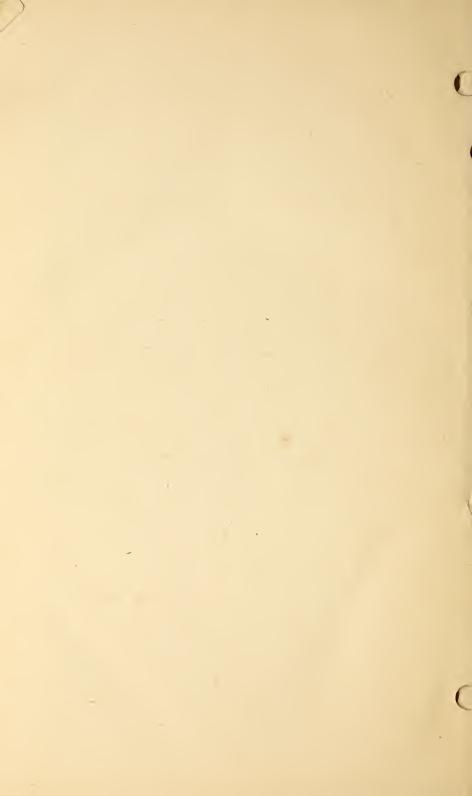
On London, Paris and New-York

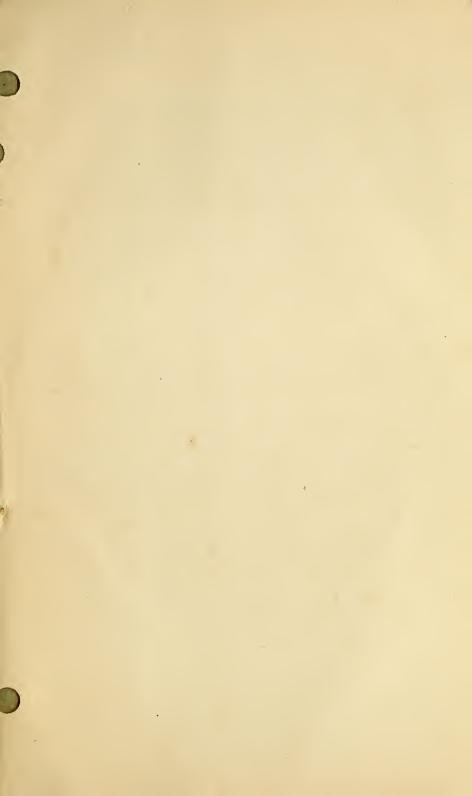
On the 1st of each month for three years past.

١.	On the 1stor each month for three years parts									
		1876-7.			187	5	76.	1874-75.		
	L P N		Lo	Pa	N	Lo	Paris.	Z		
		London.clear	Paris.	New-York	London', clear	Paris	New-York	London.clear	ris.	New-York
		m.e		Tor	n'. c		Yor	n.c		Zor!
Į	Months	lear			lean		-	lear		-
		p¢.	₩\$	dis.	p ¢.	₩\$	dis,	p¢.	₩\$	dis
s	Sept	5291	478 ³ 487 ¹	3/8	551	4471 4584	*3/8	532 5621	4734 4774	*1/4
	Oct Nov	5231 5241	480%	24/4/4/4/4	$552\frac{1}{2}$ 544	465	par	5281	476	pa.
	Dec Jan	5181 5101	486 1 495	1/4	5461 5391	461 1 465	12/4/4/4/4/8	5321 5401	4671 460	Party lake
	Feb March.	5071 5031	498 1 500	*14	544 553	4611 4534	*1/8	550° 550	457 4574	18
	April May	5071 5181	496 1 485	*14/4 *3/8	546 1 548 1	462½ 460¾	*1/8 3/8	550 5601	459¥ 445	*3/8 *3/8
	June July	513° 509	490	*3/8	546 5451	461 ¹ / ₄	par *3/8	5641 5681	4434	#38 #38
	August	5081		*14	543		*3/8	546	4584	*3/8
	(*) Premium,									











JOHN CALDER, SUGAR FACTOR

-AND

Western Produce Dealer.

GROCERES.

-ALSO-

Hay, Corn, Oats and Bran.

LIBERAL ADVANCES MADE ON CONSIGNMENTS OF

Sugar, Molasses, Rice, Etc.

We do not sell Light Weight Pork.

Nos. 97 and 99 South Peters,

——AND—

83 Fulton, Cor. of Lafayette Sts., New Orleans.

CHARLES G. JOHNSEN, Proprietor.

ADDRESS:

C. B. CHURCHILL, Manager.

P. O. BOX NO. 2739.

NEW ORLEANS

MACHINERY DEPOT,

166 Gravier and 17 Union Streets.

Aew Orleans Foundry

MACHINE SHOPS,

St. Joseph, Foucher and Tchoupitoulas Streets.

CONSULTING ENGINEERS.

Will furnish ESTHMATES and PLANS and

Contract for the Construction and Erection of all kinds of

Machinery and Iron Work.

THE MANUFACTURE OF

Machines for Sugar & Gotton Plantations

VACUUM PANS, VACUUM PUMPS,

New Plan, Cheap and Effective.

Cotton Presses, Cotton Gins, Boilers,

Baxter Engines, Shapley Engines, Straub Mills,

Boiler Tubes, Wrought Iron Pipe,

Rubber, Belting, Rubber Hose, Packing,

Steam and Water Valves, Steam Guages,

Steam and Gas Fittings,

Allen Governors

Engingers' & Machinists' Supplies.







UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS-URBANA
3 0112 064385468